

Colleges

TALLADEGA COLLEGE ACCREDITED BY CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

TALLADEGA NOW ACCREDITED BY CHICAGO UNIV.

Southern School Is Now Recognized

Talladega, Ala., Sep. 11.—Talladega College will begin its 1923-1924 term under most favorable auspices. Enrollment already exceeds that of any previous year and the college department will be larger than ever. The college department has grown so rapidly that there is already talk of building a new high school in another section of the campus with its own principal, faculty and dormitories. Abolition of the high school is one alternative, but since so few schools of the South furnish students sufficiently equipped for college work it is deemed wise to maintain a high school for fitting our own pupils.

The most notable achievement of the vacation season is notification by the Examiner of Chicago University that honor graduates of Talladega College will be accepted by the graduate schools of that University as candidates for the masters degree without conditions. This recognition is accorded purely upon the excellent record Talladega graduates have made in the various departments of Chicago University. Talladega is proud to become one of the only four Negro colleges thus accredited and rejoices that such recognition comes through pure merit.

College men who drew for rooms in the new dormitory at the close of last term will find everything ready when the term begins. Seymour Hall is designed as a complete unit for sixty college men—the first floor being given up entirely to the social activities of the college men.

Living room, kitchenette, reading room, game room, committee room—all following a beautiful color scheme with draperies, Karpan furniture, piano, New Edison graphophone—all designed by a former art teacher of Columbia University, making this one of the most modern college men's dormitories to be found in the South.

Sixty thousand dollars have been appropriated and plans drawn for a modern gymnasium and work will soon be begun upon it. This new building, with every necessary equipment, swimming pool and all, will enable Talladega to carry out more completely her plan to train workers for the growing field of Physical Education.

all, will enable Talladega to carry out more completely her plan to train workers for the growing field of physical education.

NEGRO COLLEGE BURNED

Loss of \$35,000 at Mason City Through Want of Apparatus

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 23.—Special to The Advertiser.—Fire of undetermined origin swept the main building of the Central Alabama College for Negroes late yesterday, causing a loss of approximately \$35,000. The school is located at Mason City, near Oxmoor.

The main building of the school, which housed a large library, was a complete loss, flames raging unchecked for several hours because of inability of fire apparatus to reach the scene and the lack of fire protection.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Sept. 11.—Talladega College will begin its 1923-1924 term on September 18th, under most favorable auspices. Enrollment already exceeds that of any previous year and the college department will be larger than ever. The college department has grown so rapidly that there is already talk of building a new high school in another section of the campus with its own principal, faculty and dormitories. Abolition of the high school is one alternative, but since so few schools of the South furnish students sufficiently equipped for college work it is deemed wise to maintain a high school for fitting our own pupils.

The most notable achievement of the vacation season is notification by the Examiner of Chicago University that honor graduates of Talladega College will be accepted by the graduate schools of that university as candidates for the masters degree without conditions. This recognition is accorded purely upon the excellent record Talladega graduates have made in the various departments of Chicago University. Talladega is proud to become one of the only four Negro colleges thus accredited and rejoices that such recognition comes through pure merit.

Dormitories Ready

College men who drew for rooms in the new dormitory at the close of last term will find everything ready when the term begins. Seymour Hall is designed as a complete unit for sixty college men—the first floor being given up entirely to the social activities of the college men. Living room, kitchenette, reading room, game room, committee room—all following a beautiful color scheme with draperies, Karpen furniture, piano, New Edison graphophone—all designed by a former art teacher of Columbia University, making this one of the most modern college men's dormitories to be found in the South.

Sixty thousand dollars have been appropriated and plans drawn for a modern gymnasium and work will soon be begun upon it. This new building, with every necessary equipment, swimming pool and

Education—1923

Colleges

TRUSTEES AUTHORIZE

START ON H. U. GYM.

Cobb Is Elected New Dean Of Law School At Mid-Winter Session

Baltimore, Md.

Washington, February 14.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, held on Wednesday of last week, James A. Cobb, professor of constitutional law in Howard University Law School, was designated as vice-dean of that school.

A committee of the board, consisting of Dean Charles R. Brown, Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. M. O. Dumas and Gen. John H. Sherburne, was appointed with a committee of the General Alumni Association looking toward closer co-operation between the alumni and the institution.

The executive committee was empowered to proceed with the gymnasium, armory and athletic field, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT SHOWS DESIRED RESULTS

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
Action Must Be Confirmed

By Trustees Before It Is

Effective

3/2/23

GRANTS LARGE POWERS

Election of President and Trustees By Alumni Is Objective

A new epoch in the administration of the affairs of Howard University is promised if the Board of Trustees of the University approve the action of a committee appointed at the

D.C.

last meeting to confer with a similar committee of the Alumni Ass'n. to discuss a memorial presented to the Trustees by the Alumni Association.

The memorial which was presented to the Trustees by a committee of the Alumni Association, demanded that the General Alumni Association and its branches or units, shall have a potential voice in the management and control of Howard University and especially: (a) In the election of Trustees, (b) In the election of President, (c) And to consider such other propositions as may be presented for the welfare of the University.

According to arrangements previously made, the regular business was suspended at noon and the Trustees, who were then in session, received the representatives of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni. The representatives were ushered into the regular board room by Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, the executive secretary of the General Alumni Association, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Sinclair introduced the representatives and presented President Isaac H. Nutter of the General Alumni Association.

After the memorial was presented, Judge Peelle, the president of the Board of Trustees, appointed a committee of seven trustees to collaborate with the Alumni committee. The joint committees met in the Board room in the Library Building immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The committee named by the Trustees was as follows: Dean Charles R. Brown, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, Dr. Michel O. Dumas, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. John H. Sherburne.

The committee named by the Alumni Association was: Atty Isaac H. Nutter, Dr. J. H. N. Waring, Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Dr. W. L. Smith, M. M. Morton, Atty. Thomas A. Johnson, and Dr. S. Leroy Morris.

The memorial presented read, in part, as follows:

"We therefore present this Memorial to the Honorable Board of Trustees of Howard University, praying that the Trustees appoint a Committee of seven to collaborate with a like Committee from the Alumni to devise and work out a system which assures these beneficent, righteous and transcendent results.

"In presenting this Memorial to your Honorable body, we are happy to feel assured that it will receive your prompt, hearty and favorable consideration. For we are asking simply for the identical rights and privileges which are cheerfully exercised by the Alumni of the great white institutions.

"An authority from Harvard writes: 'The humblest Harvard graduate has a potential voice in Harvard affairs, votes for Trustees and the power of his vote extends to Overseers and thus to the President.'

"An authority from Amherst writes: 'The entire Trustee Board of Amherst College is elected by the Alumni. Their voice reaches the office of President.'

"An authority from Dartmouth writes: 'The Alumni elect Trustees and their power extends to the election of President.'

"An authority from the University of Pennsylvania writes: 'The Alumni elect Trustees and nominate the Provost and control the Board of Trustees.'

"An authority from Yale writes: 'All graduates of Yale College, in any Department, and all persons who have been admitted to any Degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in courses, are accorded the privilege of not only electing but of nominating the Fellows of Yale College. Thus they control the Presidency.'

"The identical principal will hold true in the management of the great white institutions of the Nation.

"Shall Howard men and women be satisfied with fewer rights and privileges than such as are cheerfully exercised by the Alumni of white colleges and universities? We say, No! A thousand times, No!"

* * * * *

"It is hardly necessary to emphasize that they, the Alumni, are men and women, possessing character, talent, capability, power of initiative, much of this world's goods, and as a body, are truly loyal and devoted to our beloved Alma Mater, ready to serve her in every way, and are therefore worthy of recognition. They belong to the educated classes. They are worthily carrying Life's heaviest burdens and responsibilities and are achieving success along all lines.

"They know the heart throbs of the Colored people as no one outside the Race can know; understand their ambitions; appreciate their aspirations; have a fellow feeling for their terrible struggles and ascent in life, and have natural sympathy for the youths of the Race who face the tremendous odds, handicaps and difficulties in their pathway.

"Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, we know that Howard University belongs to the Colored Race; we feel that it is the greatest inheritance of our hard struggling and terribly wronged and oppressed people. We rejoice and our hearts are all aglow over the vast and unprecedented progress and achievement of our mercilessly burdened Race in these plus fifty years of nominal freedom.

"As we contemplate the future, and take thought as to our children and our children's children, and the children of the Race, and the achievements, prestige, honor and glory sure to come to our beloved Alma Mater, our heart-beats and our souls tell us Howard University can have no safer guardians than her own sons and daughters."

After considering the above memorial, the two committees adopted the following resolutions which will be presented to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting in June of this year for consideration:

Resolutions were adopted—

1. That the Alumni shall have the right to vote for Trustees by a Postal

If the Board of Trustees approve the above action, the General Alumni Association will have achieved the greatest victory of any Alumni history of Negro schools. However, the victory is by no means complete. The resolutions are of no value unless the Board of Trustees until then the Alumni's fight must continue. With the above accomplishments, a whole generation of the University is expected.

- Card or other ballot to be sent to each Alumnus who can be reached.
2. That the Alumni shall have a voice in the election of President.
 3. That the Board of Trustees shall at the Annual meeting in June, amend the By-laws and take such other action as will effect these results.
 4. That the By-laws of the University be amended to increase the number of Trustees from 24 to 27, and that the Alumni shall have the right to choose the three additional members of the Board as follows:—
 - (a) That one of these three, Mr. Thomas Walker, whose name was before the Board last June, shall be elected without further formality to fill the first place; (b) That a Postal Card, or other ballot, shall be taken to confirm the nomination of Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Mr. Isaac H. Nutter, previously made by the General Alumni Association; that four other names shall be added to the ballot and each Alumnus shall vote for two.
 5. That the Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association shall have access to all records concerning the Alumni, their addresses, etc.

TRUSTEES AUTHORIZED

START ON H. U. GYM.

Cobb is Elected New Dean of Law School At Mid-Winter Session

Washington, February 1, 1923. At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, held on Wednesday of last week, James A. Cobb, professor of constitutional law in Howard University Law School, was designated as vice-dean of that school.

A committee of the board consisting of Dean Charles R. Brown, Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. M. O. Dumas and Gen. John H. Sherburne, was appointed with a committee of the General Alumni Association looking toward closer co-operation between the alumni and the institution.

The executive committee was empowered to proceed with the gymnasium, armory and athletic field, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress.

COMMITTEES

REPORT SHOWS

DESIRED RESULTS

Action Must Be Confirmed

By Trustees Before It Is

Effective

GRANTS LARGE POWERS

Election of President and Trustees By Alumni Is Objective

A new epoch in the administration of the affairs of Howard University is promised if the Board of Trustees of the University approve the action of a committee appointed at the

last meeting to confer with a similar committee of the Alumni Ass'n. to work out a system which assures these beneficent, righteous and transcendent discuss a memorial presented to the results.

Trustees by the Alumni Association.

The memorial which was presented to the Trustees by a committee of the Alumni Association, demanded that the General Alumni Association and its branches or units, shall have a potential voice in the management and control of Howard University and especially: (a) In the election of Trustees, (b) In the election of President, (c) And to consider such other propositions as may be presented for the welfare of the University.

According to arrangements previously made, the regular business was suspended at noon and the Trustees, who were then in session, received the representatives of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni. The representatives were ushered into the regular board room by Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair, the executive secretary of the General Alumni Association, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Sinclair introduced the representatives and presented President Isaac H. Nutter of the General Alumni Association.

After the memorial was presented, Judge Peelle, the president of the Board of Trustees, appointed a committee of seven trustees to collaborate with the Alumni committee. The joint committees met in the Board room in the Library Building immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The committee named by the Trustees was as follows: Dean Charles R. Brown, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Dr. Jesse E. Moorland, Dr. Michel O. Dumas, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. John H. Sherburne.

The committee named by the Alumni Association was: Atty. Isaac H. Nutter, Dr. J. H. N. Waring, Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Dr. W. L. Smith, M. M. Morton, Atty. Thomas A. Johnson, and Dr. S. Leroy Morris.

The memorial presented read, in part, as follows:

D. C.

"We therefore present this Memorial to the Honorable Board of Trustees of Howard University, praying that the Trustees appoint a Committee of seven to collaborate with a like Committee from the Alumni to devise and to work out a system which assures these beneficent, righteous and transcendent results.

"In presenting this Memorial to your Honorable body, we are happy to feel assured that it will receive your prompt, hearty and favorable consideration. For we are asking simply for the identical rights and privileges which are cheerfully exercised by the Alumni of the great white institutions.

"An authority from Harvard writes: 'The humblest Harvard graduate has a potential voice in Harvard affairs, votes for Trustees and the power of his vote extends to Overseers and thus to the President.'

"An authority from Amherst writes: 'The entire Trustee Board of Amherst College is elected by the Alumni. Their voice reaches the office of President.'

"An authority from Dartmouth writes: 'The Alumni elect Trustees and their power extends to the election of President.'

"An authority from the University of Pennsylvania writes: 'The Alumni elect Trustees and nominate the Provost and control the Board of Trustees.'

"An authority from Yale writes: 'All graduates of Yale College, in any Department, and all persons who have been admitted to any Degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in courses, are accorded the privilege of not only electing but of nominating the Fellows of Yale College. Thus they control the Presidency.'

"The identical principal will hold true in the management of the great white institutions of the Nation.

"Shall Howard men and women be satisfied with fewer rights and privileges than such as are cheerfully exercised by the Alumni of white colleges and universities? We say, No! A thousand times, No!"

* * * * *

"It is hardly necessary to emphasize that they, the Alumni, are men and women, possessing character, talent, capability, power of initiative, much of this world's goods, and as a body, are truly loyal and devoted to our beloved Alma Mater, ready to serve her in every way, and are therefore worthy of recognition. They belong to the educated classes. They are worthy carrying Life's heaviest burdens and responsibilities and are achieving success along all lines.

"They know the heart throbs of the Colored people as no one outside the Race can know; understand their ambitions; appreciate their aspirations; have a fellow feeling for their terrible struggles and ascent in life, and have natural sympathy for the youths of the Race who face the tremendous odds, handicaps and difficulties in their pathway.

"Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, we know that Howard University belongs to the Colored Race; we feel that it is the greatest inheritance of our hard struggling and terribly wronged and oppressed people. We rejoice and our hearts are all aglow over the vast and unprecedented progress and achievement of our mercilessly burdened Race in these plus fifty years of nominal freedom.

"As we contemplate the future, and take thought as to our children and our children's children, and the children of the Race, and the achievements, prestige, honor and glory sure to come to our beloved Alma Mater, our heart-beats and our souls tell us Howard University can have no safer guardians than her own sons and daughters."

After considering the above memorial, the two committees adopted the following resolutions which will be presented to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting in June of this year for consideration:

Resolutions were adopted—

1. That the Alumni shall have the right to vote for Trustees by a Postal

Card or other ballot to be sent to each Alumnus who can be reached.

2. That the Alumni shall have a voice in the election of President.
3. That the Board of Trustees shall at the Annual meeting in June, amend the By-laws and take such other action as will effect these results.
4. That the By-laws of the University be amended to increase the number of Trustees from 24 to 27, and that the Alumni shall have the right to choose the three additional members of the Board as follows:—
(a) That one of these three, Mr. Thomas Walker, whose name was before the Board last June, shall be elected without further formality to fill the first place; (b) That a Postal Card, or other ballot, shall be taken to confirm the nomination of Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Mr. Isaac H. Nutter, previously made by the General Alumni Association; that four other names shall be added to the ballot and each Alumnus shall vote for two.
5. That the Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association shall have access to all records concerning the Alumni, their addresses, etc.

If the Board of Trustees approve the above action, the General Alumni Association will have achieved the greatest victory of any Alumnus in the history of Negro schools. However, the victory is by no means final. The resolutions are of no value unless the Board of Trustees approve them. Until then the Alumni's fight must continue.

With the above accomplishments, a whole hearted and general alumni of the University is expected.

fully by Training School

Nannie H. Burroughs, Founder of School for Girls at Washington, Has Built Up Successful Commercial Project, Catering to Large District of Columbia Clientele.

The National Training School for Girls, founded and conducted by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs at Lincoln Heights, Washington, District of Columbia, has been the scene of a number of unusual developments during the course of its existence, but perhaps the most outstanding and valuable of the accomplishments of this splendid young race woman has been the establishing of a steam laundry catering to the general public and competing directly with the large laundry enterprises conducted in Washington with ample capital backed by a Negro school, but it is actually the cleanest and most sanitary establishment of the sort in all the country, according to reports of experts.

Eighteen girl students are regularly employed, washing and ironing their way through school. Some earn the entire amount needed, some work to supply the deficiency in their resources. The character of the custom which has been secured for the laundry makes it necessary that the most expert help possible be secured. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Miss Burroughs has established standards that have wrought a change in the old idea of "washwoman." There are employed from the outside twenty-two women and seven men. The women are required to dress carefully and neatly, with particular attention to dressing their hair, and to other necessities of the toilet. In the laundry, all are attired in white—dresses, shoes and stockings. The men, four chauffeurs of the auto delivery trucks, are required to wear neat white coats and caps, with blue trousers. The men in the laundry must wear white duck suits.

When the vision was outlined in her mind, she went to the lumber manufacturer, the electrical supply people, the plumber, the brick dealers, and to all others whose assistance she needed, and though there was not a dollar in hand for the purpose, so well had this woman built into the confidence of the community that they all agreed to her request and placed the required material on the ground. These employees are paid the highest wage scale in the city, because they are and must be experts in order to handle the fine wearing apparel which comes from the most exclusive and prominent homes in the city. An example of the splendid relations which exist between Miss Burroughs and her workers is contained in an incident of recent occurrence. During the summer, with most of the families out of the city, there is a road campaign and told the people everywhere what she was, trying to do. As a result, each week the workmen were paid, and when the building was finished and equipment of the most modern laundry machinery was installed. The plant represents an outlay of \$35,000, and includes one big mangle, 24 electric irons, and three of the latest model Prosperity pressing machines. Additional Prosperity machines are to be added.

Then, in addition to two large and ample drying houses, the Training School laundry boasts an unusual advantage over its city competitors—it has the largest outdoor drying yard in the city. Not only is it the first public laundry to be established and operated

years the plant will be paid for, then its income will take care of the entire teachers' salary list. The laundry is dedicated to "Better Service." When ready to begin work, a big advertisement in the Washington papers, featuring the dedication slogan and the big drying yard brought in 54 customers the first day.

Mrs. Maggie M. Astor, a capable and efficient woman, is manager of the laundry, and much of its success is due to the splendid ability she has shown in handling affairs of the laundry. Ample provision is made for the comfort of the employees, well-equipped rest rooms dressing rooms, and lavatories being provided, upstairs for the women, downstairs for the men.

HOWARD ALUMNI FIGHT DURKEE

Atlantic City, Aug. 16.—The smoldering fight of the Alumni Association to oust President J. Stanley Durkee as president of Howard culminated last week in the call issued by President Justin Carter, of Harrisburg, and Dr. William Sinclair, of Philadelphia, executive secretary, for a special meeting to be held here August 29th and 30th.

The following subjects will be discussed at the meeting scheduled for Fitzgerald's auditorium and Asbury Church: 8-17-23

(a) The demoralization of Athletics at Howard. The Remedy.

(b) Faculties filled by personal appointees of the President without consultation with Deans or Faculties.

(c) Deans of Faculties have no defined duties or functions. Results, Internal morale deplorable.

(d) Dismissals, demotions and the atmosphere of oppression and threats destroys the foundation for building up a truly manly, courageous and unafraid leadership of the Colored Race.

(e) To maintain INVIOLE in Howard University the principle of ACADEMIC FREEDOM in the Board of Trustees, in the teaching force and in the student body.

(f) A demand that the ballots cast by the Alumni for Trustees shall receive due consideration, and the Alumni duly recognized.

Education 7 1923

Florida.

Colleges. COOKMAN INST. IN MERGER WITH DAYTONA N. AND I.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 18.—Cookman Institute of Jacksonville, Florida, and the Daytona Normal and Industrial Training School for Girls of Daytona have effected a merger, it was announced here. The work at Cookman Institute is to be abandoned and the work will be taken over by the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute under the guardianship of the Board of Control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The policies and work of the Daytona school as begun by Mrs. Bethune will be maintained, under her principalship, but the school will become co-educational and will receive the support of the Board of Control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A meeting held in Cincinnati and one held in New York, recently at which Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Moton, and Dr. Sage was enthusiastic over the merger, it was declared.

kegee. It will have the support of the great Northern Methodist denomination and of an influential board of trustee, as well as the sympathetic co-operation of the general education board. Representatives of all these groups assisted in working out the plan of consolidation and were present at its consummation.

Noted Florida Schools Combine

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, June 18.—There was consummated here this week a merger of two of the south's leading negro schools, Cookman Institute for men, at Jacksonville, Fla., and the Normal and Industrial Institute for girls at Daytona, Fla. The combined institution will be co-educational and will carry academic, Bible and nurse training along with industrial work. It will be under the auspices of the Northern Methodist Board for Negro Education, which founded and has maintained Cookman Institute.

The combined institution will be located at Daytona and will continue under the management of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder and able director of Daytona Normal, who in eighteen years of single-handed effort has made of that institution one of America's leading schools for negro girls, with a plant valued at \$325,000 and a student body of 350. Those who know Mrs. Bethune's ability as an administrator believe that the new institution bids fair to become a second Tus-

Education - 1923

Colleges.

DR. ADAMS HEADS A. U.;

NEW COURSES OFFERED

At the recent special meeting of the trustees in New York it was voted to add to the curriculum courses in finance and business administration. The residue of the Drew legacy was temporarily set apart as a special fund, the income from which would provide, for the present, for the increased expenses occasioned by this addition to our work. It is much to be desired that additional resources be provided, so that this work can be extended in the future. It is proposed to connect these additional courses with the course in economics, already in operation, thereby forming a new department of study entitled Economics and Business Administration.

At the same meeting of the trustees a letter was read from the Rev. Laurence Fenninger, the chaplain of Hampton Institute, declining his recent election to the presidency of the institution. The trustees then, by unanimous action, elected to the presidency Dr. M. W. Adams, who in the absence of President Ware, has been serving as acting president since 1919. Since Dr. Adams is already doing the work, his election goes into effect at once.

The friends of President Emeritus Edward T. Ware will grieve to learn that he is again not as well. He is maintaining a courageous fight against tuberculosis at the sanitarium at Trudeau, Essex County, New York.

youth, was considered one of the most successful sessions since it was organized forty-odd years ago by Dr. Calloway and Dr. Geo. W. Walker, both of whom have gone to their long reward.

At a meeting of the board of trustees on June 12 in Atlanta, the acting president, the Rev. Ray S. Tomlin was elected president, and Dean Howard H. Long was made vice-president, thus confirming and approving the splendid work of these two men during their past tenure of office.

A recognized accrediting of the work at Paine College has been made by the State Department of Education. During May, just past, the department approved the normal course at this college by granting its graduates state professionals' teachers' certificates good for four years, renewable, and accepted by several other states. The Richmond County Board of Education, through Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of schools has also approved the work by granting teachers' certificates, covering a three years' period.

In addition, the State Committee on Accredited High Schools has placed the Paine College High School in Group I—the highest rating given high schools. Students in the college department have for some time been given class or class rating in the larger universities and colleges of the North.

That the work of the present faculty has been satisfactory is shown by the fact that it remains intact. No changes are contemplated for the coming year. New students are making applications in large numbers for the next term and indications point to a continued development of the work.

Georgia.

TOMLIN NAMED HEAD OF C. M. E. COLLEGE FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

Paine College, Augusta, Ga.,
Given High Rating By
State and County
Boards.

Augusta, Ga. Paine College, an institution supported by the M. E. Church for the education of colored

Education — 1923.

Indiana.

Colleges.

U. S. COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC HOLDS GRADUATION

Five Negro Doctors Graduate

The United States College of Chiropractic, Indianapolis, Ind., the only recognized Negro Chiropractic College in the world, will hold its graduation exercise Monday night, July 16th, in the College Chapel, corner of California and Michigan St., at eight o'clock. The graduates are: B. T. White, M. D., Huntington, W. Va.

Maurice Baley, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. D. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Roberta Collins, Indianapolis.

Indiana and Mrs. E. P. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.

Deplomas will be presented by H. B. Murray, President and Dean. The above will receive the title of D. C. (Dr. of Chiropractic) while Earnest E. De LaShaleri, M. D., D. C., will receive the title of Ph. C. Immediately after the exercise a banquet will be given in honor of the students.

'PREP' SCHOOLS UNWILLING TO CHANGE NAMES

2-9-23

"Colleges" and "Universities" Turn Out To Be High and Grammar Schools Only

Tougaloo School, Tougaloo, Miss., calls itself a college. Altho there are only 11 college students there in a total enrollment of 352, most of the students at this "college" are in the elementary grades.

Payne University, Selma, Alabama, has no college, normal, or professional students. It has 208 pupils of high school grade and 297 in the elementary school grade. Still it calls itself a "university."

The editorial in last week's AFRO-AMERICAN urging colleges and universities with an enrollment mostly of elementary and high school pupils to change their names, has the approval of Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The editorial pointed out the humorous situation that exists in some places where fourth-grade children are attending a "college", and eighth grade children a "university." Such schools should not be called a "university," it said, unless there are professional departments, and should not be called a "college" if elementary and high school pupils are in the majority.

Dr. Durkee said to the AFRO this week: "You are exactly right in your position. Your authority is the educational rating associations of the country, including the General Education Board, Carnegie Board and the Association of American Colleges.

Atlanta U. Opposed

M. W. Adams, Acting President, of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., writes the AFRO:

"In the abstract the position taken by you is doubtless correct. Whether the historical reasons which may be urged on the other side are sufficient to overbalance the question.

On the one hand is abstract correctness; on the other is history and sentiment."

Wants Highest Name

highest work to
not its lowest.

Strong For College

President C. B. Antisdel, of Benedict College, S. Carolina, says: "I agree as to University, but when college courses are given why not call it a "college" even if lower classes are larger.

Many Should Be Renamed

"I am in favor of calling institutions by the name of the highest department carried, unless the number of students in the highest department falls considerably below the attendance in other departments. It is my feeling that a great number of our institutions should be renamed."—J. Kelly Giffen, President Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

HOWARD TO BUILD GYM AND STADIUM

Washington American

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—According to announcement made by Doctor Scott, secretary-treasurer of the Howard University, when the President of the United States signed the Department of Interior appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1924, he made available for the uses of the Howard University within a limit cost of \$197,500.00 a building which will be erected on the University grounds, and which will be "A Building for Assembly Hall, Gymnasium, Armory, and Administrative Headquarters for the Department of Health and Hygiene, together with Drill and Athletic Field." In releasing this information, Doctor Scott, states that the dream of the alumni of the University, the students, teachers, and the administrative officers covering a period of nearly twenty years is soon to be realized. Several years ago the alumni of the University started a campaign to raise a sum of money to be used towards the erection of a Stadium. Congressional action has now made this possible through Governmental instrumentality. In design, the Gymnasium Building, will be a monumental structure surmounting the elevation overlooking the famous McMillan Park and City Reservoir. Along with the recently erected Dining Hall Building, costing, \$201,000.00, Howard University is entering upon a period of physical expansion which is adding not only to the beauty of the grounds but is offering to its students as well first class facilities in needed directions. There is great joy among the undergraduates of the University particularly that so ambitious a project as the Gymnasium and Armory Building, and Athletic Field is to be made available for the Department of Physical Education. The athletic field with its concrete or

ing itself including

R. O. T. C. Unit, a swimming indoor track, and exercise room, will afford ample facilities for physical development. Effective body-building is back of this program and the Department of Physical Education will be better circumstanced than ever to provide proper training for the young men and women who come to Howard University.

Education—1923. Colleges.

May Merge Normal

School With Morgan

The School Board has not acted finally on the proposal to merge the Teachers' Training School with Morgan College. Secretary Roche told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

This matter was considered at a recent meeting of the School Board where plans were laid for combining the white training school with Johns Hopkins.

Maryland.

Colleges.

NO STRIFE IN SOUTH,
SAYS NEGRO SPEAKERBig College Dedicated, Mound
Bayou's Anniversary.

BY J. H. CLAYBORN.

(Official Press Reporter.)

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., May 14.—

Thirty-six years ago I. T. Montgomery

founded the town of Mound

Bayou. They have observed annually

each year since what is known as

founders' day. Montgomery has fully

demonstrated that the south holds

splendid advantages to all people, that

no other section does.

The celebration programme was

featured with an inspiring sermon

preached by Bishop W. W. Beckett, of

Brooklyn, N. Y., the presiding bishop

of the state of Mississippi. Dr. F. R.

C. Durden, presiding elder of the

Clarksdale district, was chosen master

of ceremonies. Dr. J. H. Clayborn, of

Arkansas, was chosen as official press

reporter for the occasion.

Bishop Beckett's theme, in his dis-

course, was "Faith." He said, "I was

born in South Carolina, and I am proud

of it. I worked on the farm owned

by my father, and we made good. I

like it as I like no other section.

There are some things here that I do

not like, but this is a great country,

the greatest I know of. One thing is

needed. There should be something

done to engage the negro 12 months

in the year. He should not be allowed

to rove six months in the year, but

should be on the farm, to work the

year round. There is no strife today

between the southern white man and

the negro, as such relative to the great

economic question, but there is a bat-

tle on between two great bodies of

capitalists, for labor, north and south,

and it is up to them to furnish the

remedy. They have the key.

O. C. Johnson, president of one of

the largest banking institutions in all

this southland, delivered the principal

address at the dedication of Camp-

bell's \$50,000 newly erected building

on a 1,070 acre tract of land, out four

miles from Mound Bayou. Bishop

Beckett said, "We need schools like

this one to teach our boys vocational

training."

Dr. F. R. C. Durden, the presiding

elder of the Clarksdale district, Afri-

can Methodist Episcopal Church, is

the logical candidate for the secretary

of missions of his church. He has the

indorsement of his state, and is highly

thought of throughout the entire

church, and the needle points toward

his election, next May, in Louisville,

Ky. He is a product of the best schools

of the race.

Dr. S. P. Felder is a strong factor

in Mississippi colored Methodism, and

one of the leading spirits in his state.

Dr. W. P. Q. Byrd, the pastor of the

A. M. E. Church, Mound Bayou, Miss.,

delivered the address of welcome on

behalf of the ministers of Mississip-

pi. Mayor B. A. Greene delivered the

address on behalf of the citizens of

Mound Bayou. Dr. J. H. Clayborn, A.

M. D.D., of Arkansas, editor of the

African Methodist, and the Friendship

Banner, delivered the principal ad-

dress at the school auditorium. Thurs-

subject "Co-operation," saying, "We should co-operate along agricultural lines, religious lines, industrial lines, civic, economic, in checkmating all foul propaganda, and throw it back in the face of any and all men that seek to becloud our righteous issues, and brand our fair states with strife, and envy that would serve to injure that sweet spirit that now, and has existed for all the years. Your Campbell College here, worth easily \$300,000 to your town of Mound Bayou, with your founder, I. T. Montgomery, a grand old sire, your aggressive mayor, Attorney B. A. Greene, progressive citizens, last but not least, the splendid and cordial relations that at present exist between the two races that live here, and have for all of the years that solved their economic, civic, religious, industrial problems, side by side, all are concrete evidences that this is a splendid country."

Dr. R. C. Holbrook, of South America, a returned missionary, a logical candidate for the bishopric, African Methodist Church, formerly of Arkansas, was one of the principal speakers at the dedication of the lay-splendid advantages to all people, that no other section does. College's Agricultural School. He told of the wonderful possibilities of his church in that section. He delivered the address to more than 3,000 persons in the school.

Colleges.

Shaw University

Now in Class "A"

Raleigh, N. C., June 7th.—An-
nouncement by President L. L. Peacock that the institution is the first Negro school in the state to be given "A" classification by the State Department of Education, that the endowment has been increased from \$54,700 to \$354,700, that \$90,000 has been secured for a new science building and that a new athletic field will be built at once by the alumni, featured the commencement exercises at Shaw University yesterday.

Thirteen graduates were awarded degrees.

Science Hall Dedicated

At Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C.—The new Science Hall at Johnson C. Smith University (formerly Biddle), Charlotte, N. C., given by Mrs. J. C. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., was dedicated on October 24, 1922. The event marked the realization of a well equipped building set apart wholly for work of Department of Science. Dr. H. M. McGorey the president, presided.

Dr. J. M. Gaston, secretary-treasurer of Board of Missions for Freedmen, Pittsburgh, Pa., stated briefly the progress of the institution. Rev. W. J. McEvan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Mrs. Smith is a member, preached the sermon. 11-17-23

Others on program were, Dr. J. B. Dudley, president of A. and T. Colleg, Greensboro, H. P. Harding, superintendent, City Public Schools, E. R. Preston, attorney-at-law, and Rev. W. M. Wells, president of the City Ministerial Alliance. Dr. McEwan offered the dedicatory prayer. The music, directed by Prof T. A. Long, was rendered by a large chorus, the University male quintet and orchestra among the selections being the National Negro Anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

The building is an ornate two-story fire-proof structure of steel, tapestry brick and stone, renaissance style of architecture, with portico supported by corinthian columns. Over the entrance is inscribed:

"Given by Mrs. Johnson C. Smith."
"Science Points to God."

There are eight lecture and class rooms with thoroughly equipped laboratories and accessories, two office rooms, and basement rooms for boiler and storage. The building was erected at a cost of \$75,000. It is one of three buildings, which with granite memorial arch at entrance to campus, totaling

\$200,000, were given by Mrs. Smith in memory of her husband.

Plans are being formulated for the erection of a building for technology. An athletic stadium is in contemplation. A unique feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mrs. Smith of a painting, "Entrance to the Campus," by the faculty, the work of a French artists, Philippe Boden, member of the faculty.

Mrs. Smith was present, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell of Pittsburgh.

Colleges.

**WOULD LESSEN
A. M. E. CONTROL
AT WILBERFORCE***Norfolk Journal*
Ohio State Auditor Recommends That Steps Be Taken**To Curb Church Influence
Over Public Education.**

9-15-23

SAYS PRESENT AFFAIRS**VIOLATE STATE LAWS***Norfolk, Va.*

Columbus, O., Sept. 10. (Special)

—In a report submitted to State Auditor Tracy by G. D. Brown and Conn Baker, state examiners, it is recommended that steps be taken by the state board of control to lessen the influence of the African Methodist Episcopal Church over the affairs of Wilberforce University. The report covered a period of four years, from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1923.

The report charges that "Wilberforce University is controlled by the A. M. E. Church." It also says that "it is plainly evident that the university controls the combined normal and industrial department of the school." According to law the normal and industrial department should be managed separately, the report holds.

"Six of the nine members of the board of the normal and industrial departments are members of the A. M. E. Church, one bishop, three ministers and two laymen," the examiners said.

"That Wilberforce University itself is controlled by the A. M. E. Church, we believe to be unquestionably a fact," the report stated. The executive board of the university is composed of five bishops and four clergymen of the A. M. E. Church.

The report said that these statements are not made in a spirit of disrespect, but to point out the fact that such control is not in compliance with the Ohio constitution, in that "no sectarian influence shall be permitted."

"The situation leads to controversy in which the state must be

the loser by the church replacing the state's influence," the report reads.

The examiners stated that last May, Richard C. Bundy, of Washington, D. C., the son of the Reverend Charles Bundy was elected superintendent of the industrial and normal department to replace William M. Berry, although Berry had been a good superintendent.

"In June," the report states, "it was voted to permit the new superintendent to select his own office force. All control of the state will be lost and the state will have no supervision of the \$374,000 allowed for the biennium of 1923-1924 for the university, if this practice is permitted."

Richard C. Bundy Elected**President Of Industrial****Department Of Wilberforce****Will Leave State Department At****Washington. Is Son Of Rev. Chas.****Bundy And Brother Of Leroy****Formerly Of E. St. Louis.****Associated Negro Press.****WILBERFORCE, Ohio, June 27.—****At the recent meeting of the board****of trustees of the Normal and Indus-****trial department of Wilberforce Uni-****versity, which department is under****state supervision, Richard C. Bundy****whose legal residence is Cleveland,****Ohio, was elected superintendent.****Mr Bundy, who is now an official****in the state department at Washing-****ton, will leave the department in a****few days, and soon after take up the****work at the university. Bundy is a****graduate of Case School of applied****Science, Cleveland, and was for five****years a member of the Wilberforce****faculty, before going into the diplo-****matic service, as Secretary of the Le-****gation, Monrovia, Liberia, where he****has been connected fourteen years,****the last two being assigned for duty****in Washington. He was at one time****named for a cadet at Annapolis, but****color, did not get to attend; he is the****son of Rev. Dr. Charles Bundy, a pro-****minent A. M. E. minister, and a bro-****ther of Dr. Leroy Bundy.****With Bundy's withdrawal from the****State Department, there will be no****one in Washington in that depart-****ment in an executive position.****INFLUENCE OF CHURCH SEEN****IN WILBERFORCE AFFAIRS.***Washington*
State Examiners Urge in Report That**A. M. E. Control Be Lessened.***Columbus*

Columbus, O., Sept. 10.—(Special.)

—In a report submitted to State Audi-

tor Tracy by G. D. Brown and Conn

Baker, state examiners, it is recommended that steps be taken by the state board of control to lessen the influence of the African Methodist Episcopal Church over the affairs of Wilberforce University. The report covered a period of four years, from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1923.

The report charges that "Wilberforce University is controlled by the A. M. E. Church." It also says that "it is plainly evident that the university controls the combined normal and industrial department of the school." According to law and normal and industrial department should be managed separately, the report holds.

"Six of the nine members of the board of the normal and industrial departments are members of the A. M.

one bishop, three ministers and four laymen," the examiners said.

"That Wilberforce University itself is controlled by the A. M. E. Church, we believe to be unquestionably a fact," the report stated. The executive board of the university is composed of five bishops and four clergymen of the A. M. E. Church.

The report said that these statements are not made in a spirit of disrespect, but to point out the fact that such control is not in compliance with the Ohio constitution, in that "no sectarian influence shall be permitted."

"The situation leads to controversy in which the state must be the loser by the church replacing the state's influence," the report reads.

The examiners stated that last May, Richard C. Bundy, of Washington D. C., the son of the Reverend Charles Bundy, was elected superintendent of the industrial and normal department to replace William M. Berry, although Berry had been a good superintendent.

"In June," the report states, "it was voted to permit the new superintendent to select his own office force. All control of the state will be lost and the state will have no supervision of the \$374,000 allowed for the biennium of 1923-24 for the university, if this practice is permitted."

Education — 1923

South Carolina.

Colleges.

FLOGGING CASE DEFERRED.

Columbia Professor Finds Sympathy
for Youth Who Jeered.

No action was taken by the Columbia University authorities yesterday as the result of the kidnapping and beating of William L. Werner, a post-graduate student, because of his defense of jeering at a recent Reserve Officers' Training Corps review. It was said that any action that might be taken would be deferred for a time.

That the majority of the students disapproved of the action taken by student officers was indicated yesterday when a professor mentioned the incident before his class and said that if that represented Columbia ideals and thought he did not think he would care to be connected with the university. Every student in the class voiced his disapproval of the incident, so the professor will not be forced to leave.

HIGHER EDUCATION

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Ballantine
Students at Negro institutions of higher education in South Carolina in 1922 numbered 1,677 men and 2,493 women.

Education — 1923.

Colleges

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 27, 1923

Tennessee Negro Citizens.

The people of Tennessee have reason for both interest and self-congratulation in the statements concerning the welfare of the negro in this state as made by Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and State Normal school, in his address in the chapel of the school during the Founder's Day exercises.

According to Dr. Hale, the negroes of Tennessee are finding a sane and reasonable outlet for their ambitions here at home instead of joining the great migrations by which their people of the other Southern states are abandoning farms and plantations for the supposedly greater opportunities of the North.

Much of the reason for this home-keeping effort on the part of the negroes here comes from the opportunities that our own city offers to them. In Nashville is not only the largest center of negro educational progress in the world, but, as strong aid to its success, a spirit of interest and fairness among the white people here that is in constant encouragement of the sincerity of effort and ambition toward which these institutions look.

Nashville takes pride in the State Normal, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, just in receipt as it happens of a new donation of \$90,000; Roger Williams University, the Fireside School for Bible study, and the negro department of the Blind school, as well as the various primary and grammar grade public schools for the children of the city's negro population, including the Pearl High school for older pupils. The white people here feel that the negro students of these schools and colleges have caught the vision of educational upbuilding and self-inspiration. They are pleased and gratified by the fact that the negroes come by hundreds now, where a few years ago it was by two and threes to absorb the learning and practical skill offered to them and then return to the scattered communities and homes from which they came, there to prove the helpfulness that increase of knowledge and efficiency has brought.

A group of 300, all teachers, is cited as just having come from Shelby county for the summer session at the State Normal. These, like the others, will go back home to spread the good work in neighborhoods where they were born, teaching the dignity of labor well performed and the value of skill and conscientious effort in manual as well as mental attainment, and preaching by their own example the doctrine of contentment, success, and happiness as gained by individual effort and character growth rather than by change of neighborhood.

Now the realization that the educational inspiration and training offered the negroes here in Nashville is bearing results as fruitful as these quoted, and that the doctors, nurses, dentists, musicians, milliners, dressmakers, and students of the everyday humanities, as well as the teachers who take

their courses here, are spreading the gospel of enlightenment and home love among their people, is a matter in which our state may well take pride.

According to Dr. Hale, the negro is determined to lift from this state the reproach of illiteracy for which his own lack of education is largely responsible. He has set for himself a brief tale of years in which to bring his people up to the average literacy standard of the country, an ambition whose realization

Good Luck Following Fisk Univ. And Meharry Medical

St. Louis, Mo.
8-31-23

Associated Negro Press
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Good luck seems to be following Fisk University and Meharry Medical School in these days. \$800,000 has been raised toward the \$1,000,000 endowment fund of the University and extensive improvements are to be added to the George W. Hubbard Hospital of the Meharry Medical School. Wm. H. Baldwin has waged quietly a splendid battle in behalf of Fisk.

Dr. Work Head Roger Williams University

St. Louis, Mo.
9-3-23
Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26 (Associated Negro Press)—John W. Work, former Professor of Latin at the Fisk University, has been elected the President of the Roger Williams University. Dr. Work has been a prominent figure in the Negro educational circles of Nashville for a good many years. He is expected to do big things at Roger Williams. His many friends throughout the country are sending him many congratulations on his promotion.

Tennessee.

Education-1923.

Florida.

Colleges Change of Heads.

N. B. YOUNG RESIGNS AS

PRES. OF FLA. COLLEGE

Journal
-Tallahassee, Fla.—On July 1, President N. B. Young of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College will turn over affairs to Dr. W. H. A. Howard, who has been designated acting president.

President Young a year ago advised the board of control that he was ready to terminate his services but the board asked him to remain another year.

This will end twenty-two years of service for President Young who will take a needed vacation.

**PRES. YOUNG
HANDS IN
RESIGNATION**
Sawannah

Many Tributes Paid Retiring School Head.
Sawannah

Tallahassee, Fla., July 10—On Monday, July 2, 1923, President Nathan B. Young of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College formally turned over the administration to W. H. A. Howard with a simple ceremony that was deeply impressive. In doing so, he made it clear that he had no apology to offer for the effort he had made through twenty-two years to make this institution, not a school after the accepted idea, but a college whose work, both academic and industrial, such as would be on a real college basis and in accordance with ideals set for similar institutions in any section of the country. And the bigness of the man was shown by the absence of any bitterness toward the State authorities who gave no semblance of a charge whatsoever.

Mr. Young thanked the people of Florida who supported him so heartily in the work and expressed a sincere hope that the new administration would be able to carry on in the same manner the work of the college, advancing the interests of the colored youth and so the interests of the common wealth of Florida.

In the evening the chapel was well filled by alumni, faculty, members of the summer school, students, and friends of the school, who had answered by their presence the call of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association to give honor to one who had labored so untiringly, and given

such splendid service to his fellows in Florida.

There was a program of music and addresses by Geo. M. Sampson, Dean of Edward Waters College; John C. Wright, President of Edward Waters College, and Homer Thomas, Dean of the Academic Department of the Florida A. and M. College, who during the twenty-two years have served with President Young in pitching the activities of the institution on a high plane.

These three men reviewed the development of the school and were unstinted in their praise of the efforts which Mr. Young had put forth to give to the State of Florida a real college for Negroes.

Mrs. Maggie Wilkins Smith and Bednie Gilbert, graduates of the school then spoke in highest appreciation of President Young and were followed by Rev. H. S. Barnwell, formerly Principal of Fessenden Academy, who lauded the virtues of Mr. Young as a man and educator in most glowing terms.

A most fitting close to the program of honor to "Father" Young as he was frequently styled by the graduates, was the tribute paid to him by S. H. Coleman, a most loyal admirer of Mr. Young. Before taking his seat he presented to the beloved retiring President a purse of \$500 which had been received from the many graduates of the school and devoted friends of Mr. Young. Their expressed wish was that the amount would be used for a vacation trip and, in response, Mr. Young said that no one could understand how much this tangible expression of devotion meant to him, because during his entire administration he had had not more than three weeks of real rest and recreation. He added that no matter where his lot might be cast in the future, his love and devotion for Florida would ever abide.

Thus ended the second administration of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Education—1923.
Colleges,—Change of Heads.

Georgia.

DEAN ADAMS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF A. U. TO SUCCEED E. A. WARE

Retirement of Son of Found-
er Made Necessary Be-
cause of Ill Health.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., held in New York City on Friday, April 20, it was decided to name the present acting president, Dean Miron W. Adams as president to succeed the former president, Edward A. Ware, who has been on an indefinite leave of absence for the past three years, seeking restoration to health from the ravages of tuberculosis. The trustees met at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin, pastor.

Atlanta University was founded in 1867 by the late Dr. Edward Asa Ware father of the retiring president. Dr. Adams, a descendant of John Quincy Adams, graduated from Dartmouth College, and has served for many years as Dean of A. U. During the past three years, owing to the continued illness of President Ware, Dean Adams has served as acting president. His elevation to the actual presidency will be popular with the students, alumni and friends of the school throughout the country.

Information is to the effect that Rev. Laurence Fininger, chaplain of Hampton Institute, was considered by the trustees for the position, but that he declined to become a candidate.

The retiring president, Mr. Ware, has been spending the past three years at his home in Montclair, N. J., and at Saranac Lake, N. Y., where he is at present, striving to regain his health that he might take up active work at the University, but delayed convalescence made it necessary for him to sever definitely his school connections.

Colleges.—Chance of Heads.

EFFORT TO HALT
DAWSON-COLVIN
STRUGGLE FAILS

Former Attorney-General's Offer to Withdraw in Interest of Party Harmony Is Turned Down

"BITTER END" BATTLE IN
G. O. P. RANK TO FOLLOW

Ernst and Langley Are Among
Prominent Visitors of Week
in Lexington

By TOM R. UNDERWOOD

A final and futile effort for reconciliation between the warring factions in the Republican party in Kentucky was made this week in Louisville.

Since its flat failure there has been a hurried hurrying and scurrying about on the part of higher-ups in the party in this state, strengthening the lines of the two opposing factions, the banner bearer of one of which is Attorney General Charles I. Dawson of Pineville, and of the other, Superintendent of Public Instruction George Colvin, of Springfield. 3-20-23

At a conference in Frankfort Thursday Governor Morrow, J. Matt Chilton, county attorney of Jefferson county, J. B. Phelps, of Jamestown, recently appointed first assistant attorney general; Robert Hunter, of Providence; and Senator Hiram Brock, of Harlan, were present. Maurice Galvin, of Covington, and Ludlow Petty, postmaster of Louisville, were in Frankfort at the time but were not reported as being present at the meeting.

Shifted From Louisville

The scene of activity has shifted from Louisville.

Earlier there had been a conference between some of the most prominent figures in the Republican party in the state.

A flat offer was made, it is reliably reported, that Attorney-General Dawson, in the interest of "party harmony" would withdraw from the race if Mr. Colvin also would withdraw and a third candidate, agreeable to all, who would

make for a united party, could be agreed upon.

The Colvin representatives, it is asserted, refused this proffer of peace.

The refusal was followed by a warning on the part of Mr. Dawson's backers that there would be a "bitter end" fight.

Much at Stake

The ferocity of such a drawn battle is forecast in advance. Chesley Searcy, the Louisville "boss," will have his supremacy in Kentucky at stake. The name of Huston Quin, mayor of Louisville, possibly to slide in at the last minute in a convention to take the place of Mr. Colvin, has been mentioned frequently recently, but it is generally believed that Mr. Colvin has already obtained assurances from his Louisville backers that he will be made the "goat" of all the campaign troubles only to be sidetracked at the last minute.

This was the situation, with both sides lined up ready to "do battle," when the information came to hand that State Senator J. Will Stoll, of Lexington, would announce as a candidate for the nomination, subject to the action of the June convention.

What effect Senator Stoll's entry will have upon the lining up remains to be seen.

Keeping Them in Line

The conference of Dawson supporters which was held in Frankfort Thursday was followed up during Friday by some informal conferences in Lexington, it is reported.

One of the worries of the Dawson faction, it is generally understood, has been to keep "in line" the present secretary of state, Fred A. Vaughn, of Paintsville.

An organization fight, surpassing anything ever witnessed before in the state, is expected to go on all during the campaign under cover behind the scenes, while the candidates are conducting their front stage campaign from the stump like anything but friendly enemies.

Senator Ernst a Visitor

A visitor to Lexington Friday was Senator Richard P. Ernst, of Covington. Mr. Ernst, at present working vigorously in a Y. M. C. A. campaign drive in his own community, declared while here that he believes, if "the boys don't fight among themselves too much," there is a good prospect for a Republican victory in the fall.

If they "do like the Democrats are doing," he said, it will be harmful to the party chances.

Senator Ernst, laying stress almost entirely upon the national issues to which, as a member of the senate, he has given his principal attention, declared that the Re-

publican party has a good record of achievement with which to go before the people.

After all that has been said about the tariff, Mr. Ernst said, there is products. "The end of the harvest last year" shows a thresher in operation with many sacks of wheat nearby.

Three Funds Available

The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, according to the conditions under which it receives much of its maintenance fund, is mainly an industrial school. It receives three federal funds, and under federal provisions no part of these funds can be used for college or classical education work.

The federal Morrill-Nelson fund of \$7,250 must be used for the teaching of agricultural, mechanical arts, and the common branches of education. The federal land grant fund is made for the specific purpose of training negro boys in military tactics, civil government, history and common branches. The federal Smith-Hughes fund must be applied to vocational work and vocational teacher training work in the different branches in agriculture, home economics and the various trades.

It is also true that the state maintenance fund is obtained from the legislature for providing instruction to the negroes of Kentucky along vocational and industrial lines. No provision has ever been made by the Kentucky legislature to provide means for the teaching of the classics in the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute.

Referring to the industrial work done at the school the article said:

"In cooperation with the federal government, the school has been made a rehabilitation center for wounded and disabled negro soldiers, and the vocational department has been extended beyond agriculture and domestic economy. Much of this industrial work has been put on a productive basis."

Asked for More Teachers

In his report of 1921, "which was approved by Superintendent Colvin," President Russell asked for additional teachers, and in this connection the article said:

"In asking for additional teachers, the head of the school (President Russell), pointed out that the teachers work too many hours a day, and their work is made difficult by the unwieldy size of their classes. In many instances as many as 70 students are enrolled in one class.

"These hardships and the difficulty of living on the salaries paid caused ten teachers to leave during the last school year. They went to other institutions at better salaries.

"Three teachers for the normal de-

partment, two for the high school department and three specialists are asked for.

"Physical education has been added to the curriculum and has added to the moral as well as physical well-being of the students," the president said. Improved health and scholarship have been noted since the department was added.

"The department of rehabilitation of former service men includes shoe and furniture repairing and agriculture. It is hoped to add hat cleaning and blocking, barbering and auto repairing."

In his official report Inspector James criticised the management of the school for the cost of water. Defending President Russell from this criticism, the article said:

Obtained Water Cheaper

"It is shown in President Russell's report that water is obtained from the same company and in the same way that water is obtained for the Kentucky Institution for Feeble Minded Children and at the same rate.

"The cost per capita at the negro school for the first five months of the fiscal year was 47½ cents, while the cost per capita for water at the feeble-minded institution was \$2.06.

"In the face of criticism, laboring with insufficient funds to retain the corps of teachers he would like to have and to provide the institution with proper equipment, President Russell has trimmed expenses to the core. The result is a reduction of the school debt. The saving was made at a sacrifice, however," the report indicates.

In his supplemental report in which he declared that President Russell had done fine work Inspector James said:

"The board gave him a free hand and he has made an excellent record. His annual report, comparing the \$3,000 deficit with my original estimate of \$24,000 was not correct as I made a supplemental statement reducing my estimate to \$11,796, and when I called his attention to it, he said he would correct it.

Was Given Credit

"Giving President Russell credit for the economy he has been able to put into practice when given the opportunity and considering items not then credited, our figures approximately agree, and I am glad to observe what he has accomplished."

Russell was removed from the presidency recently at a meeting of the board at which only two members and Superintendent Colvin was present. They were D. O. Burke, of Bradfordsville, and John C. Mastin, of this city, both Republicans.

The term of the third member of the board, former Senator Thomas A. Combs, of Lexington, expired last summer, but according to Governor

Morrow, Senator Combs holds office until his successor is appointed.

The governor was under the impression that he had filled the place, because he remembered offering the appointment to a Lexington man.

"If I have failed to make the appointment," the governor said, "and my records do not show that I have, I desire to say that my omission had nothing to do with the removal of President Russell. He was removed from office during my absence from the city and I knew nothing about his removal until my return. My impression is that I filled the place, if I did not then under the general rule, Mr. Combs is still a member of the board and will be until his successor is appointed."

Statement of J. P. Russell

In a formal statement Russell says:

"According to Mr. Colvin's own statement in The Herald of May 8, it took him three years to find out that I was 'incompetent.' Many times during those three years, he has highly complimented me in private, before committees and in public speeches until his flattering compliments as to my ability and success as a school man, became embarrassing, since I am a modest man.

"He says, 'For three years the Republicans have been in a majority on the board and therefore could have removed President Russell at any time.'

"If I was incompetent as he says I was, and he had a board ready and willing to do his bidding, it was his duty to remove me, why did he not do his duty? Why did he wait until last month, during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, to be told by a committee of negro politicians that President Russell's removal from the head of this institution was the price of their support of his candidacy for governor?"

Desired Removal

"On one occasion, at the beginning of the present state administration, certain Republican politicians at a meeting of the sinking fund commission, expressed a desire that I be replaced by a Republican, but Mr. Colvin protested that I was the best fitted man for the position among the negro educators of the state.

"Dr. Bachman, the director of the educational survey of Kentucky educational institutions, speaks in the most complimentary terms of my success and general efficiency as a school man. I hold testimonials as to my ability and success as an educator from Dr. James K. Patterson, Dean F. Paul Anderson and M. A. Cassidy, who, as a superintendent of schools, ranks second to no man in the state.

"Mr. Colvin likewise praised my management of this institution until last summer. It was after Mr. Colvin stated in open meeting that Senator

Thomas A. Combs would not be invited to attend another meeting of the board of trustees during this administration, that he began manifesting a very unfriendly feeling toward me. He gave me to understand that I could attend meetings of the board and present reports, etc., but that I was not a member of the board and would have no voice or vote in the transactions of the board meetings.

"The next day after Mr. Colvin had made this statement refusing me membership in the board, John C. Mastin, a member of the board, called at my office and said that he thought Mr. Colvin was in error, that he had served on the board years ago, and that the president had always been recognized as a member of the board of trustees, and had voted on all questions that came before the board, except his own retention in office.

"I thereupon cited Mr. Mastin, Section 4527A Kentucky statutes, Carroll's edition, that reads as follows: 'The president of the institution, who shall be selected by the board of trustees, shall be styled the president of the institution, and shall be the chief administrative officer of the institution under the board of trustees, and he or she shall be a member of the board of trustees, and hold his office indefinitely at the will of said board, but the superintendent shall have no vote in his own election or retention in office.'

Denied Privileges

"According to this statute I was then and am now by virtue of my office a member of the board of trustees of the institution on the same basis that Mr. Colvin is a member, yet I was denied by a Republican superintendent the privilege of exercising my rights as a trustee under a plain and unequivocal provision of the Kentucky statutes.

"I believe Mr. Colvin's very unfriendly attitude toward me since last June, as evidenced by harshness, browbeating and intimidation, was intended to force me to resign my position as president of the institution. I knew all along that he was being hard pressed by the Rev. J. E. Wood, brother of F. M. Wood, and a few other Republican negro politicians to remove me from office, as the price of their support of him for governor. I understand that he sought to satisfy their demands upon him, by appointing Prof. F. M. Wood, state high school inspector for negro schools last June.

"Wood is a man of less than high school education, yet he has been paid out of the school fund \$2,500 a year, traveling expenses and hotel bills and furnished an office as high school inspector at the expense of this school. A part of the funds of this poorly supported institution have been used to pay a part of the salary of Professor Wood's private secretary to carry on the work of his office that has no more bearing upon the work of this school than the

work of the secretary of the Republican campaign committee.

"Mr. Colvin says that Professor Wood has an A. B. degree. Professor Wood graduated from this institution in 1901, and has not attended school anywhere since that time as long as three months. He may hold a purchased honorary degree from some of the many fictitious institutions that sell degrees to any man for \$5 or \$10. Let him name the institution from which Professor Wood received his academic degree or his honorary degree.

Has Not Sufficient Credits

"According to the common school law, Wood has not sufficient academic credits to make him eligible for the principalship of a rural high school, but he has his 'big brother's' political pull, all that is necessary to elevate him to the presidency of a junior college, the leading educational institution for the negro youth of this state. If Mr. Colvin thinks he can ride into the office of governor at the expense of the education of the colored youth of Kentucky, he will find out, if he is the Republican candidate for governor, that he has reckoned without his host.

"There are thousands of industrious colored men, the owners of comfortable homes, men with bank accounts, loyal Republicans, who put the education of their children above politics. However much they may like Mr. Colvin and the Republican party, they like their children more, and judging from the letters I am receiving, they will be heard from on the 6th of November.

"Mr. Colvin says that C. D. Lewis reported that the work of the school was 'chaotic and confused' when he (Mr. Lewis) visited it. I admit that at that time Mr. Lewis came to the school the work was 'chaotic and confused,' which showed how the wrecking crew sent from the state department of education to break down the discipline, morale and work of the institution, had performed the unrighteous task assigned them in order to discredit my management. I believe my standing as a man, my success as a teacher, and the service I have rendered my people, weigh infinitely more with them than how I vote.

Instituted Radical Changes

"The day that Mr. Lewis called my faculty together and instituted radical changes in the institution's work without my knowledge, and said that he came to my office and could not find me, I was in my office from 8:30 o'clock in the morning of that day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without even leaving to go to dinner. If he looked for me, he looked everywhere except where he knew I was, in my office.

"Quiring of our students too much institution manual labor, and that the white boys and girls in the University of Kentucky and the two white normal schools were not required to do the amount of manual labor that I was

requiring of the students of this institution. My reply was: 'I am not trying to copy the white schools. I am not running this school for white boys and girls, but I am running this school to meet the crying needs of the negroes of Kentucky.'

"No student in the institution has ever carried over four academic studies at a time. This is shown in the catalog of the institution, which is open for inspection. All students select some industry or vocation in which they put in from two to three hours work each day in the shops, laboratories, laundry, cooking department, sewing departments, the trades department, general agriculture, poultry raising, truck gardening, etc.

Colvin Approved Course

"Mr. Colvin approved the present academic course of the institution. He knew just what the course contained before it was placed in our annual catalog. The present agricultural course was examined and approved by Dr. G. Ivan Barnes, state supervisor of vocational agricultural education, and the course in home economics was approved by Miss Madison, state supervisor of home economics.

"At a meeting of the board of trustees last June, Mr. Colvin asked me the amount of tuition due the institution from the Veterans' Bureau. I stated positively that \$850 tuition was due for the month of June and that I had made requisition on the bureau for that amount. Larry D. Jones, treasurer, is in error when he says that I reported that this 'amount had been accepted and approved as correct by the national board' for the simple fact that this bureau never makes any written acceptances or approval of our requisitions.

"If he believes, as he insinuates in his statements in the Lexington Herald, that I have failed to account for any part of this money, he should have me arrested and prosecuted for misappropriating public funds.

Submits House Letter

"I submit a copy of a letter from Dr. Ira E. Krouse, District Auditor of the United States Veterans Bureau, seventh district, that I am quite sure will clear this matter up to Mr. Jones' entire satisfaction.

"Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute,

Frankfort, Ky.

Gentlemen:

"Returned herewith are two cancelled vouchers (Dist. No. 7-1215 and 7-1277) in the amounts of \$850 and \$762.59, respectively, covering the instruction of students during June and July 1922, for the reason they are not billed in accordance with the terms of the contract. You will please note the copy of letter from Central Office attached.

"Your attention is invited to the contract, Paragraph 6, which states that the Second Semester ends

June 8, 1922, and the Summer school begins June 14, 1922 and ends July 15, 1922. The Summer rate is \$10 per term.

"In view of this fact it was necessary to execute a new schedule and voucher in the amount of \$532, covering tuition for the above mentioned periods and a separate voucher in the amount of \$11 covering the yearly fees furnished student John Gurley, who enrolled July 11, 1922. We are attaching these new vouchers for your certification in accordance with the signature appended to the contract. The execution of these vouchers automatically cancels the ones formerly submitted for the entire months of June and July, in the amounts of \$850 and \$762.59.

"When executing the attached scheduled, strike-overs and other typographical errors were made. In order to substantiate these claims may we ask that you sign the certification stamped on the last page of the schedule, all copies and return to this office with the certified vouchers.

Respectfully,

IRA E. KROUSE,

District Auditor."

Education—1923

Colleges,—Change of Heads.

PRATT PROPOSED
Miss American
FOR NORMAL HEAD
Baltimore, Md.

Friends Believe He Should Succeed Professor Jos.

H. Lockerman

2-4-23

Altho no official action has been taken to fill the principalship of the Teachers Training School, left vacant by the death of Dr. Jos. H. Lockerman, friends of Harry T. Pratt, without his knowledge and probably without his consent are booming him for the position.

No action will be taken for some time, it is believed, and in the meanwhile the school will run on as formerly under the direction of Supervisor Frank Russell who is head of the elementary and Training School.

The situation is complicated, it is believed because of the fact that the School Board is considering the merging of the white Training School with Hopkins, and the Colored Training School with Morgan College.

Friends of Mr. Pratt point out that he is well prepared to direct the work of the Normal School, and is highly respected by principals and teachers.

NAMING MISS COOPER
MEETS APPROVAL

New Head of Teachers

Training School Worked

Her Way Up From

The Ranks

Afro-American

SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED

Baltimore, Md.

School Board Has Named No

New Supervisor of Elementary Grades Yet
7-27-23

Although there are some who in this late day feel that the principalship of the Teachers' Training School is a "man's job," the appointment of Miss Edith Cooper to this position for a year has met with widespread approval.

7-27-23.

Maryland.

There are two women, Mrs. Mary Rodman, and Miss Annie O. Waters, who have been principals of Elementary schools in the city for many years and rendered efficient service.

Dr. Lucy Moten headed the Normal School in Washington and made it a model institution. A white woman heads the white State Normal School at Towson, and Miss Lucy Slowe in Washington headed the Shaw Junior High School.

Girl students at the Training School outnumber the boys nearly three to one.

Miss Cooper is a product of the local schools and Morgan College and occupied the post of Supervisor of Elementary Grades 1-3. Her salary is yet to be fixed by the Committee on Rules, and there is question as to whether or not she will get the full \$3,500 paid the late Joseph Lockerman as head of this school.

Both Superintendent West and Presiden Field of the School Board were off on vacation this week, and it could not be learned if Miss Cooper will still hold on to her supervisorship in addition to running the Training School, or if a new supervisor is to be named.

The Training School has been without a head for the past six months, during which time several of the local elementary school principals applied. At one time it was thought that J. H. Purnell, a teacher of Kansas City Schools, would get the appointment. The AFRO also reported that some effort was being made to give the position to Supervisor Russell in addition to his other duties.

The long vacancy at the Training School aroused considerable apprehension among parents and led to the belief that the School Board was trying to save money by leaving the place open. Dr. West denied this, however.

The School Board has a final meeting for the summer next month. Efforts will then be made to find out what steps will be taken to provide for the 4,000 half time pupils in the colored schools and to transfer or erect a building for a trade school as recommended by the Strayer Survey two years ago.

Education — 1923.

Colleges, Chance of Heads.

Inman E. Page Resigns.

Head of Lincoln University to Superintend the Negro Schools of Oklahoma City.

Dr. Inman E. Page, president of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., sent his resignation to the board of curators this week to take effect August 1st and will return to Oklahoma City to become superintendent of the five Negro schools of that state.

Dr. Page was called to Missouri as president of Lincoln University last July and was given the position without limitation as to tenure of office and his resignation comes as a complete surprise to the board, as he has just closed a wonderfully successful year as head of Lincoln, and the enrollment was the largest the school has ever had.

The Oklahoma City Board of Education has urged Dr. Page's return there ever since he left and has continually made the offer more and more attractive throughout the year in order that he might be persuaded to return. His new position will pay nearly double what he receives as president of Lincoln University.

As to his successor, nothing could be learned. The president of the board, Mr. C. H. Kirshner of Kansas City, and Mr. E. R. Rombauer, a member from St. Louis, are both out of the state on their vacation and it will probably be several weeks before a meeting of the board will be called.

PROF. YOUNG TO HEAD LINCOLN

Recently Resigned President Fla. A. & M.

News was received in the city today that Prof. N. B. Young who recently resigned the presidency of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, has been elected president of Lincoln Institute, Missouri. Prof. Young will take charge of Lincoln immediately. This is a larger field and Mr. Young's many friends in Georgia will be delighted to learn of the honor which has been conferred upon him by his election to the leadership of Missouri's leading Negro educational institution.

Prof. Young was one of the most widely known and best liked teachers at the Georgia State Industrial College where he taught for about ten years

prior to being elected president of the Florida A. and M. College. He served the latter institution for twenty-two years and under his leadership this school developed into one of the most efficient educational institutions in this section.

It will be recalled that the Missouri institution to which Mr. Young has been called, had as its head for about twenty years a former Savannahian, Prof. B. F. Allen, who died about a year ago.

Missouri.

Education—1923.

Common Schools, Condition of.
LEXINGTON KY HERALD
MAY 27, 1923

Professor Colvin and Negro Education

The Herald publishes in other columns of this issue an editorial from the Louisville Post under the caption, "Negro Education in Kentucky." It is a matter of profound gratification, as indicated by the Post, that:

"Kentucky has the proud distinction of being the only state in the South where the pro rata of the common school fund is the same for colored as for white children."

The Herald takes peculiar satisfaction in this, as the former editor of The Herald, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, was one of the chief advocates of the pro rata division of the school fund. There were two measures which Colonel Breckinridge advocated in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, of which he was editor immediately after the war, his position on which caused him to be exceedingly unpopular, but which position has been more than vindicated by time. As soon as the negro was given full citizenship Colonel Breckinridge urged that all rights and opportunities of citizenship be given to the race that had just emerged from slavery, and that the school fund be divided, not in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by the two races as was done in other states, but pro rata in accord with the number of school children. Unless we are in error, not only is Kentucky the only state which so divides its school fund, but Lexington was the first community so to divide its local fund.

The other position taken by Colonel Breckinridge was that testimony of negroes should be admitted in court on exactly the same basis as that of other citizens. This position was so unpopular that his friends told him that he could not be elected commonwealth's attorney, for which he was a candidate without opposition, if he advocated such a policy in the Observer and Reporter. In spite of that warning he publicly urged that testimony of negroes should be admitted and he was opposed and defeated. But the policy he advocated was quickly adopted. It was largely due to the wise course of Kentucky in dividing the school fund, and according the new citizens full rights of citizenship, that the terms between the races in Kentucky have been so amicable, and the negroes of Kentucky have proven to be such valuable citizens.

* * * *

The question of the education of the negroes of Kentucky is of vital importance to the future of Kentucky. We believe that by far the most important negro institution in Kentucky is the State Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort. In the last ten years it has demonstrated its value and proven its worth. In it hundreds

of boys and girls have been so trained that they became self-respecting, self-supporting, useful citizens, and it has been maintained at a cost per pupil less than any institution in the state about which we have any information.

During the 1922 session of the legislature appropriation necessary for that school seemed destined to failure, partly because a group of Republicans resented the fact that the head of the school, Professor Russell, was a Democrat. There should be no politics in education, and we then had the belief that Superintendent Colvin, who had resisted the efforts to have Russell dismissed, would not permit politics to blight the work of such an institution.

* * * *

Within the week that Professor Colvin announced for governor, Professor Russell was dismissed as principal of the State Normal and Industrial Institute. We believed when it was done that it was due to the fact that Professor Russell was a Democrat.

Chesley Searcy, the Republican boss of Louisville, whose brother is oil inspector, receiving fees aggregating from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year for the performance of no useful duty, holds control of Louisville because of the solid negro vote in that city. Chesley Searcy is so far as is known not only the chief backer of Mr. Colvin for governor, but the principal man upon whose support Mr. Colvin depends for nomination.

* * * *

In The Herald of Sunday, May the 20th, there was published a news story giving a brief resume of Mr. Colvin's expressed opinion of Professor Russell and his work in the past. Professor Russell served as head of the school for three years while Mr. Colvin was superintendent of public instruction, and, so far as we know, not until Mr. Colvin considered becoming a candidate for governor at the instigation of Chesley Searcy did he find cause to criticise, much less to dismiss Professor Russell.

* * * *

The Herald earnestly requests the Louisville Post, which is ably and fearlessly edited, to make a thorough investigation of the administration of Professor Russell, of the work done by him in educating the negro youth of Kentucky, of the policies followed by him in conducting the institution, and an equally thorough investigation of the qualifications of Professor Wood, who was selected by Mr. Colvin to succeed Professor Russell, and to publish the result of its investigation.

* * * *

The Herald not only does not desire to do Mr. Colvin any injustice, but it regrets keenly that the facts so far known to it seem conclusive that the principalship of the State Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes was the first

price paid, by Mr. Colvin for the support of Chesley Searcy. It deplores the fact that the work done at that institution on the lines on which it was projected, following the lines at Tuskegee, is not to be continued because the man who built up the institution is a Democrat instead of a Republican.

* * * *

The Herald published one communication from Mr. Colvin, and submitted to him questions based on that communication, which he has not answered. We again tender to him the use of the columns of The Herald for an answer to the questions propounded and for any further explanation he may desire or be willing to make of his action in regard to Russell.

If the Republican boss of Louisville, through the control of the solid negro vote of that city, becomes the boss of Kentucky it will solidify for a generation the political line of demarcation between the white and black races and tend to make perpetual the present slavish adherence of the negroes to the Republican party.

Common Schools, Condition of.

BOARD DECIDES
NEGROES CANNOT
USE NEW SCHOOLCraig Building to Remain
Closed Remainder of
Scholastic Year.NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
JANUARY 27, 1923

As a result of action last night by the Orleans parish school board in a spicy three-hour session, the Craig school will remain closed the remainder of the school year and all other negro schools will go on double time.

Percy Moise led the forces against keeping the school closed maintaining that for forty years under the name of the Bayou Road school, it had been a negro school. President James Fortier pleaded for sufficient time for a study of the negro education problem with a view of having the board adopt a concrete plan both for school locations and course of study. He was backed by Mrs. A. Baumgartner and Fred Zengel. Daniel J. Murphy voted with Mr. Moise.

Superintendent Gwinn advised the board that while it might not have a concrete plan of education of the negroes, he has and would submit it. This plan, he said, involves grammar school for the negroes up to and including the sixth grade and a three-year industrial high school course afterward. He opposed higher education for negroes, except those intending to enter the professions. He was backed in the latter stand by Mrs. Baumgartner.

PAY QUESTION RAISED

The first clash came when the New Orleans High School Association demanded concrete action on the question of equal pay for women teachers and men teachers as it said the board had endorsed this policy last October. Percy Moise denied that the board had taken this action but had favored "equal pay for equal work," which, he said, was an entirely different matter. Mrs. Baumgartner said she wants equal pay for women teachers. The matter was referred to the committees on teaching and instruction and finance, with the understanding that no action would be taken until the next budget.

COMMITTEE INDIGNANT

A committee representing the Parents' Club of the Robert E. Lee school demanded to know why no provision was made as promised to care for the unhealthy condition of the kindergarten at that school with 100 children. They told the board that in 1917 relief had been promised

but none given. They craved prompt action insurance under a blanket policy as they said children were being made ill by the dampness of the basement school room. They were promised the matter would be considered in the plans of the present board, but that no money was available at this time.

The dismissal of Assistant Inspector Brodtmann as of January 31 with an additional month's salary created another flash on the part of Mrs. Baumgartner, who declined to vote on the matter. She said she had declined previously to vote on the dismissal as it is a political matter. Under the new dismissal, Brodtmann is given an additional month's salary in lieu of a vacation due from last summer.

SCHOOL NAME CHANGES

The name of the Esplanade High school was changed to John McDenogh High school. Mrs. Baumgartner, who made the motion, said she had made it at a previous meeting of the board, but the male members had pleaded for time to think over the matter. Mr. Murphy favored more delay, but the motion passed unanimously, and is effective immediately.

Two reports submitted by Superintendent Gwinn provoked long debate. Mr. Moise objected to the dropping of two teachers because of the fact that all that was necessary to make them fully qualified to teach in New Orleans schools was a formal report by the principal in their school. The move was necessary, according to Superintendent Gwinn, because of the policy of the board in giving graduates of the New Orleans Normal school preference. He promised, however, that the two teachers in question would be given assignments at the first opportunity.

A suggestion by Superintendent Gwinn that the attendance and superintendent's departments make the annual school census was subject of another discussion. Mr. Moise and Mr. Zengel declined to give Superintendent Gwinn the authority to employ the census takers. The plan must be submitted to the board before being put into action.

ESSAY CONTEST PERMITTED

Superintendent Gwinn was authorized to conduct for the New Orleans lodge of Elks an essay contest on the origin and history of the American flag. Teachers were requested to conduct a program in the interest of the Near East Relief movement. An offer by H. C. Schaumburg, Jr. to sell land adjacent to the R. E. Lee school for \$19,000 was refused as too high. A change in the budget was ordered whereby specific amounts will be set aside for new buildings, repairs and sites for new schools instead of a lump sum for all three.

The last flare-up of the meeting came when W. M. Campbell, former state fire marshal, told the board that that state fire prevention bureau was juggling its rules against the board. He pointed out that when he told the school board last Tuesday of a rule by which it could get full val-

FLARE-UP HITS INSURANCE

The matter came up when a committee of fire insurance men recommended to the board that it award \$2,800,000 of its insurance to the sixty-eight fire insurance agents in New Orleans and \$1,200,000 to the four local companies at 50 per cent valuation at 77 cents per \$1000 for a period of three years.

Mrs. Baumgartner announced she intended to see that certain men teachers appointed to the high school did not hold their jobs permanently because they did not have the required three years' city teaching experience. She said women had been refused for this reason and she saw no justice in the appointment of the men. Superintendent Gwinn said the men teachers had state teaching certificates and were the only teachers available.

As a result of this tilt, Mrs. Skinner said the state school authorities are entirely too liberal in awarding teaching certificates and that if the New Orleans board would investigate the matter, it would learn some interesting things. President Fortier said the board would look into the matter.

Education — 1923.

Common Schools Condition of HALF TIME CLASSES

CREATE SCHOOL PROBLEM

Nearly One-Third of Colored
Children in the City

Getting Half-Time
Education

WHITES NOT SO CROWDED

Their Schools in Colored Sec-

tions Found to Have Many

Vacant Benches

With nearly one-third of the 13,000 colored children in the public schools of the city crowded out of buildings and compelled to attend half-time classes, the problem of finding more room for a growing population is becoming acute.

At the end of the school year last June figures showed that some 4,000 colored children were attending part-time classes. During the summer, four new portable buildings at Laurens and Calhoun streets were built accommodating approximately 180 pupils. The main building had 8 half-time classes with 360 pupils two weeks ago.

School 110 at Waesche street has 12 half-time classes with 600 pupils. Other schools reporting overcrowding conditions are School 102, Bond and Jefferson streets, 6 half-time classes, 185 pupils; School 113, Federal and Carter streets, 8 half-time classes, 350 pupils; School 104, Carey and School streets, 16 half-time classes, 640 pupils; School 101, 16 half-time classes, 720 pupils. All classes of School 100, Saratoga and Mount streets, except the 6th and 7th grades with pupils number 700 are on the half-time schedule.

Altho the Strayer Survey recommended many of these overcrowded buildings be replaced by new buildings two years ago, no new buildings have been built out of the \$20,000,000 loan, and none have been projected as far as has been known.

White Schools Not So Crowded

While colored schools are overcrowded, white schools in the colored section have many vacant benches. School 15 at Carrollton avenue and Saratoga street, has 5 classes registered there. There are 7 classrooms vacant. Pupils registered there are the overflow from School 75 at Carrollton avenue and Lexington street. In both schools

there are only 771 pupils. Some 7 vacant rooms in this building are being used by the Department of Research and Records.

School 39 at Carrollton and Riggs avenue, built originally for colored children 25 years ago and later turned over to whites enrolled the first week 39 pupils and 4 teachers. This is a 10-room building and will accommodate nearly 400 children without any half-time classes.

School 21, at Pennsylvania avenue and Robert street, a 12-room building, has enrolled 350 pupils and 13 teachers.

While there has been some discussion of turning these buildings over to colored children in order to ease the overcrowded conditions and combining the less crowded white schools, nothing definite has been done.

School 112 newly built two years ago and that to be large enough to take care of the growing population of the Northwest section for several years to come, was overcrowded the first session and has been having half-time classes ever since.

BOARD WILL DISCUSS CROWDED ROOMS

Some Members Surprised to

Learn That There Are

4,000 Colored Children

in Half-Time Classes

MORE BUILDINGS NEEDED

Poorly Attended White

Schools in Colored Sections

Also To Be Investigated

10-5-23

Some of the members of the School board were surprised to learn that about one-third of the colored children in city public schools are forced to attend half-time classes. Several of the members frankly told a reporter of

the AFRO-AMERICAN they left such things to Superintendent West.

Over-crowded conditions in the colored schools where 4,000 children are unable to find room will be probed by the School Board at its session Friday. Schools most overcrowded are schools 100, Saratoga and Mount. M. Edythe Cooper principal; 104 Caroline, and Jefferson, William Anderson, principal; 104, Carey and School, Daniel Credit, principal; 110, Waesche street, Wm. MacAbee, principal; and 112, Laurens and Calhoun George B. Murphy, principal. Each of these buildings has an overflow of between 600 and 725 pupils in half-time classes.

Empty Benches in White Schools

The Board will also investigate the report that three white schools in colored neighborhoods 15, 21 Bldg., said: I know nothing concerning the number of pupils in each attending.

Supt. Henry West says: "I am getting a report together on this matter now and I think it will be presented to the school board at the next meeting."

President Field Talks

Isaac S. Field, president of the Board MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, Commerce and Waters street said:

"All I can say is this. Despite the fact that I am overwhelmed with work at my office, I have just spent two hours of valuable time out looking over some school sites. We are going to do all that is humanly possible to relieve the crowded conditions of the schools and do not intend to discriminate against any one."

Warren S. Seipp Title Building said:

I did not know a thing about the number of children in the schools. I never try to keep these figures in my head. We leave those things to the superintendent. Concerning project number 10 we have not found a suitable location for a school. You may think that we do not want to build a colored elementary school, but this is not correct. It is not the easiest matter in the world to go out to buy a city lot. We are doing all that is in our power to eliminate the crowded conditions in all the schools.

Did Not Know Schools Were Overcrowded

Theodore E. Straus, 12 E. Mt. Royal Ave., said he was ignorant of the overcrowded condition of the colored schools and would take this question up at the Friday meeting of the Board. Dis-

cussing the three white schools each of which has less than 350 pupils. Mr. Straus said nothing can be done about school 15 as it is also used as a bureau of records and research. Last year a delegation waited on the School Board asking us to open school 39. We open it as a white school. We will look the matter up and if there are less than 80 pupils there, we will make a change."

Mr. J. W. Pitts, Mt. Royal Apts. said: We are more worried about these conditions than you are, and we are working hard trying to adjust the crowded conditions not only for colored children, but for the school children as a whole. We are also working on the matter of a new elementary school for colored children.

No Correct Report

Addison E. Mulliken 363 Calvert Bldg., said: I know nothing concerning the number of pupils in these schools, as so far we have had no correct report on it, but I do know that the board is working hard to bring the matter of a new elementary school to a head. Of course we are doing everything possible to relieve the crowded conditions in all schools.

Mr. John Edel says, "We are going to take care of the situation as soon as possible."

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow says, "I think the condition is deplorable, but the School Board is doing the best it can, and hopes to do something about the matter."

Mr. Frederick Singley says, "I know of the conditions and we are doing all we can to remedy the situation, but we are having a hard time finding a location for a new colored school."

WHAT THE SCHOOL BOARD DID NOT KNOW

School 100—Enrollment 1,000—All classes part-time except 6th, 7th and 8th grade. 700 pupils get only three hours' schooling a day.

School 101—Total enrollment 1,680—16 classes with 700 pupils getting 3 hours' schooling.

School 104—Total enrollment, 1,280—16 classes with 719 pupils getting 3 hours' instruction.

School 110—Total en-

rollment, 1,260—14 classes with 641 pupils getting only half-time (3 hours) schooling. 10-5-23

School 112—Total enrollment, 1,875—12 classes with 600 pupils getting half-time (3 hours).

Six hours a day for five days a week is the regular school day for Baltimore. 4,000 colored children, one-third of all in school, are getting only half-time education. Only one new school was built for colored children in the past two years, and that was overcrowded the first day.

Three white schools in colored neighborhoods. Schools 15, 21 and 39, have less than 350 children each attending. School 39, with 10 rooms, had only 83 pupils one day last week.

Maryland

Education - 1923.

Common Schools Condition of.

Missouri Colored Children

cost for negro children. The relative expense, however, is sufficiently close to show that Missouri is doing better than many states.

Not Getting Just Measure Of Educational Facilities

By J. M. Batchman

Associated Negro Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27. - According to a report emanating from the State Superintendent's Office, there are 900,000 children of school age attending the elementary and High Schools of this state during 1921-22. About 850,000 of these were white and 50,000 Colored. For white children 1,222 teachers were employed to 939 for Colored. The ratio of white children to Colored is 17 to 1, indicating very clearly that were the Colored children securing a just measure of the educational facilities of the state, they should have had 1,260 teachers where they had only 939; a lamentable state of affairs which Missouri nor any other state ought to tolerate. It also indicates very plainly the duty of the State Superintendent, if Negro children are to fare any better under his administration of the educational affairs which he promised when he sought this high office.

ST. LOUIS MO STAR

DECEMBER 10, 1923

THE NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of Robert S. Cobb, statistician for the Missouri State Colored Teachers' Association, reveals a frightful condition among teaching of negro children. A few facts presented are these: Seventy-five per cent of teachers in the rural schools have not had professional training; some teachers are paid as small a wage as \$40; school buildings are inadequate and unsanitary.

These are merely a few statements in the report. "There are actually some teachers in Missouri," it states, "who cannot write a letter which would compare favorably with one written by a third grade student. How they ever passed the examination is a mystery."

It is known that the opportunity accorded white children in some rural districts is bad, but in none of the white schools are conditions as bad as in negro schools. In spite of this condition, illiteracy among the negroes since the Civil War has decreased from approximately 95 to 22 per cent.

It is apparent Missouri is trying to help the negro pupil from a comparison of the cost of education. The report shows the per capita cost of a white child to be \$22.24 per annum while the cost of the negro child is \$19.40. The difference in numbers will increase the actual

Missouri.

Education - 1923

Common Schools, Condition of,

Colored Children In New York City Public Schools

Records Show That They Attain Standings That Compare Favorably With Pupils of Other Races Attending Same Schools and in Same Classes.

REFUTE STATEMENTS BY DR. MAYO THAT RACE PUPILS ARE RETARDED

Individuals in Graded and High Schools Consistently Win High Honors, Even Where They Are Only Representatives of Race in Large Groups.

Justified indignation has been aroused by recent comparative tending the same school, made by Dr. A. F. Tredgold of Edinburg, Scotland, in an address based on a comparative racial study alleged to have been made in 1913 in the New York City Public Schools, by Dr. M. J. Mayo.

With Mayo's report as his authority, Tredgold is credited with the definite statement that in certain schools in New York City "there are constant and important mental differences" in white and colored children. He also alleges that colored children require from a term to a year longer for a specified course than do the white children, with the whites attaining a higher average of scholarship.

This question was referred by The Age to principals of public schools in which white and colored children are about in equal proportion in the enrollment, with a request for information as to the actual facts. In every case, the answer was, that in proportion to their number, the colored children were well abreast of the white children, and that it was no infrequent occurrence for a colored child to win specific individual honors in competition with the white children.

Should Visit Harlem Schools.

P. S. 119, West 133rd street, Mrs. Harriet A. Tupper, principal, is one of the schools in which the races are well divided, and Mrs. Tupper declared with emphasis, when shown the Tredgold statement, that both the Edinburg man and Dr. Mayo would be convinced that their conceptions were false and opinions wrong if they visited P. S. 119 and other Harlem schools, attended by children of both races.

Ordinarily, there is little to choose

New York.

of pupils' racial alignment. It was, therefore, dependent upon what the teacher retained in mind as to work of individuals in a group mass, and the ratings given, as a matter of course, were decidedly unreliable.

It is frequently noted that an individual pupil, in many instances the only Negro in a class, is winner of the principal honors, and this is true not only in the public schools, but in college and universities, as well.

And it is noteworthy, also, that Negro pupils maintain this record in the realm of athletics, industrial efforts, art, music, and whatever other sphere of activity they enter.

between colored and white pupils, said Mrs. Tupper, the general average being about the same. But, in a race proportion, considering how greatly the whites outnumber the Negroes, there are more individual honor pupils among the colored than among the whites. She cited the recent case of little Minnie Peterson, a colored girl who graduated at the end of the winter term last month, who, since last June, completed the work on three classes, 7-B, 8-A, and 8-B, graduating with high honors. And there was another pupil, said Mrs. Tupper, who just failed of completing the same work, missing graduation by the barest sort of margin.

It is pointed out that in the various schools of the city, including the high schools, with manual training, vocational and other courses, it is frequently the case that colored pupils are among those winning the highest honors. And this continues to obtain after the colored pupil has finished the various branches of the public school system and entered various of the country's colleges. The records, absolute in their accuracy, show that in proportion to the number entered, the colored pupil maintains a standing equal to, in many cases, superior to that of the white pupils.

Depend on Memory.

One point deserving of consideration is that in making his research, Dr. Mayo had to depend on the memory of individual teachers. No records were kept

Education — 1923.

Oklahoma.

Common Schools, Condition of.

**SCHOOLS MUST BE
EQUAL IN OKLAHOMA**

Medicine
8/3/23
Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 2.—The school year for colored and white schools, the teachers' salaries and the school facilities must be equal according to a decision of the State Supreme Court issued last week.

Lawrence
The decision was rendered in a case which involved the right of the city to close the colored schools for lack of funds last year, leaving the white schools open.

Medicine
The decree declares that the Stat is spending \$50 per capita on white schools and only \$19 on colored schools in violation of the State constitution which calls for separate schools impartially maintained.

South Carolina.

Education—1923.

Common Schools, Condition of.
**CHARGE NEGRO WITH
BURNING SCHOOL AND CHURCH**

(Preston News Service)

New York City, June 22.—

Charges that a former state superintendent of education in South Carolina, whose name, he said, he could not recall, had refused to co-operate in a fire prevention campaign last year and thus had contributed indirectly to the disastrous Cleveland, S. C., church and school fire, were made last Tuesday afternoon in an address before the committee on Fire Prevention Week of the National Fire Protective Association by T. Alfred Flemming, chairman of the committee. He declared that this colored man failed to lend any assistance in a concerted effort to rid the state of fire-traps. Mr. Fleming declared that J. H. Hope, the present superintendent, has co-operated well in all efforts to rid the state of fire trap schools.

Education — 1923. Common Schools, Condition of. **FORWARD OR BACKWARD?**

Recently The Informer published an editorial in which it was suggested that a representative colored committee should be appointed to confer with the Houston school board regarding the consideration that will be given the colored schools of the system, provided the \$3,000,000 school bond issue is successful at the polls Monday, May 7, 1923.

Such a committee was subsequently appointed, including representatives from all sections of the city; in the main, large taxpayers and persons interested in the growth, expansion and efficiency of the Houston public schools.

This committee, without the knowledge of the school board, made a survey of the colored schools of the system and then conferred with the heads of the school system, being received most cordially by both the business manager and president of the board; and the matter was discussed at length and a list of requests and recommendations made to the board regarding the amount to be expended on colored schools and contemplated program regarding additional and modern facilities and equipment for colored scholastics.

This committee was given a hearing, and, while the exact amounts to be spent on the several schools have not been ascertained nor tabulated, the president and business manager both assured this colored delegation that between \$500,000 and \$600,000 (based on expert survey and estimate) would be spent on and for colored schools in the newly created district, in the event this proposed issue carries at Monday's election.

The Informer has repeatedly contended that the colored citizens of Houston are not insistent enough with their requests along this and other lines, and the promises of substantial improvements in colored schools made by the school heads to this colored committee, show that people who never ask for anything seldom get anything.

The Informer did not favor supporting the proposed bond issue blindly, and, awaiting this information and assurance, this paper has not committed itself on the bond issue.

Since the colored schools will get fully one-half million dollars out of this proposed bond issue, and, since the contemplated improvements and enlargements, especially in colored schools, are so badly and woefully needed, this paper believes that it would not serve the best interests of the public at large and our race in particular, if it opposed or supported in a lukewarm manner this proposed bond issue for \$3,000,000.

In view of that fact and because it seems assured that we are to get some real substantial improvements out of this bond issue, The Informer not only supports this proposition, but believes that every colored citizen should vote in the affirmative on this issue Monday.

Never in the history of the local public schools and bond issues have the colored people been promised or assured such a comprehensive and pretentious program, and to vote our popular prejudices instead of our sober and unbiased judgment would be both disastrous and calamitous at this time.

We owe it to our children, our neighbors' children, their posterity, our community and social family to work and vote for the

Texas.

passage of this \$3,000,000 bond issue Monday, May 7, 1923.

The future of the Houston schools is at stake, and we can not afford to take any backward step at this critical period in our municipal expansion and educational growth.

In this connection, the city has far outgrown its school system, and there is hardly a colored school building in this city that would do credit to a town of 10,000 population.

Not only do Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin, Beaumont and several of the larger Texas cities put Houston in the background when it comes to buildings and facilities for their colored children, but even smaller cities like Port Arthur, Orange, Palestine, Marshall and others of their rank and size, have far outstripped Houston in this respect.

But these buildings, enlarged grounds, improvements, as necessary and imperative as they are, can not be made possible without the hearty and unstinted support and co-operation of the large number of colored voters of this city.

We can not petition, talk, resolve nor "hot air" school buildings and better equipment into existence; it requires money and that in large sums, and the only way to raise this needed money is through the floating of bonds, authorized and approved by the voters at the ballot box.

Good intentions will not even erect school buildings, and, thus the citizens favorable to the bond issue's passage who fail or refuse to vote Monday, will imperil not only the bond issue submitted, but the future career of thousands of boys and girls of both races.

The Houston public schools are virtually at the Red Sea, as far as expansion and enlargement are concerned; the passage of the proposed \$3,000,000 bond issue will constitute the material Moses to lead us across this mighty stream into a better and much-needed land.

The Informer urges every colored elector, male and female, to read the colored committee's recommendations elsewhere in these columns (to which the school authorities have committed themselves favorably and affirmatively almost in its entirety, excepting a few minor phases that fail to alter the complexion of the situation) and then go to the polls Monday and vote FOR the \$3,000,000 bond issue.

This paper has no ax to grind nor any ulterior motive; its policy and record for the rights of the colored people are too well known to reiterate or enumerate here.

The editor of this paper was a member of the citizens committee, not in the capacity of newspaper man, but having been appointed and drafted for service as a citizen by the citizens, and thus we can consistently and conscientiously urge our people to vote for this bond issue.

All persons, who paid their poll tax before midnight of January 31, 1923, or secured an exemption certificate, can vote in this special election next Monday, both men and women, colored and white.

This issue is too vital and far-reaching for us to sit supinely by and permit to go by default; for if any children in Houston need better school buildings, more wholesome and healthy physical surroundings and environments, it is the colored children.

Can any colored man or woman be found in Houston who, under the circumstances and in the face of bona fide agreement on the part of the present board of education, will be so stupid and pre-

judicial to oppose such a comprehensive and inclusive program? Shall the Houston schools progress or retrograde? Shall we go forward or backward?

Shall our children continue to be cramped up and jammed in unhealthy rooms like sardines in a can or shall they get a better and firmer grasp and hold on life by modern equipment, adequate buildings and commodious campuses?

Shall we blight the future of our prosperity or shall we make it possible for the lamp of education to brighten and light their pathway and lead them into better and greater paths?

This is OUR FIGHT as citizens and we must not sit down and expect others to wage this battle for us.

In this connection, a colored committee, headed by Mr. J. B. Grigsby, is soliciting and raising funds among the colored citizenry to defray the expenses incident to conveying the necessary information to the colored voters. This is indeed commendable and augurs much for our future here.

Go to the polls Monday, May 7, 1923, and vote FOR the \$3,000,000 school bond issue!

Education — 1923. Common Schools, Condition of, **FORWARD OR BACKWARD?**

Texas.

Recently The Informer published an editorial in which it was suggested that a representative colored committee should be appointed to confer with the Houston school board regarding the proposition that will be given the colored schools of the system, provided the \$3,000,000 school bond issue is successful at the polls Monday, May 7, 1923.

5-5-23

Such a committee was subsequently appointed, including representatives from all sections of the city; in the main, large taxpayers and persons interested in the growth, expansion and efficiency of the Houston public schools.

This committee, without the knowledge of the school board, made a survey of the colored schools of the system and then conferred with the heads of the school system, being received most cordially by both the business manager and president of the board; and the matter was discussed at length and a list of requests and recommendations made to the board regarding the amount to be expended on colored schools and contemplated program regarding additional and modern facilities and equipment for colored school-astics.

This committee was given a hearing, and, while the exact amounts to be spent on the several schools have not been ascertained nor tabulated, the president and business manager both assured this colored delegation that between \$500,000 and \$600,000 (based on expert survey and estimate) would be spent on and for colored schools in the newly created district, in the event this proposed issue carries at Monday's election.

The Informer has repeatedly contended that the colored citizens of Houston are not insistent enough with their requests along this and other lines, and the promises of substantial improvements in colored schools made by the school heads to this colored committee, show that people who never ask for anything seldom get anything.

The Informer did not favor supporting the proposed bond issue blindly, and, awaiting this information and assurance, this paper has not committed itself on the bond issue.

Since the colored schools will get fully one-half million dollars policy and record for the rights of the colored people are too well out of this proposed bond issue, and, since the contemplated improvements and enlargements, especially in colored schools, are so badly and woefully needed, this paper believes that it would not serve the best interests of the public at large and our race in particular, if it opposed or supported in a lukewarm manner this proposed bond issue for \$3,000,000.

In view of that fact and because it seems assured that we are to get some real substantial improvements out of this bond issue, The Informer not only supports this proposition, but believes that every colored citizen should vote in the affirmative on this issue Monday.

Never in the history of the local public schools and bond issues have the colored people been promised or assured such a comprehensive and pretentious program, and to vote our popular prejudices instead of our sober and unbiased judgment would be both disastrous and calamitous at this time.

We owe it to our children, our neighbors' children, their posterity, our community and social family to work and vote for the

passage of this \$3,000,000 bond issue Monday, May 7, 1923.

The future of the Houston schools is at stake, and we can not afford to take any backward step at this critical period in our municipal expansion and educational growth.

In this connection, the city has far outgrown its school system, and there is hardly a colored school building in this city that would do credit to a town of 10,000 population.

Not only do Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin, Beaumont and several of the larger Texas cities put Houston in the background when it comes to buildings and facilities for their colored children, but even smaller cities like Fort Arthur, Orange, Palestine, Marshall and others of their rank and size, have far outstripped Houston in this respect.

But these buildings, enlarged grounds, improvements, as necessary and imperative as they are, can not be made possible without the hearty and unstinted support and co-operation of the large number of colored voters of this city.

We can not petition, talk, resolve nor "hot air" school buildings and better equipment into existence; it requires money and that in large sums, and the only way to raise this needed money is through the floating of bonds, authorized and approved by the voters at the ballot box.

Good intentions will not even erect school buildings, and, thus the citizens favorable to the bond issue's passage who fail or refuse to vote Monday, will imperil not only the bond issue submitted, but the future career of thousands of boys and girls of both races.

The Houston public schools are virtually at the Red Sea, as far as expansion and enlargement are concerned; the passage of the proposed \$3,000,000 bond issue will constitute the material Moses to lead us across this mighty stream into a better and much-needed land.

The Informer urges every colored elector, male and female, to read the colored committee's recommendations elsewhere in these columns (to which the school authorities have commuted themselves favorably and affirmatively almost in its entirety, excepting a few minor phases that fail to alter the complexion of the situation) and then go to the polls Monday and vote FOR the \$3,000,000 bond issue.

This paper has no ax to grind nor any ulterior motive; it has policy and record for the rights of the colored people are too well known to reiterate or enumerate here.

The editor of this paper was a member of the citizens committee, not in the capacity of newspaper man, but having been appointed and drafted for service as a citizen by the citizens, and thus we can consistently and conscientiously urge our people to vote for this bond issue.

All persons, who paid their poll tax before midnight of January 31, 1923, or secured an exemption certificate, can vote in this special election next Monday, both men and women, colored and white.

This issue is too vital and far-reaching for us to sit supinely by and permit to go by default; for if any children in Houston need better school buildings, more wholesome and healthy physical surroundings and environments, it is the colored children.

Can any colored man or woman be found in Houston who, under the circumstances and in the face of bona fide agreement on the part of the present board of education, will be so stupid and pre-

judicial to oppose such a comprehensive and inclusive program?

Shall the Houston schools progress or retrograde? Shall we go forward or backward?

Shall our children continue to be cramped up and jammed in unhealthy rooms like sardines in a can or shall they get a better and firmer grasp and hold on life by modern equipment, adequate buildings and commodious campuses?

Shall we blight the future of our prosperity or shall we make it possible for the lamp of education to brighten and light their pathway and lead them into better and greater paths?

This is OUR FIGHT as citizens and we must not sit down and expect others to wage this battle for us.

In this connection, a colored committee, headed by Mr. J. B. Grigsby, is soliciting and raising funds among the colored citizenry to defray the expenses incident to conveying the necessary information to the colored voters. This is indeed commendable and augurs much for our future here.

Go to the polls Monday, May 7, 1923, and vote FOR the \$3,000,000 school bond issue!

Education-1923

Texas.

Common Schools Condition of Negro School Teachers Questioned at Hearing **SCHOOL BOND ISSUE FOR \$3,000,000.**

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2.—Two negro school teachers were questioned today at a hearing before the department of education with reference to allegations that they had been trafficking in questions used in the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. It was stated at the department that about 30 teachers are suspected of having been involved in the trafficking of questions, and other hearings are to be had.

A bond issue for \$3,000,000 for school purposes will be submitted to the voters of the Houston independent school district on Monday, May 7.

At this election the voters will also decide whether future school boards, under provisions of the amended charter, are to be appointed or elected by popular vote.

In issuing a detailed statement some weeks ago, the school board stipulated how the money would be spent in event the bond issue carries and included in the proposed school program a junior high school for colored children residing in Fifth Ward.

Nothing was said about improving conditions around the ward schools for colored children, despite the fact the Colored High, Gregory, Dunbar, Langston and other such schools are totally inadequate and unfit for school purposes and are really a menace and hazard.

Take the Colored High School: The present enrollment is above 1000, with an average attendance of 900 students. There are seats for only 500, forcing practically 400 to stand or sit cramped up in a seat with another pupil all day. The students are compelled to play out in the streets, doing so at a hazard, oftentimes, to their very lives. Classes are held in a low, dark and damp basement, wholly unfit and totally inadequate for school purposes; while the building would hardly do credit to a town of 10,000 population.

The other three colored ward schools enumerated above are frame structures, one of which is likely to fall when a good gust of wind strikes it a center blow; while all of them are in a dilapidated condition and one is situated in the center of a young lake, which undermines the health of both the teachers and pupils, with the result that more teachers have died out of Gregory School than any other school in the system.

The Booker T. Washington, Douglass and Harper Schools are hardly any better, the teachers and pupils being forced to wade in water and mud to reach the latter during rainy spells. The buildings are frame and two of them have verily seen their best days. All of these schools constitute a menace to public health and with stoves for heating purposes during the winter, they are likewise a fire hazard, continually and constantly endangering the lives of pupils and teachers.

Just what the school authorities plan in improving these schools by replacing these old structures with modern buildings and in rendering and maintaining the conditions and environments more healthy and wholesome, has not been divulged through public print.

The colored voters should certainly manifest more than passing interest in this election, for it will profit the race absolutely nothing to wait until the election is over and then whine and belly-ache about what we ought to have.

We should organize our forces, appoint a representative committee to meet and confer with the school board with a view of ascertaining how much and where will this money be spent for colored schools.

Such procedure will be perfectly within our rights and we shall be exercising the prerogatives of citizenship to at least make an effort to find out "where we come in."

To vote \$3,000,000 for school purposes and then spend practically \$2,800,000 for white schools and about \$200,000 for one school building for colored children or turn over to them an antiquated building now employed by white children, will not have the remotest semblance of justice, a fair and square deal.

But unless we get busy, organize our forces and endeavor to get something tangible and concrete in appropriations for better and more commodious school buildings for colored scholastics, we shall have nobody to blame but ourselves.

People seldom get all they ask for and where they ask for nothing, nothing they shall receive. Selah!

Education—1923

Common Schools, Condition of.

THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The laying of the cornerstone of the High School building for colored pupils is an event of no small importance in this city. It denotes educational progress for the colored race, and is the fulfilment of a devout wish long cherished by the teachers and leaders of the colored race in Newport News. But that is not all. It denotes a friendly feeling between the races. It denotes that the whites are willing to tax themselves along with colored citizens to provide adequate school facilities for the colored children. That is nothing to boast of. It is nothing more than fairness and justice. But the significant fact is that the white taxpayers are fairminded toward the colored race.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1923

The Times-Herald hopes that the colored people generally may so interpret the spirit of the occasion, and that in the new school buildings and in the old school buildings the teachers may endeavor to put into the heads of the colored children that the disposition of the white race in this community is friendly; and that they may teach the colored children to cultivate a friendly spirit toward the white race. That is very important. The two races are here and they must live together in one sense notwithstanding that they live separately in another sense; and they must get on together. But they will not get on together unless the friendly spirit on both sides is cultivated.

That is more necessary now than it was in the old days. Time was when the white children and the colored children were brought up in the same families. They played together and playing together makes friendliness among children. It makes playmates and playmates are always friendly. They may have their petty quarrels, they usually do, but they "make up" very soon and all is forgotten. And they "make up" because they love their play. But conditions are different now. The children of the two races do not play together as they did in the old times. They are not brought in contact on the playground as of old, and they are apt to be antagonistic, the children of one race against the children of the other. Racial instinct is a powerful influence. Children in the white schools no less than in the colored schools ought to be taught to be tolerant and friendly, as we have said. The colored teacher who teaches colored children to hate the white race is an enemy to both races and is not fit to teach. The same is true, of course, of white teachers, but the fact is that the rising generation of colored people are more antagonistic to the whites than the whites are to them. That is a very broad statement, but we are sure it is true, with few exceptions. But there is no occasion for such a feeling on the part of the colored people, and it is the Christian and patriotic duty of the colored teachers to get that notion out of the heads of the colored children, and put a different spirit into them. If education does not broaden one's views, if it does not make one more liberal and charitable, it is misdirected education; it is educating the subject downward instead of upward. The teachers in the public schools of Newport News can do very much to promote harmony and friendliness between the races and it is their bounden obligation to do their best in that direction. And in order to teach the children they must cultivate the same spirit in their own hearts.

January 1 is celebrated by the colored race as "Emancipation Day," and it is most appropriate that this anniversary should have been selected for the laying of the cornerstone of the school building. He that is ignorant is the servant of ignorance. There is no servitude like the slavery of ignorance and sin. It is education, education of the head and the heart that breaks the bonds and sets the prisoner free.

Virginia.

SUPT. HILL'S REPORT.

Richmond Planet
We have received a copy of the fifty-third annual report of the public schools of Richmond, Va., as made by Prof. Albert H. Hill, that accomplished instructor, who has given the best years of his life towards perfecting the present system. He is efficiently discharging the duties of superintendent. The report is noted for its concentrated and condensed information supported by statistical facts. The cost of tuition, maintenance and operation per pupil in the white high school is \$74.43 and in the colored high school, it is only \$48.01. It accordingly costs \$26.42 more to educate a white pupil in the matter of higher education than it does a colored one.

The population of this city in 1922 was 177,025. The number of colored children attending the public schools is 11,968 and the number of white, 26,050. The amount of money paid per annum to colored teachers is \$164,816 35. The amount paid to white teachers is \$1,031,944.82. Corporal punishment is rarely administered in the schools. Children, who are apparently incorrigible are suspended. When we advocated this method more than twenty years ago, it was ridiculed. The vacation schools are said to be a success.

The cadet battalion is said to be popular among the students and citizens. We hope that the officials will work out a plan for the establishment of a battalion at the Armstrong High School. It disciplines the student and aids him in recognizing and submitting to the proper authorities. We congratulate the Superintendent upon his excellent report.

FORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT

FEBRUARY 20, 1923

A Little Worth Taking

It is well understood that neither the City Manager nor the two members of the Council who have voted against going forward with the Princess Anne avenue colored school take the ground that such a school is not badly needed. They concede the need, but withhold their support on the general ground that the city's financial condition forbids enlarging the indebtedness except

for needs that are imperative. They have applied this test to the colored school project and have concluded that it does not fall into the class of enterprises that can properly be called indispensable.

Those who differ from this view assume a different interpretation of indispensability and urge a course that involves for the city a certain degree of financial hardship. No one can make a study of school conditions in this city as they affect both races, without carrying away the conviction that if enlargement of the white school facilities is desirable enlargement of the colored school facilities is indispensable. The disparity is so pronounced that an extraordinary effort is justified by way of a partial correction. The inequality of apportionment, even after making full allowance for natural factors that make exact school justice impossible of attainment, has been such as to impose on the city a duty of readjustment that can no longer be evaded. The building of the combination grammar and high school now in controversy would go far towards correcting a disparity that has been cumulative and which has now reached the point where it is no longer to be excused. If the building of this school threatens to put a strain on the city's resources it is not such a strain as need frighten us. The slight element of risk is worth taking. The greater risk is to defer to the indefinite future a school facility that is ten years past due in point of time, and twenty years past due in point of approximate justice. The Council majority has every reason to stand fast by its decision. The Council minority and the City Manager, the *Virginian-Pilot* believes, can afford to modify their views on the indispensability of this school, and join with their colleagues in giving unanimous support to a worthy enterprise in education and a belated act of justice.

Education - 1923

Common Schools, Condition of

STRIKING SCHOOL FIGURES

THAT REFLECT NO CREDIT

ON GEORGIA'S PROGRESS.

Atlanta Constitution
The Research Bulletin of the National Educational association, January 1923, number, has many interesting facts that Georgians should know about education in our own state. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Table No. 3 gives the following: Georgia expenditures for 1919-20 \$9,076,453; rank in expenditures among the states, 31; total estimated wealth 1920, \$3,065,598,000; rank in estimated wealth, 19; in 1919, \$1,141,953,000; rank in income, 15; savings deposits 1921 \$118,385,000; rank in savings deposits, 25. *8/15/23*

Table No. 4—The States and their Ability to Educate Their Children: (Georgia):

Estimated wealth per child ages 5 to 20 inclusive, \$2,759; rank in wealth per child, 46; income 1919 per child ages 5 to 20 inclusive, \$1,028; rank in income per child, 44; expenditures for education 1920 per child, ages 5 to 20 inclusive, \$8.16; rank in expenditures per child, 48.

Table No. 5—The States and the Cost of the Public Schools (Georgia):

Per cent of wealth 1920 to pay for education, 29; rank in per cent of wealth 1920 expended for education, 1920, 47; per cent of income 1919 to pay for education 1920, 79; rank in per cent income 1919 expended for education 1920, 49; per cent of savings 1921 to pay for education 1920, 7.7; rank in per cent savings 1921 expended for education 1920, 30.

Table No. 6—The States, per capita Expenditures for Education and Per Capita Wealth (Georgia):

Per capita expenditures for education 1920, \$3.13; rank in per capita expenditures for education, 49; per capita estimated wealth 1920, \$1,058; rank in per capita estimated wealth, 45; per capita income 1919, \$394; rank in per capita income, 43; per capita savings deposits, \$41; rank in per capita savings deposits, 42.

Table No. 7—State Incomes, Taxes Paid and Expenditures for

Education (Georgia):

Income in thousands of dollars in 1919, \$1,141,953; total taxes paid federal, state and local in thousands of dollars, 1919, \$97,969; per cent of income paid for all taxes, 8.6; federal taxes, 6.0; state and local taxes, 2.6; expenditures for education 1919-20, \$9,076,453; per cent of total taxes expended for education, 9.27; per cent of income expended for education, .79.

Conclusions from these facts:

1. Georgia is 19th in estimated wealth, but 31st in educational expenditures.

2. Georgia ranks 44th in income per child, but 48th in expenditures per child.

3. Georgia is the lowest in per cent income expended for education 1920.

4. Georgia's estimated per capita wealth is 45th, but per capita expenditures for education 1920 is 49th.

5. The amount of taxes paid to the federal government is out of proportion to those paid state and local.

The big problem before the incoming legislature is going to be that of taxation—an adequate tax system for the state. Whether the present system is repealed or modified education should have a large place in the deliberations of the assembly. The whole question of the efficiency of the educational system must finally revert to a sufficiency of money.

The same bulletin gives the average salaries for teachers in all the schools of Georgia as \$426. Our rank in this particular is 47th.

JACK LANCE,

Supt. Waynesboro Schools,
Waynesboro, Ga., March 5, 1923.

—The Atlanta Constitution.

MASS MEETING BIG SUCCESS

Over Three Hundred Attend Agricultural Meeting At Keysville

The vocational agricultural mass meeting held in the Keysville Junior High and Industrial school at Keysville, Ga., was a great success. More than three hundred farmers, boys and girls were in attendance and much enthusiasm was exhibited by all. The following resolutions were heartily endorsed by the body:

We, the committee appointed by the mass meeting, submit the following as our findings:

1. We unqualifiedly thank the Board of Education and the associated friends for their presence and we further go on record as being intensely appreciative of Capt. W. M. Fulcher, President of the Board of Education, Prof. O. M. Gresham, County Superintendent, J. W. Cook and the other members of the board for their moral and financial support of the Keysville Junior High and Industrial school.

2. Words fail us in expressing our feeling of joy as we think of the excellent service rendered our school by Prof. Walter B. Hill, Special Supervisor and Prof. Paul W. Chapman of the State Board for Vocational Education of which F. E. Land is the chief executive.

3. We heartily endorse Prof. I. E. Bryan in extending invitations to President C. G. Wiley, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., and Prof. Alva Tabor, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer for the State of Georgia and we thank each of them for their splendid addresses.

4. We believe that the Smith-Hughes course outlined for the training of boys and girls in agriculture will be of telling effect in our county. Already we note from the exhibits; seventy-five bottles of catsup, seventy-five jars of preserves, one hundred bottles of pickles, twelve hundred cans of tomatoes valued at \$225.00. From what we saw, we are bound to ask ourselves this question: If boys and girls on one-fourth acre of ground earn \$225.00, has the farmer been given proper training in agriculture in the years gone by? Would there have been any economic ground for the migration of our people?

5. We believe the exhibits we saw and which the Board of Education saw

and unqualifiedly approved, warrants us in commending our Principal, Prof. I. E. Bryan and in making known to the board some of the most urgent needs of the Keysville Junior High and Industrial school.

We have no desks; four yards of black-board and two heaters; no water. Our urgent needs are as follows:

200 desks, 100 feet of black-board, 2 heaters, 1 pump, equipment for vocational agriculture class room, equipment for domestic science department.

We respectfully ask that a copy of this declaration be sent to the President, County Superintendent, and members of the Board of Education, Prof. Walter B. Hill, Prof. Paul W. Chapman, F. E. Land, Prof. C. G. Wiley and Prof. Alva Tabor.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Walker

R. P. Palmer

W. H. Hubert, Chairman

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

JUL 14 1923

SURVEY OF SCHOOL NEEDS IS URGED

A survey of school needs by a committee of legislators, elimination of mentally unfit students, adoption of the North Carolina tax system, and encouragement of industry were the four salient suggestions for solving Georgia's educational problems made by four outstanding Georgians at the Friday long table luncheon of the City club.

The suggestions were made, respectively, by Dr. N. A. Ballard, state superintendent of schools; Dr. Harvey Cox, president of Emory university; H. J. Elders, chairman of the house committee on education in the Georgia general assembly, and Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology and former state superintendent of schools.

Claims Survey Is Needed.

Dr. Ballard asserted that the first logical step toward bringing Georgia's school system to equality with systems of other states is a complete survey of the system as compared with others and survey of ways and means for making the needed improvements.

He advocated heavier local school taxation, declaring that Georgia now appropriates from the state treasury more money for common schools than any other state. He paid tribute to Representative Elders for his part in securing passage of the Elders-

Carswell school tax law.

Dr. Harvey Cox declared that the greatest weakness of modern education is its effort to train persons of all types of mentality on the basis of the needs of the average type. A result of this is that thousands of students who have not the intellectual capacity to go beyond the second or third grades are dragged at tremendous expense through higher grades, exhausting school funds to no advantage to themselves or to the state.

The other extreme of the same situation lies in the fact the small proportion of students of extraordinary mentality, estimated at 4 per cent of all, are compelled to remain in classes which are so easy for them to master that they become loafers and never receive the training necessary to surmount difficulties.

Stresses Lack of Money.

Representative Elders stressed the lack of money at the command of the general assembly for schools and other purposes and declared that the important thing is to revolutionize the tax system to produce more revenue. He cited North Carolina's system as the right model for Georgia. North Carolina, with the new tax system, increased annual state revenues from \$8,000,000 to \$22,000,000, with proportionate increases in all appropriations to education. Under the new system, even with the additional total tax burden, taxable property values during the same period increased from \$1,000,000,000, approximately the same as Georgia's today, to \$3,000,000,000.

Dr. Brittain stated that, even though Georgia does rank close to the worst in illiteracy, the condition is due to the large proportion of negro population with a lower average of mentality than prevails among Caucasian races. He cited the improvement from 96 per cent negro and 27 per cent white illiteracy in 1870 to 29 per cent negro and 5.3 per cent white illiteracy in 1920 as an evidence that the Georgia public school system is advancing rapidly in effectiveness.

He declared that the surest way to increase the revenues of the state and make it possible to provide more liberally for education is to encourage industry. Ohio and Georgia, he said, produce the same amount of raw clay, for instance, but Ohio manufactures its own clay and gets twenty times as much for it as Georgia does from selling the raw product for manufacture elsewhere. A large industrial payroll in every county will make possible the advance of education, he said.

EX-MAYOR IN GEORGIA ADVISES NEGROES TO DEFEAT BONDS

Callers Express
Callers Express
(A. N. P.)

Waycross, Ga., Oct. 19—This progressive Georgia city was very much perturbed during the past few days over the report that a former mayor of the city had addressed the Negro Committee of One Hundred on the proposed One Hundred and Twenty-five (\$125,000) Thousand Dollar School Bond issue. 10-20-23

The Business League, another local organization had committed itself in favor of the Bond issue without any assurance that the Negro would be considered beyond vague promises such as have again and again fallen flat after the election was over and the bond money was in hand to put up school buildings or to pave streets. The Colored people are sick of meaningless promises and are somewhat inclined to rebuke those few leaders among them who are ever ready to "Fall to the Bosses" and to counsel the race to acquiesce, give in, surrender and look pleased. What the Negroes have gotten out of former bond issues can literally be carried off on a teaspoon. Fine school houses have been built in both the city and county for white children from bonds which Negroes largely helped to carry, and in the early stages of which the Negroes were made astounding promises of a fair consideration.

Ex-Mayor Scott T. Beaton, although a democrat, has consistently stood for a square deal as between whites and blacks in all civic matters. It was upon the strength of this reputation that he was invited to address the Negro Committee of One Hundred, an organization consisting of One Hundred bona fide members, the best representatives of the race in this city.

"This morning I was stopped on the street and told that I was coming over here to discourage you from voting for bonds," said Mr. Beaton. "This is not my purpose at all. I am here simply to tell you how things appear to me and to give you my idea of the best method of handling the matter. The city collects \$20.00 on a thousand on all property. If the schools got all that was collected from the raise this year there would not be much shortage, but the city get \$14.00 for collecting \$6.00 for the schools. If the raise was intended just for the schools, the city got well paid for collecting it." In this vein, the speaker disclosed much of the inner workings of the city fathers in handling school funds. He urged his hearers to qualify to vote and to vote their convictions. After quoting figures to show how little of the amount the Colored tax-payers received from the amount they paid in, Mr. Beaton

said with emphasis, "That of your money that you do not receive goes to educate white children. That ought not to be. This present bond issue gives you an opportunity to express your will in the matter. I am not telling you how to vote. Study the matter for yourself."

Dr. G. P. Washington, a pioneer physician and business man in Waycross, introduced the ex-mayor; and the response was made by Rev. Chas. Pritchett of the Episcopal Church, John Henry Adams, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, presided.

Need \$6,100,000 For New Schools, Asserts Sutton

Atlanta enters American education week with a school curriculum and faculty equal to any other in the United States but with a system of school buildings that has failed by 15 years to keep pace with the expansion of the population they are intended to serve, it was declared by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, Saturday in announcing plans here for observance of the week. 11-18-23

Dr. Sutton declared that \$6,100,000 is needed to bring the school buildings of Atlanta to the capacity necessary to provide a seat for each pupil in the school system, in addition to the \$1,500,000 being put into the 18 bond issue school projects completed this summer or now under construction.

Will Ask Bond Election.

The estimate was made, Dr. Sutton said, not with any particular view to an appeal for bonds but simply as a seasonal "stock-taking" in connection with education week. He said that the school department still intends to ask a bond election during the spring to bring the school plant up to present requirements, regardless of what future action toward merger of city and county schools is contemplated.

"A city-county merger under a school board empowered to raise its own revenues would enable the school system to expand from year to year as necessary out of its current revenue and without recourse to bond issues," he said. "But the city's plant is right now \$6,100,000 worth of building short of what it needs and that seems too wide a gap for any school board to try to bridge out of current revenues."

Although current revenues of the schools, he said, will be about \$750,000 short of necessary expenditures in 1924 under present estimates, Dr. Sutton declared himself confident that the joint committee of city council and school board members, which meets Wednesday afternoon, will adjust that condition satisfactorily.

"When the revenue raising authorities are fully acquainted with conditions, I am sure that we will get the relief we need," he declared.

Based on Number of Pupils.

The \$6,100,000 estimate of needed school expansion was based on the number of pupils now enrolled in the

public schools and the indications of larger enrollment at the beginning of the February term, as indicated by school census figures. Such an expenditure would give each child a seat and eliminate all double sessions.

Nine new grammar schools will be needed, Dr. Sutton said, in nine rapidly growing localities which have no schools now. These will cost, all told, \$1,650,000. To build the additional units which will carry to final completion, 16 of the 18 projects in the 1921 bond issue program will cost \$2,350,000. A new South Junior high school will cost \$350,000. Additions to present buildings will cost \$1,000,000. Repairs to present buildings will cost \$250,000. Equipment for all new buildings will cost \$500,000.

This program would include gymnasium-auditoriums for all the larger schools not now equipped with them, shower baths, medical units, libraries, kindergarten rooms, domestic science rooms and all other standard improvements for modern education. Elimination of these units would reduce the total budget to probably \$5,000,000, Dr. Sutton said, which would provide only actually class room seating facilities for the school enrollment.

Observance Begins Sunday.

Observance of education week begins Sunday when many pastors will call attention to it during Sunday services and some will preach on education.

Prominent citizens will speak in each of the 700 higher elementary, junior and senior high school classrooms some time during the week. Arrangements for these speakers are being made by teachers and principals.

Visiting day will be observed Wednesday and all parents will be urged to visit their children's classrooms. Visitors will be welcomed each day during the week and especially on Wednesday.

Each pupil will be asked to write to a former teacher during the week.

The school children will hold brief exercises each morning to mark the special significance of each day. Monday, Constitution day, Tuesday Patriotism day, Wednesday School and Teacher day, Thursday Illiteracy day, Friday Community day, and Saturday Physical Education day.

Education - 1923.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Negro Schools and Negro Emigration

Among the letters that came in response to our request that readers tell us what has been done and what yet needs to be done for their schools, were half a score of letters from negroes who wrote to complain about their lack of school opportunities. One in Alabama lives in a district where the schoolhouse was condemned and they were left without a school for two years. One in Arkansas is five or six miles from a school—"Please help us." One in Georgia writes that they have but five months school and one teacher has to teach from 95 to 100. Another in Alabama lives in a district with 75 children and last year this district received but \$80 from the public—"We had to pay the rest," for a six months term. One in Louisiana lives five miles from the nearest school. One in South Carolina in a district with about thirty families and also ten or fifteen young men who pay poll tax, has only a three months school and the district gets but \$100 from the county. And so on.

Just now the South is much exercised over the number of negroes leaving for other sections. In some places the cotton acreage has already been cut short by lack of farm labor, and many farmers are wondering where they are to get the help to keep their farms going.

"Better wages," "Better schools," "Fairer treatment," "Better protection by the laws,"—these are the reasons the negroes are giving for their desire to go North. The better wages paid in the North come first; the lack of schools in the South, second.

Now, we are not at all grieved by this northward movement of the negro. We believe that it will be better for the negroes, better for the South, better for the whole country, if there is a redistribution of the negro population and a comparative lessening of the number of negroes in most of the Southern States. At the same time, we recognize that this movement will result in serious temporary inconveniences and disturbances, especially on Southern farms. It is evident, too, that it can be entirely too rapid and too general for the best interests of either the negroes who leave or the white people who remain in the South. In so far as it is based on the better wages paid elsewhere, it is a normal and proper development; but in so far as it is based on the feeling of the negroes that they are not getting a fair deal in the courts and a fair chance to educate their children, this northward movement reflects little credit on the South or promises little for its future.

Farm owners who are troubled by the moving away of their negro labor will do well to look a little into the school situation in their districts and see just what chance the colored citizens are being given to educate their children. They will do well, too, to look a little further into the matter

and try to find out just what effect the general ignorance of the negroes has had and is having on the welfare of the poorer white people of the South, who do largely the same kind of work the negro does and who must work in competition with him. If all the people who have been hostile or indifferent to the education of the negro children would but take the trouble to investigate this matter a little, we feel sure there would be such a revival of educational interest and activity as the South has never known.

For to think that the white tenants and small farmers of the South, raising the same crops on the same sort of land as the negro tenants and small farmers, can become an educated and prosperous people with a high standard of living while the negroes remain ignorant and poor and content to live in cabins and huts with only a day's ration ahead, is to give one's self over to the flimsiest of delusions. Say what we will, feel as we may about it, protest against it with whatever vehemence we may, the fact remains that the two races, mingled as they are here in the South, are going to rise or sink together. There is no escape from it; it is decreed by an economic law as unescapable as the law of gravity. To keep the mass of negroes ignorant and poor is to keep a great body of white people—the negro's competitors on the land and in industry—in the same condition. Whatever racial differences may separate them, they are all part of the same great economic organism, and whatever makes for the welfare of one, or for its injury, will make for the welfare or the injury of the other.

It is no easy matter for most Southern States to give the negro the schools and the educational opportunities he ought to have. It can be done only by something in the nature of sacrifice. But there is scarcely a State with a large negro population that has done exactly the fair thing by the negro; there is not a State that can not do a bit better than it has done.

The negro schools must not be neglected; the negro children must be given their opportunity. Justice to a weaker and more backward race demands this, and if justice did not demand it, self-interest would require it of the white South. For—once again let us repeat it—the great mass of white farmers in the lower South have worked so many years for such small reward largely because the pay for their work was to a great extent determined by the wages the millions of uneducated and unambitious negroes could be induced to work for. Ignorance will bring poverty to any land; and the ignorance of any large class of its population means a general lowering of that land's standards of living.

General.

Reason for Migration To North Shown in Educational Funds

By JESSE O. THOMAS,
Field Secretary National Urban
League.

According to newspaper reports, which may be regarded as unscientific and inaccurate, some 67,000 Negroes have migrated from Georgia in the past twelve months. Upwards of 50,000 from South Carolina during the same period. Other states have lost a proportionate number.

There have been many meetings held ranging all the way from that of chambers of commerce, civitan and rotary clubs, manufacturers associations of states and municipalities of the white group, to state conventions and group meetings of various kinds and character among the colored people throughout the nation respecting the migratory spirit that is so pronounced in southern sections of this country and its sequences and consequences. Many reasons have been assigned. One point has been emphasized in most of the discussions that the migratory movement has obtained such large proportion without the stimulant of labor agents. It has been "the moving out of the people themselves" in quest of a larger life. Many reasons have been assigned, from fear of mob violence, the insecurity of life and property, non-participation in the law-making bodies of the state, county and municipalities, to the quest of larger economic opportunities and educational facilities.

Respecting education: We are calling attention to the relative appropriation Georgia made last year for the education of colored and white children as compared with the appropriation for the education of Negro children in some other states.

According to the World's Almanac for 1920 the ratio of our population was as follows: 1,431,802 white, 1,176,987 colored and according to the report of the state board of education for 1923, school population for the state of Georgia was 524,135 white, 376,317 colored. The total expenditure for all educational purposes including the state, county and municipality, was \$13,547,310.81 for white; \$2,175,337.51 for Negroes. The appropriation directly from the state was, for white, \$953,314; for Negroes, \$27,500. The ratio of school population seems to be 57.9 per cent white and 41.7 per cent colored. On the basis of equal distribution of public funds from all sources in the state there should be spent for Negro education \$9,558,451 as against \$2,175,337.51 that was spent. From the state direct there should have been \$406,741 as against \$27,500 that was spent. Compare that with the expenditures of the state of West Virginia for teachers' salaries alone. The Negro school population of West Virginia is 23,880; to accommodate those children and give them a chance to become trained and educated in such a manner as will enable them to cope with the demand of the present-day civilization.

There is provided 289 one-room schools, 132 two-room schools, 23 junior high schools, six first-class high schools, seven second-class high schools, six high schools below second-class. For teachers' salaries alone in West Virginia, 1922, was spent \$752,161. This does not include the amount spent for school improvement in the form of buildings and other equipments, neither does it include the

amount appropriated for the two state schools of higher education, the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and the Bluefield Collegiate Institute. From the state of North Carolina for Negro education for 1922 was approximately a million and a half dollars. The appropriation for the state of Virginia was about one million. If the matter of expenditure for educational purposes is indicative of their treatment of colored people in Georgia, as compared with appropriation for educational purposes in other states, then we are in accord with the legislator who calls upon the legislature now in session to legislate to keep the Negro in the

Birmingham, Baltimore, New Orleans and New York.

EQUAL SCHOOL FACILITIES.

According to a news dispatch from Muskogee, a decision was rendered by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court which bids fair to revolutionize the separate school system of that State. The dispatch reads:

The school year for colored and white schools the teachers' salaries and the school facilities must be equal according to a decision of the State Supreme Court issued last week.

The decision was rendered in a case which involved the right of the city to close the colored schools for lack of funds last year, leaving the white schools open.

The decree declares that the state is spending \$65 per capita on white schools and only \$19 on colored schools in violation of state constitution, which calls for separate schools impartially maintained.

While this decision will affect only the school system of Oklahoma, it reveals in true colors the iniquitous injustice of the apportionment of school funds in all the states that maintain separate schools. Take Georgia for instance, where the appropriation for the higher education of the Negro is \$25,000 against \$822,000 for the higher education of white youth. Georgia also devotes the hundreds of thousands of dollars donated by the Federal Government under the Smith-Lever bill for agricultural education of whites only, while nothing is spent for the agricultural education of the blacks.

If the principle of equal facilities for the education of both races as a constitutional right, enunciated by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, was applied to the whole South, it would be a great step forward toward the redemption of the late Confederacy from the error of its ways.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
DECEMBER 13, 1923

Schools for Negroes.

Tuskegee Secretary Says 2,000,000 Children Get No Schooling.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The negroes are highest in illiteracy of any racial group in the country. During the last half century there has grown up an educational structure for negroes which embraces 400 normal schools and colleges for negro youth 45,000 teachers in both private and public schools and a budget for negro education, including private and public appropriations, amounting to \$28,000,000 annually. This is gratifying, but educational opportunities for the negro masses are still far below the reasonable requirements of even a common

school education.

According to the best available reports on the subject nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house. In the case of thousands of them, notably in the country districts, where from 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the negroes live the average length of school term is from three to four months, or about ninety days. When to the fact of the short school session you add the further fact that the instruction given is of the most elementary sort, the school teacher usually poor, the school facilities, such as blackboards, benches, &c., woefully inadequate and the school house itself some old, dilapidated log cabin or wreck of a country church, and then consider that 49 per cent., or less than one-half, of the negroes of school age are in school, even the short school term, the evidence is clear that here is a condition demanding attention and vigorous action if the young negroes of the South are not to grow up in ignorance or neglect.

In Alabama, for example, the negroes constitute 41 per cent. of the population and they have 10 per cent. of the value of the school property and 11 per cent. of the appropriation for salaries of public school teachers. In Georgia for every 100 children of school age fifty-five are white and forty-five are black and yet the negroes receive only 20 per cent. of the school fund. In other words although forming half of the population of the State the negroes of Georgia receive only one-fifth of the school fund. In South Carolina rural districts negro schools are in session sixty-four days in the year and the average expenditure for negro pupils is about one-tenth as great as for whites. In each of the States of Mississippi and South Carolina the blacks clearly outnumber the whites. Yet in Mississippi alone 50 per cent. of the negro children of school age are entirely destitute of any school privileges; while in South Carolina we are confronted with the appalling proportion of 55 per cent. who are thus handicapped. Many negro teachers have had no training beyond the seventh or eighth grade of the public schools. The normal schools, while gradually improving, are entirely inadequate in every State. What is true of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi is practically true of every Southern State.

The crucial point here is whether the negro, who forms half of the population of the lower South, shall be taught to read, to write and to cipher or be allowed to grow up in total ignorance. One of the reasons for the migration of hundreds of negroes from their natural dwelling place in the South to Northern communities is a yearning desire on their part for better educational advantages for their children. The growth of schools for negroes is not keeping pace with the growth of the negro population. Furthermore, unless the young negroes are gotten hold of and educated ignorance will inevitably grow denser. And out of this dense needless ignorance will inevitably come crime, lawlessness,

needless poverty and needless economic inefficiency.

The remedy lies in more education and less agitation. The South has done and is still doing something for negro education. But the South has been poor, wasted by war and pillage and slow to recuperate from widespread devastation. The negro himself is doing his best to educate and train for useful citizenship the youth of his race. There are numbers of small schools scattered throughout the South that are sustained with heroic efforts by the sacrifice and labor of black men and black women who are absolutely giving their lives and their scanty means to the splendid patriotic struggle for their fellow men. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has provided means for building 1,760 school houses in the black belt districts of the South. But the needs far outweigh anything yet done. Good school houses and school terms lasting from seven to eight months each year and well qualified teachers are the supreme needs.

Here, then, is a call from the black belt of the South to the patriotism and philanthropy of the nation. This call that thunders forth from the dark and benighted regions of the South involves not alone the salvation of the black race but also involves the larger safety of Southern citizenship and national security as well. FRANK P. CHISHOLM,
Field Secretary Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
BOSTON, Mass. December 11.

REASON FOR MIGRATION TO NORTH SHOWN IN EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

South. We seem to differ from him in his method. Georgia needs the Negro and many Georgia Negroes, like Georgia white people, want to see him remain in our wonderful state of possibilities. If the legislature, now in session, will enact some laws to make life and limbs as well as property of the Negro more secure and laws to curtail mob violence and lynch law and laws to increase the appropriations for educational purposes and guarantee him other constitutional rights as an American citizen much would have been accomplished toward keeping the Negro in Georgia.

ATTENDANCE DOUBLED IN NORTHERN SCHOOLS.

Star of Zion
(Lincoln Service)
Washington. The aggregate number of colored children, 7 to 20 years of age, attending school has almost doubled in Northern and border cities into which Southern migrants have been steadily flowing during the last few years. Philadelphia has the distinction of having the greater number of these children in schools than any other city in the United States. Disregarding locations, the percentage of school attendance in all cities having 10,000 or more colored children of this age group, is the greatest in Washington, which is closely followed in order named by Philadelphia, Chicago.

Education — 1923. Common Schools, Condition of. SOUTHERN STATES DENIAL OF EDUCATION CAUSE OF NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH, IS CHARGE

THE ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION PUBLISHES STATISTICS FROM SOUTHERN REPORTS

Statistics showing the part played by denial of educational opportunities to Southern Negroes in bringing about the northward migration, were published this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The statistics, taken from state educational reports show that in some cases \$8 to \$10 is spent upon every white pupil in the Southern States for \$1 spent upon the colored pupil; and that colored teachers are underpaid as to make it impossible in some cases for them to live upon their salaries.

Relative expenditures on white and colored pupils in a number of states, taken from recent state reports, are as follows:

....AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL.

	White	Colored
SOUTH CAROLINA per pupil enrolled.....	\$36.10	\$ 4.17
(1922 report) per average attendance....	49.51	5.83
ALABAMA rural schools.....	16.35	4.41
(1921 report) city schools.....	34.81	12.10
FLORIDA spent on pupils per inhabitant.....	10.47	1.83
(1920 report) per pupil attending	54.69	13.31
GEORGIA per pupil attending (1921 report) ...	33.57	8.87
LOUISIANA attendance basis	46.15	11.28
..(1919-1920 report) enrollment basis.....	33.71	7.81

As evidencing the almost universal underpayment of colored teachers in the South, the following statistics are offered from the respective state reports on education:

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

	White	Colored
MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES (monthly) Coahoma...	\$141.32	\$42.00
(1919-1921) report) Calhoun	60.00	23.00
Issaquena	42.00	24.00

General.

Monroe	64.51	24.62
Scott	72.00	25.00
SOUTH CAROLINA Men per year.....	\$1,114.93	\$245.27
Women per year	710.31	224.00
TENNESSEE County—Men per month.....	77.73	58.05
(1921-1922 report) Women per month.....	68.05	49.90
City—Men per month	121.06	78.83
Women per month	80.37	55.08
ALABAMA Men per year.....	\$676.00	\$246.00
(1921-1922 report) Women per year.....	621.00	284.00
LOUISIANA Men per year.....	\$1,198.98	360.00
(1919-1920 report) Women per year.....	793.75	374.37
FLORIDA per capita cost of teachers.....	5.12	.96
(1920 report) Salaries per month—Men.....	119.80	61.20
Women	81.00	43.20
GEORGIA Salaries per month—Men	85.35	43.20
Women	66.80	33.66
1921 report) High School—Men	146.33	73.00
Women	94.60	49.57
General Average for Georgia.....	95.77	49.60

Higher education for colored people is almost entirely absent in the Southern States except for privately supported and owned institutions. State reports show high schools as follows:

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

	White	Colored
LOUISIANA	212	0
TENNESSEE	546	30
GEORGIA (Agricultural High Schools)	12	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	164	14
ALABAMA: No Negroes in county high schools or state secondary agricultural schools		
FLORIDA: No record in 1920 report of any senior, junior or intermediate high schools for Negroes.		

In all of the Southern States, according to the report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, small and insanitary school houses preponderate among those supplied to Negro children. Furthermore little or no provision is made for transporting colored children to and from school. Also, school terms are almost universally shorter for colored children than for white:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN DAYS.

	White	Colored
VIRGINIA 1 room school	140	123
2 room school	139	105
ALABAMA (average days' attendance)	94	74
LOUISIANA	165	114
FLORIDA: school term	142	111..
(Average days' schooling per youth).....	88	56
GEORGIA	151	134
SOUTH CAROLINA: Town	172	127
Country	134	74
County	140	77

Almost universally, colored schools are over-crowded and the number of pupils to a teacher is larger than in the white schools. The discrepancy in treatment of white and colored citizens in the matter of education, in the Southern States, is clearly apparent from these statistical compilations

What The South Spends For Colored Education

Statistics showing the part played by denial of educational opportunities to Southern Negroes in bringing about the northward migration, were published recently by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The statistics, taken from state educational reports, show that in some cases \$8 to \$10 is spent upon every white pupil in the Southern States for \$1 spent upon the colored pupil; and that colored teachers are so underpaid as to make it impossible in some cases for them to live upon their salaries.

Relative expenditures on white and colored pupils in a number of states, taken from recent state reports, are as follows:

Average Expenditure Per Pupil.

	White.	Colored.
SOUTH CAROLINA, per pupil enrolled	\$ 36.10	\$4.17
(1922 report) per average attendance.....	49.51	5.83
ALABAMA, rural schools	16.35	4.41
(1921 report) city schools	34.81	12.10
FLORIDA spent on pupils per inhabitant.....	10.47	1.83
(1920 report) per pupil attending.....	54.69	13.31
GEORGIA, per pupil attending.....	33.57	8.87
(1921 report)		
LOUISIANA, attendance basis.....	46.15	11.28
(1919-1920 report) enrollment basis	33.71	7.81

As evidencing the almost universal underpayment of colored teachers in the South, the following statistics are offered from the respective state reports on education:

Average Salaries of Teachers.

	White.	Colored.
MISSISSIPPI Counties (monthly)—		
(1919-1921 report) Coahoma	\$ 141.32	\$42.00
Calhoun	60.00	23.00
Isaquena	42.00	24.00
Monroe	64.51	24.62
Scott	72.00	25.00
SOUTH CAROLINA, men per year.....	1,114.93	245.27
Women per year	710.31	224.00
TENNESSEE County, men per month.....	77.73	58.05
(1921-1922 report) women per month.....	68.05	49.90
City, men per month.....	121.06	78.83
Women, per month.....	80.37	55.08
ALABAMA, men per year.....	676.00	246.00
(1921-1922 report) women per year.....	621.00	284.00
LOUISIANA, men per year.....	1,198.98	360.00
(1919-1920 report) women per year.....	793.75	374.37
FLORIDA, per capita cost of teachers.....	5.12	.96
(1920 report) salaries per month, men.....	119.80	61.20
Women	81.00	43.20
GEORGIA, salaries per month, men.....	66.80	33.66
Women	66.80	33.66
(1921 report) high school, men.....	146.33	73.00
Women	94.60	49.57

General average for Georgia..... 95.77 49.60
Higher education for colored people is almost entirely absent in the Southern States except for privately supported and owned institutions. State reports show high schools as follows:

Number of High Schools.

	White.	Colored
Louisiana	212	0
Tennessee	546	30
Georgia (Agricultural High Schools).....	12	0
South Carolina	164	14

Alabama: No Negroes in county high schools or state secondary agricultural schools.

Florida: No record in 1920 report of any senior, junior or intermediate high schools for Negroes.

In all of the Southern States, according to the report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, small and insanitary school houses preponderate among those supplied to Negro children. Furthermore, little or no provision is made for transporting colored children to and from school. Also, school terms are almost universally shorter for colored children than for white:

Average Length of School Term in Days.

	White.	Colored.
VIRGINIA, 1-room school	140	123
2-room school	139	105
ALABAMA (average days' attendance).....	94	74
LOUISIANA	165	114
FLORIDA, school term	142	111
(Average days' schooling per youth).....	88	56
GEORGIA	151	134
SOUTH CAROLINA, town.....	172	127
Country	134	74
County	140	77

Almost universally, colored schools are overcrowded and the number of pupils to a teacher is larger than in the white schools. As showing the discrepancy in treatment of white and colored citizens in the matter of education, in the Southern States, the following are offered, showing the relative populations of white and colored, and the relative expenditures on white and colored schools:

		Population 1920 Census		Value School Property.	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
0	Tennessee	1,885,993	451,758	\$18,245,415	\$2,130,619
0				Spent on Schools.	
0	Louisiana	1,096,611	700,257	10,167,164	921,525
2				Value School Property.	
0	Florida	638,153	329,487	12,606,113	941,671
7	Georgia	1,689,114	1,206,365	23,209,438	2,121,394
0	South Carolina	818,538	864,719	8,502,401	1,015,567

Ratio of White to Colored.

Population—	Value of School Property
Tennessee 4 to 1.....	9 to 1
Louisiana 1.6 to 1.....	10 to 1
Florida 2 to 1.....	13 to 1
South Carolina .9 to 1.....	8 to 1
Georgia 1.4 to 1.....	11 to 1

Education—1923

Common Schools, Condition of.

School Board

Answers D.C.

Commissioners

Washington
**Declares Right to Supervise
Expenditures is Vested**

in Board

3-24-23

The rejecting sometime ago, by the Commissioners, of the requisition from the School Board, for an appropriation of \$325 to purchase supplies for the new course in shampooing and manicuring recently established at the O Street Vocational School resulted in the denial of the power of the District Commissioners to determine the necessity or wisdom of proposed school expenditures by the Board of Education at its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon, when it adopted an opinion setting its answer to the Corporation Counsel that the school board is a creature of the Commissioners and subject to them.

The opinion was drafted by Wm. L. Houston and James T. Lloyd, members of the Board of Education. It declares that while Mr. Stevens, the Corporation Counsel, sets forth the duties of the Commissioners, he fails to explain the obligations of the Board of Education. The opinion adopted by the board states:

"The contention of the Board of Education is that the law is plain and of easy construction with reference to school expenditures. There is no conflict in the authority given as we see it. The Board of Education must direct the expenditures; it must make requisitions which directs the commissioners to pay. This direction is complete and is solely the function of the Board of Education. After the payment has been ordered by the Board of Education its authority ceases. It is then the duty of the commissioners to make the payments ordered by the

Board of Education and to account for the same. The only inquiry that the commissioners are authorized to make is as to the appropriations made by Congress, and to determine through their auditors whether there are funds appropriated from which they may legally draw, but the commissioners have no power to determine the necessity or wisdom of the proposed expenditure. A letter of protest at the procedure of conducting the examinations for promotion to group B, Class 6, from Mr. McDuffie was read upon the request of Dr. J. Hayden Johnson. The Board voted to appoint a special committee to investigate the irregularities alleged in the letter. The president appointed Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, Mrs. Coralie F. Cook and Mr. Graham on the committee.

"The corporation counsel, aside from the merits of this case, argues that since the members of the Board of Education receive no salary, and because they are not required to give a bond, that they should have nothing to do with the expenditures. Certainly the corporation counsel would not seriously contend that because the Board of Education performs the onerous duties imposed upon it, as a public duty without remuneration, that it should be penalized for so doing. Why should a bond be required by the Board of Education. Under no construction of the law can the Board handle any money, nor does it make any expenditures. The responsibility for making the payments and accounting for the same is vested in the commissioners.

"It is contended that the Board of Education is not responsive to the people of the District, because it is appointed by the Supreme Court. The Board of Education answers that by the same reasoning the commissioners are not responsive to the people, because they are named by the President. The Board of Education is using its best endeavor to direct the schools in the interest of the people, and are generous enough to assert their confident belief that the commissioners are trying to serve the same people in the administration of municipal affairs.

Muzzey's History

The Board declined to take any action on the question of Muzzey's American History, which had been complained against by the Piney Branch Citizens Association. It voted to refer the matter to a special committee composed of Mr. Houston, Mr. Callahan and Mrs. Hodgston, who are to confer with the Piney Branch Association and others that may be interested.

The Board agreed to hear all persons interested in the Teachers' Salary Bill, in a conference on Thursday night, March 29, at 8:30, at the Franklin Building. It also agreed to hear all citizens or associations interested in the budget to be presented this year, on Wednesday night, April 11, at 8:00, at the Franklin Building.

Ralph Bond, of Armstrong Manual Training School, was promoted to second lieutenant of cadets.

The following appointments were announced:

J. M. King, caretaker, E. V. Brown School; August Orgel, laborer, John Eaton School; Peter Peterson, janitor, Kingsmen School; Louis Jenkins, janitor, Bell School; W. D. Allen, janitor, Adams School; S. Smith, laborer, Eastern High School; Karl Benjamin, caretaker, Little School; Bartholomew Humphreys, laborer, Western High School; James McNiff, permanent caretaker, Brookland School; M. J. Hawkins, probationary teacher, class 1, School Garden Department; D. B. Robinson, probationary teacher, class 2, J. F. Cook School; Oraetta Hughston, probationary teacher, class 2, Children's Temporary Home School; R. N. Lofties, permanent teacher, class 1, Garfield School; E. M. Chandler, permanent teacher, class 6-A, Dunbar High School; T. B. Amos, permanent teacher, class 1, Dunbar High School; N. M. Brown, permanent teacher, class 3, Domestic Art Dept.; Justine Townes, teacher, class 4, Shaw Junior High School.

D.C.

SCHOOL HEAD PASSES BUCK IN QUARREL

**Wilkinson, Washington, Yields
as Teachers Fight; Sentiment
for Bruce Shows Head**

Washington, D. C., June, 29.—Wholesale and bitter protests from Race Teachers' unions and teacher



G. C. Wilkinson

Race teachers at

ital. The plan was based on an abstract, highly technical and largely experimental scheme known as the "normal curve of distribution."

For the past several years it appears some men, fancied, intelligent men, have been plotting the main attraction in the educational side-show of the District of Columbia public schools. Last year, it is reported, children in Race schools have not been able to do the mental gymnastics, the brain-trap-eating, nor the general hokum gyrations near so neatly as their contemporaries of brighter hue. Hence, it is claimed, Mr. Wilkinson inferred in his legal way, that so far as his teachers were concerned, to quote one of his letters, "some of us need to do better work."

To effect this, so he holds, the Race school head sponsored a new scheme for distributing marks bearing the label, it is claimed, "For Colored Teachers Only." This plan was put up to the Race school officials, who have to mark teachers, for their vote of approval. In what is characterized as a sort of "packed parliament" meeting, it is said that these men and women heard "their master's voice" and were not disobedient. They voted it. No such changed plan was, however, to obtain in the white schools.

By this supposed to be learned, highly scientific, air-tight, and fool-proof scheme, the number of Race teachers who were to be excellent, was approximated at 7 per cent, and so in a sort of infallible way the percentage to be good and fair was to be set, with the cap-stone providing arbitrarily that approximately 7 per cent must be poor. Nor was this change of rating, made known to the teachers until they had completed the year's work, on which they were to be marked.

Nature of Protest

In their protests, adopted in open meeting at Dunbar high school, and addressed to Dr. Abram Simon, president of the board of education; Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of public schools, and Garnet C. Wilkinson, the Race Elementary Grade Teachers' union, No. 27, in conjunction with Race High School Teachers' union, No. 9, made the following objections:

"Our first objection is that it is discriminatory; applying only to the schools of the 10th to 13th divisions (the Race section).

"Second, it is a breach of faith, larger part of our agreement of the group of the local teachers' union and superintendent, whereby no new system of Garnet C. Wilkinson teachers would be made effective this year, 1922-23.

"Thirdly, we protest because we are not convinced of the 'normal curve' of this 'normal curve' of efficiency in measuring all groups had put into effect of teachers, nor that it has been so widely accepted and adopted as to be a 'Jim Crow' plan for the 10th and 13th divisions."

"We protest because this enactment is retroactive and measures us by a standard disclosed to us June 14, after our work of the year is practically completed; therefore, it comes in the form of an ex-post-facto law, illegal, unjust, and un-American."

Various other separate groups and buildings filed protests, as well as hosts of individuals. It is now history, however, that the teachers and citizens, who were in preponderant majority, won the day, as evidenced by Mr. Wilkinson's attempted graceful exit in a letter of June 21, "passing the buck," by stating that "in view of the interpretations—the rating officials of Division 10-13 agree that the action contemplated in the decision to measure 'teaching efficiency' on the basis of the curve of normal distribution, etc., be postponed."

As an interesting aftermath of the whole controversy, which has the teachers all stirred up and in dissension with the Race head, and which has lined up with the teachers a large part of the citizens, the political pot is again boiling. Roscoe C. Bruce, former assistant in charge of Race schools, is now in town and many are openly predicting that Mr. Wilkinson's colossal blunder may place Mr. Bruce in a strategic position for a "back from Elba movement" to champion Race rights in a system tinctured and colored by the influence of "Jim Crow" schools.

Common Schools, Condition of

THE TRUTH ABOUT EDUCATION IN ALABAMA.

A member of the Alabama Legislature is quoted as saying: "Alabama now stands near the bottom in education and I believe that the Legislature which is about to convene should adopt measures that will bring us in the shortest possible time to an average with other States, at least, if not place us near the top." 1/19/23

Alabama is not near the bottom in education. Alabama is nearing the top in education.

As a witness of Alabama's interest in educational expansion in recent years, and as an active participant in the various movements looking to the strengthening of our system. The Advertiser denies unqualifiedly that Alabama is near the bottom in education, and it regrets that people thoughtlessly continue to reiterate such a statement.

If the statement were true, as it once was, all of us should reiterate it daily until it became untrue—just as we did when the statement needed to be made. But the statement is incorrect and does the State an unwarranted injustice.

The Comer Legislature of 1907 found a great accumulation of money in the treasury, which had been accumulated under the management of Governor Jelks. It immediately appropriated all of it, and created a deficit, largely for the benefit of common schools and the colleges.

The O'Neal Legislature of 1910 took no backward step. It appropriated everything in sight for the schools and colleges, and enacted some needed laws designed to strengthen the system.

But the Henderson Legislature in 1915 went further than its predecessors in that it enacted a series of new laws which all but revolutionized the educational system of the State, and brought it alongside the most modern systems in the Union. It submitted the Constitutional amendment providing for additional taxation by counties and districts, which the people ratified. Thereupon every county in the State and most of the school districts voted the extra tax allowed under the amendment.

That amendment released our school system from its historic shackles! The same Legislature adopted compulsory school attendance, provided for consolidated rural schools, and provided for a better system of rural school supervision. There were other laws adopted that tended to modernize our educational system.

The Kilby Legislature of 1919 also contributed further to the improvement of our school system, and in addition provided more money.

The Advertiser does not mean to say or to imply that there is no longer any work for the Legislature to do for our schools and colleges. Far from it. There is money to be appropriated and laws are to be considered. Our colleges particularly need the sympathetic and thoughtful consideration of our legislators. They need more money.

But The Advertiser insists that zealous champions of educational advancement and expansion should be just to the people and to past Legislatures and administrations.

These zealous advocates should say:

"We have modernized our educational system. We have built from the foundation. We have taken a long step, and we need not be ashamed for visitors to inspect what we have done. The system is not perfect, and we haven't all the money we need. But we have done extremely well, and now we must set our minds to perfecting the system."

Let us stop telling the world that Alabama has neglected education. The statement isn't true, and it isn't just to one of the most ambitious people in the Union. Our people have long been hungry and eager for a great educational system, and it is a matter of record that they have usually voted every dollar they were asked to vote for schools. The most popular cause in Alabama is now and has been for 20 years, education, especially common school education. The people in fact are almost reckless in any election called to vote money into the school treasury. They have done what their leaders told them needed to be done, and what it appeared to them was necessary to be done, and they have asked few questions.

The people of Alabama ought not to be denied credit and applause for what they have done especially when denial of such acknowledgment may injure the State in the eyes of outsiders.

There is work yet to do. But let us stop whining that we have done nothing in the past.

**SUPERVISOR OUTLINES
WORK DONE FOR NEGRO**

Commercial Appeal
1-11-23
Shows Mississippi Spent \$1,-

500,000 in Five Years.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—In refutation of certain unjust criticisms of Mississippi indulged in certain sections of the north, Mr. Bura Hilburn, state supervisor of negro education has made dispassionate statement of the work done in this state by his department, as follows:

"For the past several years, Mississippi has made considerable progress in developing the programme of education for the negro children. Approximately 300 model, modern Rosenwald school houses have been built at a cost of any where from \$2,000 to \$100,000. About one million and a half dollars has been spent within the last five years from the Rosenwald fund, the county fund, and money contributed by white and colored alike to carry out the above mentioned programme. These schools are modern and model in every respect, equipped throughout, each of them having a room especially provided for home science and domestic science work for the girls. The boys do practical agricultural work on a farm provided for such work.

We have 17 county training schools with model school plants, that is school building, teachers' home, blacksmith shop; some of them also have woodwork shops and all have domestic science departments. These schools do 12 grades of work, beginning the industries in the fifth grade and teaching them throughout the rest of the course. These schools are doing some wonderful work in preparing teachers for the rural schools.

The state provides for industrial supervisors for the various counties of the state. We have 23 of these teachers, together with three state workers. These people are paid by the Jeanes Fund, the State Fund and the County Fund, each paying one-third of their salaries. These industrial supervisors visit every school in their county once a month, helping the weak teachers to put across a better school programme and introducing some features of the industrial work. These teachers are doing some very wonderful work.

In some of the city and town schools of the state we help in a small way to put across a programme of home science work. In this way we have numbers of schools in the cities and towns who are maintaining an all-time domestic science teacher for the girls. After a few years we withdraw our support from the school and help in other schools which have never had this work.

Every summer the state, together with aid from the general education board, maintains summer schools for the colored teachers. Three thousand of the four thousand colored teachers of the state attended some summer school last year. Fifteen such schools have been provided for this summer and will be taught by some of the best white and colored teachers in the state. These summer normals run for six weeks.

An equal length of school term maintained throughout the state for white and colored schools. Also the salary is as good as can be expected in the colored schools for the teacher which can be obtained. The state law provides for a maximum and a minimum salary scale for the first, second and third grade license teachers. Wherever the maximum salary can be paid the county superintendents are a rule pay this to teachers who are worthy of such pay.

There is a better and more sympathetic interest and feeling between the races as a result of this educational programme than has ever before existed in the state of Mississippi.

THE GREATEST COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The greatest county school system in America is in Montgomery County.

Let that thought, or fact—for it is an established fact—sink into the minds of Montgomery people, as well as all others. Our school system is not alone the pride of our people, but it is one of the first assets of the county.

Sunday's Advertiser carried again the testimonials of three distinguished Americans who have examined our school system. The County Board of Education issued the testimonials for republication in connection with its appeal to the voters to extend the three mill tax for twenty years. The gentlemen quoted made their voluntary comments some time ago, but these comments are so significant that they should be reprinted.

Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Boston Journal of Education, is perhaps the best informed American on the conditions of schools in this country. We dare say he has been inside more school houses than any other American that ever lived. He has visited every State in the Union. He has visited some of them many times. He has been in many counties of each State. He knows what constitutes a good school system.

Dr. Winship says in a letter:

I know the schools of every State in the Union and I am sure that no other county in the United States has out-of-city schools as uniformly superior as are those of Montgomery County, Alabama, in up-to-the-minute buildings, in modern equipment, in selection and care of school grounds, in county owned homes for teachers, and none superior in quality and devotion of supervisors and teachers. I have no reservations in this statement.

We are especially gratified at Dr. Winship's voluntary opinion of the capacity of our county teachers and supervisors. More has been said about the marvelous equipment of the county than about the calibre of our teachers, which is natural since the merits of a school plant are more obvious than the merits of a human being. Dr. Winship knows "of none superior in quality and devotion" to our teacher personnel, and he adds: "I have no reservations in this statement."

Dr. P. G. Holden, formerly of the University of Illinois and the Iowa State College, now with the International Harvester Company, writes as follows:

What you have done in building up your school is a constant marvel to me. If I had not seen with my own eyes I could not believe that any county could accomplish what you have

one in the last five years. I wish every educator in the United States could spend a week or ten days in Montgomery county and see as I have seen the wonderful educational spirit which you people have. Nothing is too good for a people who have built such a fine system of roads and the best school system in the United States.

John R. McClure, of New York, after surveying educational institutions and conditions throughout the country, writes:

When I locate the finest example of outstanding educational achievement, it is Montgomery County, Alabama. Here is a county of approximately 800 square miles that had over 50 rural schools in 1917 for white children, but opening its 1922 term with only 15 schools. One of the best things about it is that not one of these 15 schools is a one-teacher school. All are consolidated graded schools. This was a most ambitious enterprise and remains, in my opinion, the greatest and most constructive achievement in county school work in America.

This is high praise indeed. But it is honest praise. The men quoted had no ulterior purpose to serve, no reason to flatter our people. They are responsible critics. They are not home folks, either, all of them living hundreds of miles away in other sections.

The people of this county have reason to be proud of their schools. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon their vision and enterprise in providing the money and the demand for the present system.

What Montgomery county has done, other counties can do, and are doing. There has been a tremendous expansion of educational means in Alabama in the past dozen years. The people of the State have built up one of the most modern school systems in the Union, and they are still going forward with their greatest constructive program. They are rapidly reducing illiteracy in every county. Gratifying progress in the reduction of illiteracy, both adult and juvenile, has been made in recent years. We still have work to do, but we have reason to be proud of what we have already done.

ALABAMA SCHOOLS RECEIVE \$207,695 LESS THAN 22-23

Montgomery
Apportionment of General Education Funds Announced

Thursday by Supt. John

W. Abercrombie

Admitted
\$3,443,951 IS TOTAL

AVAILABLE FOR 23-24

Montgomery County Will Get

\$113,086 for Current Year;

Less Than Last

10-12-23

The common schools of Alabama will receive \$207,695.05 less for the school year of 1923-1924 than they received for the school year 1922-1923. State Superintendent of Education Dr. John W. Abercrombie Thursday announced apportionment of school funds to various counties for the 1923-1924 school year. The total apportioned among the 67 counties is \$3,443,951.37. This is the apportionment of the general education fund.

Under the new apportionment Montgomery county will receive a total of \$113,086.61 from the general education fund. This is less than the amount received for the last school year.

The per capita amount as shown by the apportionment for the school year 1923-1924 is \$4.33. This is less than the per capita amount apportioned for the school year 1922-1923 which was \$4.59. For 1921-1922 the per capita apportionment was \$4.46.

Jefferson county gets the largest amount of any county, the apportionment for this county being \$387,552.32. This, however, is much less than Jefferson pays into the fund as is the case with Montgomery.

By Counties

The apportionment is as follows:

County	Apportionment
Autauga	\$ 29,599.88
Baldwin	35,726.83
Barbour	53,531.79
Bibb	34,904.13
Blount	40,909.84
Bullock	47,617.01
Butler	43,382.27
Calhoun	71,795.73
Chambers	65,014.95
Cherokee	30,872.90
Chilton	35,337.13
Choctaw	31,046.10
Clarke	41,286.55
Clay	31,037.44
Cleburne	19,831.40
Coffee	47,620.00
Colbert	42,529.26

Conecuh	37,627.70
Coosa	20,896.58
Covington	57,640.96
Crenshaw	33,821.63
Cullman	52,873.65
Dale	34,142.05
Dallas	81,148.53
DeKalb	54,051.39
Elmore	44,872.10
Escambia	35,856.73
Etowah	70,345.18
Fayette	28,642.95
Franklin	30,998.47
Geneva	45,001.69
Greene	25,625.51
Hale	38,014.61
Henry	31,538.33
Houston	53,504.78
Jackson	53,566.53
Jefferson	387,552.32
Lamar	28,560.68
Lauderdale	68,660.81
Lawrence	37,076.90
Lee	49,608.81
Limestone	50,279.96
Lowndes	44,469.10
Lincoln	38,350.81
Madison	74,605.90
Marengo	52,452.66
Marion	34,207.00
Marshall	50,033.15
Mobile	111,618.74
Monroe	41,879.76
Montgomery	113,086.61
Morgan	55,822.36
Perry	40,238.69
Pickens	39,472.28
Pike	45,482.32
Randolph	39,342.38
Russell	40,108.79
Shelby	38,710.20
St. Clair	36,809.33
Sumter	47,136.38
Talladega	62,836.96
Tallapoosa	44,473.43
Tuscaloosa	72,800.29
Walker	75,134.16
Washington	21,191.02
Wilcox	46,671.63
Winston	23,255.38

Total\$3,443,951.37

Education - 1923

BUILDING OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL IS DISCUSSED; OPPOSITION FROM WHITES BRINGS STRONG OPINION FROM NEWS

BOARD OF EDUCATION IS DEFENDED AND PLAIN DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IS SET OUT—COURSE TAKEN BY OPPOSITION SMACKS OF OLD-TIME RACE PREJUDICE AND A LACK OF HUMAN INTEREST. FAIR DEALING IS ALL ASKED BY THOSE SUPPORTING THE BOARD.

WHITE SUPREMACY BUGABOO IS AGAIN TO THE FRONT AND IS EXPLAINED BY THE NEWS

Negroes Are Taxed Along With Whites, But When the Vote Is Taken in Their Interest There Are Those Who Seek to Have the Administration Change the Purpose of the Electorate and Deny the Negro the Right of An Education.

(EDITORIAL NOTE)

The program on the part of the Board of Education with regard to the building of a high school for Negro children of Birmingham is opposed by some white people, and the opposition has brought expressions from members of both races and very pointed and sober utterances from the Birmingham News, editorially defending the position of the Board of Education and pleading for a chance for Negro boys and girls of Birmingham.

The News' editorial met with condemnation from certain white sources, and the retort of the News in its second editorial represents the institution of moral force and character that all students and readers of the News know it to be. Mark you, this publication has not even made any undue pleadings in interest of the Negro population, or in defense of the Board of Education. The News talked and counseled just about in the manner that any representative institution of its character and standing might have been expected to talk in a matter so important as the education and proper training of human beings. That the editorial offered encouragement and a degree of satisfaction to a worthy and struggling group of humanity in our community goes without saying and need not at this time be emphasized. The letter of Rev. Mr. Ragland, a prominent Congregational minister, a taxpayer and one of the oldest citizens of Birmingham, spoke the sentiment of thousands of the Negro people when he complimented the position of the Birmingham News when it sought to do justice not only to the Negro but have the white man do justice to himself and so view humanity, all of it, as God's creation and counseling its people against undue and unreasonable positions.

All of us known as Negro people must in justice to ourselves and in a sense of appreciation for the uniformly friendly attitude of the Birmingham News come to its support in a larger and more substantial way than we have done in years past. And this is not to say that the News is not generously supported by the Negro people, because it is among that number of Southern

Alabama.

daily journals that the Negro people of Jefferson County and Alabama have shown special interest in its program and pride in supporting its position in a greater number of the things that it has advocated.

The Birmingham Reporter has had nothing to say in recent months respecting the school program for Birmingham because conferences have convinced its editor that those in authority were doing all possible under the circumstances to give needed relief, and this was being done as rapidly as money, politics and good judgment would permit. We do not intend at this time to discuss directly or indirectly the opposition to the program. We feel that it is no matter of ours; the question that we were concerned in has been settled, and there is nothing to be done but for the Board of Education and those in authority to carry out the mandates and orders of the highest authority, and that is the electorate—and it is composed almost entirely of white men and white women. They decided two or three years ago how that two million dollars should be spent; they voted it, it was announced in the daily and weekly papers, and, as we remember it, was printed on the ballot, and we are sure it was settled at the polls. All the pleadings, resolutions and conferences that we could have could do nothing, or say nothing more than to encourage those in authority to administer and appropriate the money according as it was planned and under the law and system of our government.

Something has been said in recent months respecting the Negroes paying taxes, with a veiled reference that it is possible for him to receive more than he pays for. Nothing could be further from the situation and no more false premises could be laid than the one that a Negro is going to get more out of the government, city or otherwise, than he puts into it. As a matter of fact, the Negro is not getting the protection in schools and in other comforts that his direct and indirect taxes are paying for. These are intricate questions and serious matters, and the further we delve into them the plainer the perfidy and un-Christian position of those who would cover up by inundo and false utterances the facts as they exist.

In all of this the Negro is to be encouraged in that we have a few substantial white people who will bare their characters and positions to the attack of our enemies and the enemies of human advancement, as well as the enemies of community progress. And in this matter white men are working diligently not for Negro people only but that justice might be done and their hands be clean of any foul and cowardly attack upon an humble but faithful and honest group, worthy and loyal to every trust and obligation of our government. It is too plainly written on every signboard of our southern maneuverings that we yet have those that believe in their hearts that the Negro people are separate and apart from the great human plan and not quite considered as fully in the estimation of creation or by the Deity as other races. This is a corrupt notion, born of prejudice and dogged meanness, and but for the substantial and worthy cultured-hearted white men and women of the south our condition would be more miserable than it is now.

For the benefit of our readers we are publishing the letters sent to the Birmingham News a few days ago and the editorial of that paper published on the same day referring to these letters. Here they are:

A MINISTER APPROVES THE NEWS' STAND

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

I have just read your editorial in Thursday's News on "Better Educational Facilities for Negroes Is Obligation of Community." The spirit and viewpoint of the editorial are so sane, just, broad and Christian, it at once awakens gratitude and encouragement in my soul and in the colored people generally of Birmingham. When all circumstances are considered, it seems strange to us that any one who loves the progress

Birmingham would not favor the building of the colored industrial high school. Such a school is one of the best assets Birmingham can build for herself. It casts a deep gloom upon the hopes of my people to hear that any one opposes the building of the school. Your editorial lights up our hopes—indeed, it has refreshed us as a great rain refreshes a withered crop in a dry season.

We have such confidence in the wise and good white people, we expect them to speak for the right and that which makes for the highest good of all the people of the community when occasion requires, as in this case. We would despair, and many more of my people would migrate, but for the confidence we have in the broad-minded white citizens.

We love our State and city, and want to be good citizens. We want our children to have all the school help possible to make them efficient and useful citizens. We thank you.

F. G. RAGLAND,
Congregational Minister.

1115 N. 8th Ave.

A NEWS SUBSCRIBER QUILTS

To the Editor the Birmingham News:

On account of the article printed in your paper of May 17, 1923, regarding the Negroes, I do not want The Birmingham News in my home any more as I believe in "white supremacy" and in favor of a white man's government. Therefore I am opposed to negro equality, both social, political and educational.

W. L. DAVIS.

1120 29th Ave., N.

MR. HAGEN IS OFFENDED

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

As I am a white man and believe in providing educational facilities first for those best fitted to absorb education, and as your editorial of May 17 under caption, "Better Educational Facilities for Negroes Is Obligation of Community," is apparently written to show just the opposite views, and especially in view of the deplorable conditions existing in the white schools, I would like for you to know that I will never again read or purchase your sheet.

It almost passes belief that this was written by an educated white man.

It seems to follow up the statement made so pugnaciously by a prominent Republican who was the guest of the city at the Semi-Centennial Celebration. The exact words I do not recall, but the thought was, "You will have political and economic equality whether you like it or not."

538 First National Bank Bldg.

T. H. HAGEN.

THE NEWS' EDITORIAL ON THE ABOVE LETTER

"On this page today under the heading, 'Voice of the People,' three letters are printed regarding the editorial in The News of a few days ago on the question of whether the Board of Education shall carry out its pledge to erect an adequate Negro industrial high school. One of these letters is from a Negro minister, thanking The News for its sympathetic treatment of a problem that must be very near the hearts of the leaders of the race. The other two are from white men, both sharply criticising The News for its attitude, and both pledging themselves never again to be patrons of this paper.

Frankly, The News expected to receive some such communications as these last two. The attitude of that type of mind which seeks to dominate the editorial opinion of a newspaper through the threat of a boycott must always be taken into consideration when one considers editorially opposing or advocating any issue of great popular interest. One must expect to receive such letters from those persons whose vision is so broad that they are not willing to read a newspaper that does not conform to their prejudices, and whose advocacy of the freedom of speech, opinion and utterance is so strong that they will seek to punish any institution that differs with them.

The old bugaboo of "White Supremacy" is raised in one of the letters. The News, for one, is not afraid of any test of the supremacy of the white people of the South. They are supreme today, and they will remain supreme when all of the Negroes are educated, if that day is to come. The News is not worried about that. It sees no danger ahead. It believes that the accomplishment of a Christian duty, reasonably fair treatment of the Negro, giving him an education, granting him a chance in life to rise above the clod, does not endanger that which all of us hold so precious.

Another letter-writer denies the suitability of constructing an adequate Negro school so long as our white school facilities are so pitifully inadequate. There is a good deal more sound sense in this argument. Our white school buildings are crowded and in bad condition for their purposes, but we are gradually changing that status. The process is slow, the defeat of the bond issue last spring having given a setback that it will take years to overcome. It does seem a pity to deny to these white children one more new school building so sorely needed, but at the same time there is the plain obligation made in the pledge to the voters three years ago that 25 per cent of the proceeds of the two-million-dollar bond issue would be devoted to the interests of the Negroes, whose school conditions are infinitely worse than those of the white children. This bond issue, under these conditions, was ratified by the white voters of Birmingham.

If the writer of that letter had a business which was in bad shape, the most important of its departments along with all the rest, and he obtained an inadequate sum of money to revivify that business, would he devote every penny of it to the most important department and allow the others to die outright? Or, would he devote the major portion of the sum to the most important department and smaller sums to the rest, to try to keep the whole business alive and functioning until such day as he could better the condition of the whole organization? Which would be the common sense way of treating the issue?

Or, suppose that same writer had a child of his own in dire need and a ward, to whom he owed that obligation that always rests with the weak, the helpless, the defenseless, in even greater need; and suppose that he received a sum of money, not sufficient to make the lot of either all that it should be, would he devote all of that money to his own child and allow the poor ward to starve? Or, rather, would he not again devote the major portion of the sum to his own child and something to the ward that the latter might continue to live until the day came when he could care for both adequately? Which is the human way? Which is the way that Christ would have him act?

And after all, are not the Negro taxpayers of Birmingham entitled to some consideration?

The News is not going to be swerved from its purpose, is not going to be terrorized into surrendering its ideas of right and wrong because a few seek by the boycott weapon to force its editorial opinions. Certainly the privilege of reading what newspaper one will cannot be taken away from any one. The News would not even want to deprive one of that privilege if it could. If years devoted to the service of this community, if the labor of hundreds of men and women, the expenditure of thousands of dollars every day in the year to make The News a newspaper that everybody will want to read, have been so fruitless of results in the individual case that a subscriber will cancel his subscription because of an editorial opinion, that is just one of the human factors that has to be reckoned with. Of the more than 73,000 persons who buy and pay for The News every day, probably there are a half dozen such. There are only a few Alabamians who are as narrow and prejudiced as the writers of these letters. But if there were twenty thousand of them, it would make no difference in the expression of the opinion of this paper upon an issue that involves right and justice as this paper sees it. The News cannot be forced from what it regards as the path of duty by the threats of boycott, nor would any other man or newspaper, worthy of the name."

In this editorial is encouraging thought and assurance that our city will

not go to pieces on radical notions. Every Negro should preserve this editorial and watch the course of our big institutions and big men of the South and inform ourselves as to our course in matters affecting the race and the community welfare. We could ask for no broader position, nor a fairer one than is here taken.

Education—1923

Alabama

Common Schools, Improvement of.

BOARD OF EDUCATION AWARDS CONTRACT TO BUILD NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL; PROTEST IS MADE

PRESIDENT RAMSAY MAKES STATEMENT AND THE WHOLE CASE IS MADE BARE TO THE PUBLIC—WHITE TRADES COUNCIL WOULD DENY NEGROES BUILDING IN ORDER THAT THE MONEY BE USED TO BUY THEIR CHILDREN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Board of Education Friday afternoon awarded the contract for the building of the Colored High School which is to cost approximately two hundred thousand dollars. The action of the Board was taken after much discussion continuing for three hours, protesting the erection of a school for Negro people. The delegates stated the Trades Council in the event the board took action and wanted that the Board not provide money for the building of the Negro school until they had text books which they explained they needed.

Protest Against Action.

In regard to the construction of the Negro Industrial High School, the petition read as follows: "We are given to understand that it is the intention of the board of education to utilize certain funds for the purpose of erecting a Negro high school. Now, we have no objection to this plan, but we say in all seriousness and earnestness that we protest such an action by this board until the promise of the board to provide free books in all the elementary grades be carried out. If money is available to erect Negro high schools, then it must be available to furnish these books and supplies.

"We are not here to threaten but to co-operate, but we want an answer to our request. We want to know just what you propose to do about these solemn obligations entered into in good faith; promises made to the children of Birmingham that text books would be free to them. We want to know if you propose to carry out your intention to erect a Negro high school or give free text books and supplies. The committee is instructed to protest in the name of organized labor of Birmingham the erection of a Negro high school until the needs of the elementary schools are supplied. On

"The public should know that the contract for the erection of the Negro Industrial school awarded this afternoon for \$192,699 and which does not include the equipment, taken with the \$146,256 already expended for Negro schools, still leaves a considerable balance before the Board will have complied with the promised basis of relative distribution of seventy-five and twenty-five per cent.

"That the program as outlined by the Board regarding the number of schools both white and Negro that were promised to be built with the bond money has not been carried out is due to the well known fact that the purchasing power of the dollar has been greatly reduced since the bonds were voted. Every citizen is familiar with this situation.

"It is well known that in many sections of the city additional and better schools are badly needed, but in the opinion of the Board the people were wise in approving by their votes the Board's plan of setting apart a portion of the bonds voted to be used for the benefit of the Negro.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding and to inform the public fully regarding the attitude of the Board toward the matter of Negro education, we would say that in our opinion industrial education of the type now being given in the Industrial High School, will prove a great benefit to the community and not a detriment to the Negro. Apart from the fact that we believe wise and proper thing to interest of both races, the pointed out above, is simply duty and endeavoring to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls.

"The total Bond Fund expended for white schools, 1916 to 1923, has been \$2,587,632 or 88.4 per cent of the total.

"The total Bond Fund expended for Negro schools, 1916 to 1923, has been, including the \$1 tract made today for the school, \$338,955 or 11.6 per cent of the total.

The actual enrollment of white schools, 1916 to 1923, is 85 per cent of the total enrollment.

"The actual enrollment of Negro schools, 1916 to 1923, is 35 per cent of the total enrollment.

"In view of the discussion of this matter through the press the Board

feels that the public is due the above statement.

"Respectfully,

"ERSKINE RAMSAY,

"President Birmingham Board of Education."

Birmingham, Ala., May 25, 1923.

SIX EDUCATIONAL MEASURES PASSED BY LOWER HOUSE

Provide Appropriations; Funds to State Colleges Continued During Administration of Governor Brandon

Six bills carrying appropriations for educational purposes or affecting the educational system of Alabama passed the house Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Wilkin's bill providing appropriations for the promotion of vocational education in agriculture, trades, industries and home economics in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, was the first taken up during the afternoon. Under the provisions of this bill, \$112,760 is made available October 1, 1923, and the amount is gradually increased throughout the remainder of the quadrennium. This is to be matched by the Federal government under provision of the Smith-Hughes act.

The house passed the senate bill continuing the present annual appropriation during the next four years for Alabama College, formerly Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women, the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

A bill by Mrs. Wilkins passed amending a number of sections of the act of 1919 to provide a complete educational system for Alabama. Most of the amendments provided in the bill passed by the house are of a minor nature and are designed to make clearer certain provisions in the act amended. It is provided in the amending bill, however, for the consolidation of city and county school districts where same are contiguous. Provision is also made for county high schools to charge a matriculation fee of \$2.50. Another amendment contained in the bill provides for improvements to be made to county high school buildings.

Pass Dowdle Bill

authorizing county boards of revenue to make appropriations to county boards of education for vocational training.

The bill of Mrs. Wilkins appropriating \$3,333 to each of the counties of the state for rural school buildings, passed.

The sixth of the bills passed bearing on education was that of Mrs. Wilkins, appropriating \$17,500 for the operation of the state department of education.

Education—1923.

Arkansas.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

SEVERAL NEW SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES PLANNED

Crittenden County Will Erect
Modern Buildings.

EAFFLE, Ark., May 17.—Several modern school buildings for negroes will be constructed in various sections of the county this year according to plans being worked out with school boards by T. Johnson, county superintendent of education. Johnson held meetings in various parts of the county recently and has met with much encouragement. As the result of a meeting at Turrell recently, committees were appointed to investigate the plan for building two buildings in that district. It is probable that one will be erected at West Memphis and the other at Turrell. Committees in the Crawfordville district are also investigating to ascertain the needs of that district and plans have already been perfected to erect two buildings in the Marion district.

As the result of a meeting Superintendent Johnson held with the Turrell board of education Wednesday night, committees were appointed to ascertain how the land could be obtained. The school to be erected in the county will be constructed under the Rosenwald plan and each building requires two acres of land. If conditions are favorable, two and probably three buildings will be built in the Turrell district.

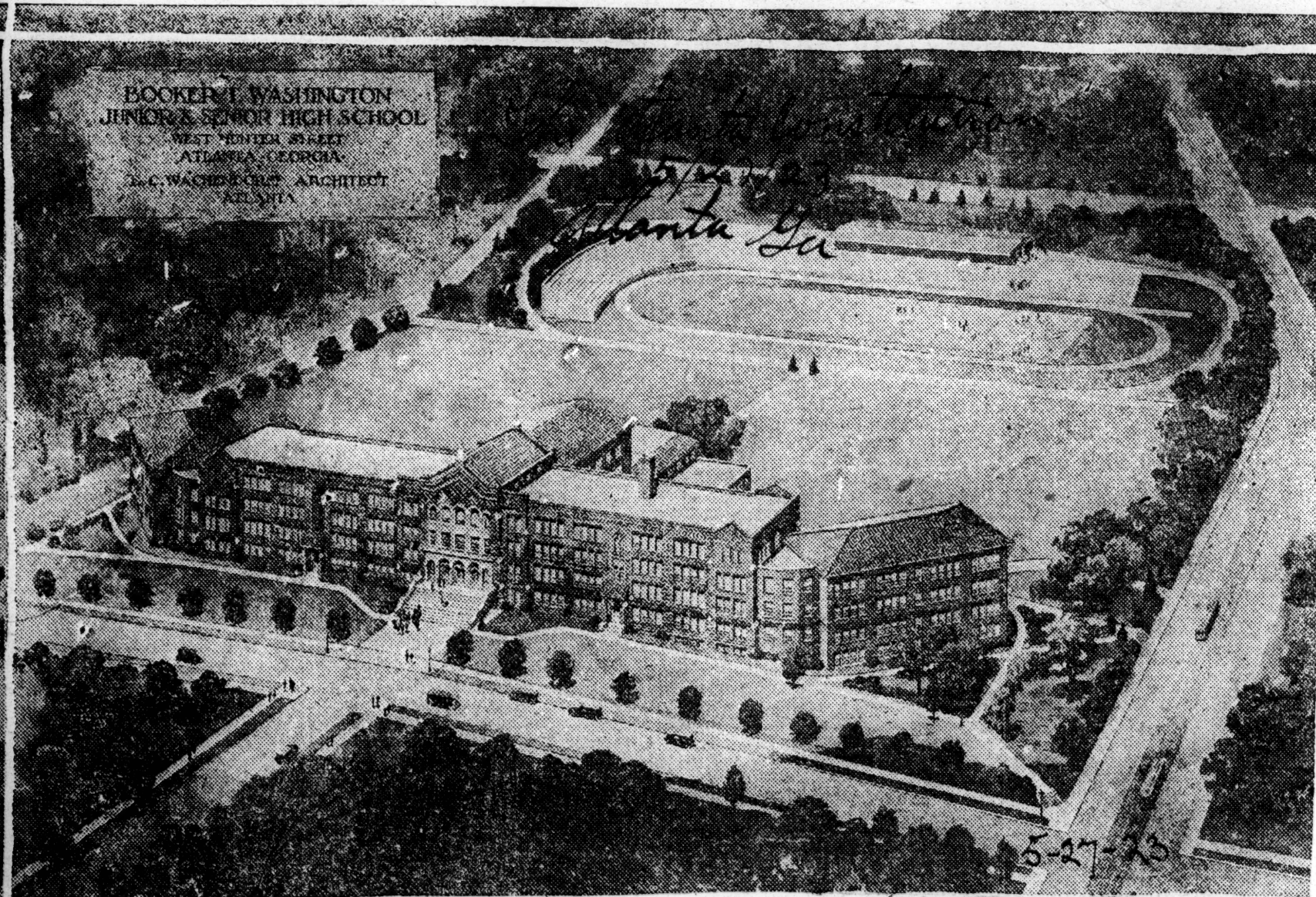
Crittenden County's white schools are already second to none in the state, according to opinions of educational experts and if the building plan started by Superintendent Johnson is put through the county will be one of the leaders in the state in negro schools.

The board of education, while in session at Turrell Wednesday, also transacted some local business. Superintendent T. A. Binford met with the board and the teachers recommended by him were elected. Miss Bess Johnstone of Jonesboro will teach the primary grade and Miss Frances Denby, of Snead's Seminary, Boaz, Ala., will teach music. Earle Fisher of Henrix College, Conway, Ark., was elected athletic director. Teachers who were elected some time ago are Miss Byrd Bryson, first and second grades; Miss Byra Cassidy, fourth and fifth grades, and Miss aBrnard Johnson, sixth and seventh grades. Miss Johnson, who is the daughter of County Superintendent Johnson, taught last year at Columbus, Ark. She is a graduate of Central College Conway, with an A. B. degree.

Education — 1923

Georgia.

Common Schools. Improvement of, **CHIEF BOND ISSUE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES**



Above is an architect's drawing showing how the Booker T. Washington junior and senior high school for negroes will look when finally completed. Construction work on the large central building shown in the photograph is now well under way and will be completed on present city bond issue funds. As funds later become available the wings flanking the central building are expected to be erected and the great athletic stadium in the background will be undertaken. The school, which is the principal of Atlanta's new institutions for colored boys and girls, is located on West Hunter street two blocks beyond Ashby street, having 20 acres of land for playground and development purposes. The central building will be completed in time for the fall term, it is expected. It will include classrooms, rooms for technical and industrial training for boys, and cooking laboratories, sewing quarters, millinery and general home training facilities for girls. The school, when completed, will be one of the largest public institutions of learning for negro youths in the world. Plans were drawn by E. C. Wachendorff, well-known local architect. A. Ten-Eyck Brown is supervising architect, and W. L. McCalley is chairman of the finance and building committee of the board of education, of which W. W. Gaines is president.

Education—1923

Common Schools, Improvement of.

MT. STERLING KY. ADVOCATE
APRIL 12, 1923

COLORED SCHOOLS VISIT

LEXINGTON SCHOOLS

One afternoon about six weeks ago there came out in the Lexington Lead-Training school, and Mrs. Cathryn er the picture of the new Dunbar high school for colored youth at Lexington. It was also stated the cost of this building was \$140,000.

The students and teachers of the Montgomery County Training school, especially the high school department, were so well pleased to get this information, they thought what a splendid thing it would be to have our high school pupils to see this building and to see the students at their work. To be able to do this it was necessary that we go on one of the school days. Here came trouble, we thought. We know that all things accomplished worth while means an effort on the part of some one. This great effort was getting permission from our county superintendent. Not being willing to give up the idea of the trip without a trial, we decided to ask and let the result take care of itself. We did ask and, much to our gratification, our good superintendent, Prof. M. J. Goodwin, who has been engaged in this work long enough to be in sympathy with the struggle of his teachers, replied, "Go—a splendid thing to do." The next question was, will Prof. W. H. Fouse, supervisor of colored schools at Lexington, permit us to come in a body and spend the entire day? This, of course, meant a day of hard work for him, especially if we gained the information we desired. It took nerve and vigor to write Prof. Fouse and ask him if he would be kind enough to allow our high school students to visit the new Dunbar high school. The answer came back, "Come; we shall be glad to have you."

We set the day, Friday, April 6. It occurred to us that between Mt. Sterling and Lexington there is another great school at Paris under the very able supervision of Prof. E. B. Toes. What a splendid chance it would be to see these great workers. For the third time we sought another permission. The time was too near to get a reply, but knowing Prof Toes to be

broad and generous, we decided to take the chance. On the morning of April 6 seventeen eager boys and girls in charge of Prof. J. Roger Jones, principal of the Montgomery County well furnished rooms. The ten class rooms are also furnished with the best furniture that can be bought. It might be well to say that every piece of furniture in the building is new and modern. The halls, containing individual lockers, are beauties within themselves. In the basement we found the students of the domestic science department serving penny lunches which seemed to be well patronized. We were all served by them which we highly appreciated. We owe much to Prof. Smith, who gave us a demonstration in turning a table leg, which meant much to our students. In the afternoon the school assembled in the auditorium and rendered a splendid program, which goes without saying that we were entertained by high school pupils. Prof. Fouse presented to the school trophies won by the athletic society and a beautiful loving cup won by little Miss Marian Hagan from the health department. It would be difficult to imagine an auditorium more practically built and equipped than this one. We were then invited to the gymnasium, where we saw boys and girls converting their surplus activity into development of muscle and mind by basket ball playing. Now for a recess. After thanking Prof. Fouse and his teachers, we wandered away to at the door with a smile that all could see spelled welcome. From that minute we were highly entertained until 3:30 o'clock, when school closed. We are not able to describe the beauty of this building, viewed from the outside, and we are less able to describe it from an inside view. Every item and detail of its structure has been determined on a basis of comfort and service. This piece of architecture is modern in every respect. Heated by hot air, cleaned by vacuum makes it very sanitary and comfortable in all of its departments. Suffice it to say, we have never seen any structure in the state of Kentucky given by a board of education for development of colored youth to be

equal it. It would be impossible to tell in detail all that we saw; therefore, we will mention only a few of the many. The office consists of two well furnished rooms. The ten class rooms are also furnished with the best furniture that can be bought. It might be well to say that every piece of furniture in the building is new and modern. The halls, containing individual lockers, are beauties within themselves. In the basement we found the students of the domestic science department serving penny lunches which seemed to be well patronized. We were all served by them which we highly appreciated. We owe much to Prof. Smith, who gave us a demonstration in turning a table leg, which meant much to our students. In the afternoon the school assembled in the auditorium and rendered a splendid program, which goes without saying that we were entertained by high school pupils. Prof. Fouse presented to the school trophies won by the athletic society and a beautiful loving cup won by little Miss Marian Hagan from the health department. It would be difficult to imagine an auditorium more practically built and equipped than this one. We were then invited to the gymnasium, where we saw boys and girls converting their surplus activity into development of muscle and mind by basket ball playing. Now for a recess. After thanking Prof. Fouse and his teachers, we wandered away to at the door with a smile that all could see spelled welcome. From that minute we were highly entertained until 3:30 o'clock, when school closed. We are not able to describe the beauty of this building, viewed from the outside, and we are less able to describe it from an inside view. Every item and detail of its structure has been determined on a basis of comfort and service. This piece of architecture is modern in every respect. Heated by hot air, cleaned by vacuum makes it very sanitary and comfortable in all of its departments. Suffice it to say, we have never seen any structure in the state of Kentucky given by a board of education for development of colored youth to be

Kentucky

Prof. W. H. Fouse and we take this opportunity to thank him for his untiring efforts. The colored citizens of Lexington may consider themselves more than fortunate by retaining the service of so great a leader as Prof. W. H. Fouse. Dunbar high school is a living monument to show his efficiency. We hope how soon some other parts of Kentucky may have leaders like Prof. Fouse, nor can we refrain from speaking of the splendid board of education in Lexington. What they have done others can do.

We want our colored people to know of these things and more that that, we want our colored people to appreciate such deeds by showing we are worthy. This can only be done by teaching our boys and girls to be polite and courteous to all at all times. When the southern white people better understand the negro and the negro becomes educated, head, heart and hand, we shall not knock on the south, but we will praise it and stay here in this southland and help to solve the negro problem by showing we are honest, loyal and reliable.

—Mrs. Cathryn Gatewood.

LOUISVILLE KY POST

APRIL 30, 1923

NEGRO EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

More people are interested in education today in Kentucky than ever before in our State's history. We know the things that we need, the things we have got and the things we are without. Steady improvement in white education is noted in a dozen different ways, although it will not be determined until the next Legislature meets if the State is prepared to take the one vital step of providing sufficient funds for the University of Kentucky.

In the meantime, how is negro education progressing in our State? We fancy few people know. But all should know. These colored boys and girls are future citizens. They have a moral right to a good education. And they are a State asset. The more efficient these boys and girls are made through education the more they will produce and the better and stronger will be our State.

The Post has received in this connection the text of the resolutions recently adopted by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, and signed by Dr. James Bond, Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Mr. C. L. Timberlake, Mr. J. W. Bell and Mr. Clarence H. Russell. These resolutions tell the story. It is a story, a part of which gives us cause for reasonable pride, and a part exactly the opposite.

The Post has no small satisfaction in recording the fact that, "Kentucky has the proud distinction of being

the only State in the South where the pro rata of the common school fund is the same for colored as for white children." This is as it should be, but nevertheless there is something of the square deal about it that deserves to be mentioned. White people pay a large part of the school taxes, but that money is divided between white and colored schools on a per capita basis, and without any regard to where it comes from. This is fundamental, and on this rock a sound system of negro education can be built in Kentucky.

In other ways the story is not so pleasing. In one important matter, we think, the friends of colored education have a reasonable right to complain. Our State is not providing properly for the training of colored teachers. And this is a vital matter. The Kentucky Negro Educational Association proposes to bring this matter before the next Legislature, and the Post will be there to help.

Kentucky

...broad and generous, we decided to equal it. It would be impossible to Prof. W. H. Fouse and we take this
...s, Improvement of
...the morning of tell in detail all that we saw; there-opportunity to thank him for his un-
...make the chance. On the morning of tell in detail all that we saw; there-opportunity to thank him for his un-
...The colored citizens of
...only a few of tiring efforts.

APRIL 12, 1923

LEXINGTON SCHOOL

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

do." The next question was, "What are you doing as a supervisor?" We then resumed our journey and development in white education is noted in a book by Prof. W. H. Fouse, supervisor of colored schools at Lexington, permit us in a very short time we were stand basket ball playing. After thanking Prof. Fouse and although it will not be determined to take the one vital step of providing sufficient funds for the University of Kentucky, education progressing in

[illegible]

We set the day, Friday, April 6. It has been determined on the basis of the resolutions recently received from Dr. James Bond, Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Mr. C. L. Timberlake, Mr. J. W. Bell and Mr. Clarence H. Russell. These resolutions tell the story. It is a story, a part of which gives us cause for reasonable pride, and a part exactly the opposite.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL F. KY POST
APRIL 30 1923

APRIL 30, 1922

More people are interested in education today in Kentucky than ever before in our State's history. We know the things that we need, the things we have got to have, and the things we are without. Steady improvement is the only way to get them.

and the things we are doing in white education is noted in a dozen different ways, although it will not be determined until the next Legislature meets if the State is prepared to take the one vital step of providing sufficient funds for the University of Kentucky.

any. In the meantime, how is negro education progressing? But all our State? We fancy few people know. These colored boys and girls are future citizens. They have a moral right to a good education. The more efficient these G. And they are a State asset. The more education the more state boys and girls are made through education the more they will produce and the better and stronger will be our State. In this connection the text

The Post has received information by the Kentucky Board of Education of the resolutions recently adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education, and signed by Dr. James A. Bond, Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Mr. C. L. Timberlake, Mr. J. W. Bell and Mr. Clarence H. Russell. These resolutions tell the story. It is a story, a part of which gives us cause for reasonable pride, and a part exactly the opposite.

The Post has no small satisfaction in recording the opposition to the proposed bill.

APRIL 29, 1923

K. N. E. A. ASKS MORE FUNDS

Negro Educators Ask College And Normal School For Race.

The Kentucky Negro Educational Association adopted resolutions during its session here which call for an appropriation of \$800,000 by the 1924 Kentucky Legislature for negro educational work in the state.

Neglect of negro institutions by small appropriations is alleged by the K. N. E. A., which points out what other states are doing in work of this character. The 1919 Legislature of North Carolina appropriated \$950,000 for buildings at three negro normal schools and for negro education, it was pointed out in the K. N. E. A. resolutions.

Standardization of negro high schools of the state on the same basis as white schools as brought about since the last meeting of their organization is praised by the negroes as an act worthy of commendation on the part of George Colvin, state superintendent of public instruction.

Pride is expressed that Kentucky has the distinction of being the only state in the South where the pro rata of the common school fund is the same for negro as white children, and that the constitution makes no distinction between white and negro children in distribution of the common school fund.

"We note, however," the report reads, "that in many places, local committees do discriminate against negro children in providing educational opportunities, in salaries for teachers and in equipment."

The report continued in part:

"Be it resolved: That we urge Superintendent Colvin and the Department of Education to proceed as speedily as possible to the establishment of an institution of college rank at Frankfort. This is just to the negro since the two state normals for whites have been raised to the standard of colleges, and two additional teachers' colleges provided for. It is urgent since over seven hundred colored youths are at this very moment pursuing courses in other states because their own state has failed to provide such facilities here.

A state normal of standardized grade for negro youth of the western section of the state. This is just to the negro since the state provides a great university, two institutions of college rank, and two new state normals for the white youth of the state.

"Laws safeguarding the educa-

tional interest of the negro child in rural districts, small cities and sparsely settled sections, securing equality of distribution of public funds.

"The appropriation by the next Legislature of at least \$800,000 to carry out the above recommendations."

Education—1923

Common Schools, Improvement of.

WHITES NOT TO HAVE NEW COLORED SCHOOL RULES SCHOOL BOARD

Pittsburgh Courier
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.

After a stormy session the New Orleans Board of Education has decided that the Negro children shall not be deprived of a brand new school building erected for their use. This and the Ku Klux Klan occupied nearly the whole of the board session.

The storm at the board meeting broke almost at the beginning when the question of changing the Bayou Road school from a Negro to a white institution. There was a large and loud delegation from the Sixth Ward that came up in support of the change. President Fortier, who resides in the ward, asked Mr. Zengel to take the chair and he became a part of the delegation and its principal spokesman. Sharp clashes between Mr. Moise and Mr. Fortier marked the consideration of this subject.

Mr. Fortier attacked the policy of the old board and that of Superintendent Gwinn on the question of Negro education. He said it was his belief that the Negro should be taught reading and writing and beyond that given an industrial education. Mr. Fortier said the new school building might be used as an annex to the Esplanade Avenue Girls' High school or for an industrial school similar to the Nicholls school.

Mr. Moise took issue with the president and asserted that the old board should not be blamed for the location of the Negro school at this place as it had been there forty years. He said the school was built in a serious effort of the old board to do something for Negro education in New Orleans.

Time in which to work out some plan was asked by Mr. Fortier, but the board, by a vote of four to one, decided to go ahead with the present plans to use the school as a Negro institution on a motion by Mr. Moise.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 29, 1923

TEN NEW SCHOOLS TO COST \$2,500,000 PLANNED BY BOARD

Building Program to Come Up at Wednesday's Session.

A building program calling for the construction of ten new school buildings in the next eighteen months will be considered at a special meeting of the Orleans Parish School board Wednesday night. The program calls for the expenditure of \$2,500,000, which probably will be provided through a bond issue.

The immediate building program outlined by Superintendent Gwinn calls for the construction of elementary school buildings first, to be followed immediately by the construction of an uptown high school for boys, large enough to care for 1200 pupils and constructed to permit enlargement to a 2000 capacity; annex to the Sophie Wright High school, including gymnasiums, equipment for home economics, and additional class rooms to double the present capacity of the school.

Financing Is Provided.

The board in financing the building program proposes to issue a series of bonds which will be retired by use of the building fund money set aside by law at 1.75 mills of the schools total tax rate. This, President Fortier, pointed out, will not increase the tax burden of the property owners. The bonds are to be short termed to make way for future building programs as this immediate program only cares for school emergencies.

The program recommended is exclusive of the Capdau and Lafayette schools under construction. Immediate construction is urged by Superintendent Gwinn and President Fortier said it is the desire of the board to have all of the proposed schools and annexes in service by the opening of the school term in 1924.

Program Outlined.

The elementary school building program recommended by Superintendent Gwinn follows:

Jackson School—Erection of a 24-room building with a kindergarten, providing facilities for 850 pupils. The

present enrollment at the Jackson is 718 pupils, and it is pointed out that if the Paulding school is abandoned, the Jackson can accommodate these pupils.

McDonogh No. 28—Twenty-room building with kindergarten at a point several blocks nearer McDonogh No. 9, permitting a change of boundary so that 200 children living beyond Broad street and attending McDonogh No. 9, can attend the new building. The present enrollment of McDonogh No. 28, is 417.

McDonogh No. 9—Twenty-four or twenty-seven-room building with kindergarten. Present enrollment is 953 pupils.

Lusher—an annex of eight rooms to bring under one roof several classes now conducted at Newcomb college, three in the basement of the present school and reduce the number of pupils in several overcrowded rooms. This school will lose about thirty pupils with the opening of the new Audubon school by the moving of the dividing line from St. Charles avenue to Maple street.

Allen—An annex of fifteen rooms and a kindergarten. If the present building is not found worth retaining, an entire new building. Movement of the boundary line between this school and the Merrick is recommended to relieve the latter now crowded.

Gentilly Terrace—An annex of six rooms.

Adolph Meyer—An annex of six rooms.

Lee—An annex of two rooms and a kindergarten.

Negro Schools Planned.

For negro schools the following is suggested:

Daneel School—Constructed second story on building to provide additional classrooms because of overcrowded condition which has put classes on part time.

Jones—An annex of new building, expense in either case not to be over \$100,000.

Craig School—Replace as already provided by previous action of the board authorizing expenditure of \$250,000 for this purpose.

Willow—Temporary building to provide twelve classrooms.

Fisk Annex—Purchase site for new school on Jefferson Davis Parkway between Tulane and New Basin canal and erect building to replace this building.

High School Relief Sought.

Urgent recommendation also is made for relief of the high schools. Superintendent Gwinn points that while New Orleans is high among other cities in attendance to elementary schools, it is correspondingly low in high school attendance. If the board does not meet the situation at once, he said, the high school situation will become acute next year and it is probable that some boys and girls will not be able to obtain a public high school education because of the overcrowded conditions of the institutions.

Superintendent Gwinn made the following recommendations:

Sophie B. Wright—Immediate enlargement of building and purchase of additional grounds or construction of a new uptown high school for girls. Present enrollment is 1340 pupils and 1550, 100 per cent over the intended capacity of the building, is expected at the second term next year.

John McDonogh—Erection of an annex. School originally built to care for 800 pupils is not housing 1150, must accommodate 1300 next year and 1500 in two years. Temporary relief can be obtained through use of Craig school when that building is used for white children.

Warren Easton—Erection of annex or construction of new boys' high school uptown; also purchase of adjacent two squares of property for use as playgrounds and athletic purposes. The report says that many boys in the uptown district are not attending public high school because of inconvenience of location of this school.

Nicholls Industrial School—Provision of building equal to present structure to house present enrollment. It is recommended that either a large centrally located building be provided for this building or an additional school be established in the downtown area.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JUNE 10 1923

800 Increase Is Shown By Lafon School

7700 Is Raised By Negroes to Build Big Swim Pool Here

There died in New Orleans some 30 years ago a negro who by dint of labor and sacrifice had accumulated quite a fortune. This man was Thomy Lafon, a mulatto, who was born and reared in New Orleans, and whose wealth totaled nearly a million dollars. Of this accumulation he gave nearly \$500,000 for education and charity to local white and negro institutions. These gifts probably represented the largest sum ever given for benevolent purposes by a colored man in this country.

The Thomy Lafon Public School is one of his benefactions. This school, which was originally located on Howard and Seventh streets, was destroyed by fire in 1898.

Sylvania F. Williams was principal of the school over 25 years.

It was largely through her efforts that the only playground for negro children in New Orleans was secured. These grounds occupy a large square bounded by Magnolia, Sixth S. Robertson, and Seventh streets, and are fairly well equipped with playground facilities. The grounds are maintained by the city.

Enrollment Increases.

Upon the death of Sylvania Williams, A. E. Perkins, then principal of McDonogh 6, was named by Supt. J. M. Gwinn to succeed her as principal. Within two years the school increased from an enrollment of 1800 to 2600. It is said to be the largest elementary negro school in the United States.

There are nearly 2000 pupils in the grammar grade department and over 600 in the elementary department. Over 800 boys and girls have enrolled in the manual training, sewing and domestic science departments of the school this session; and 101 pupils will graduate from the elementary department.

The school has so overgrown its quarters recently it has been found necessary to house the children in several rented buildings in addition to the two main buildings. Perkins believes that the problem of education for his people is fundamentally a social and economic question. At the entrance of every department of the school, both industrial and literary, these words may be seen over the door, "Be Thorough; Be Polite; Be Truthful."

Raise \$700.

Increased recreational facilities for negro children in the city have been the subject of many colored mothers' clubs for some time. The idea of a swimming pool in connection with the Thomy Lafon playgrounds was conceived by Helen S. Edwards last year. Through committees and clubs she collected over \$700. Her efforts gained the sympathy and attention of many white and colored leaders in civic welfare in the city. In a recent mass meeting held on the Thomy Lafon Playgrounds a stronger sentiment was developed. Among the persons who were present and who gave public endorsement to the move were ex-Mayor Martin Behrman, Rabbi Max Heller, Mrs. Joseph Freund, Mrs. L. Stallins, Father John Kane, Prof. A. C. Harris, and L. Di Benidetto, Parks and Playgrounds Commissioner.

Education—1923

Maryland

Common Schools, Improvement of.

MAYOR BROENING TURNS OVER FIRST SHOVELFUL OF EARTH

contribute towards this long-wished-for object and hoped that the youth would appreciate the new building by passing out of it worthy citizens, hope example would be an inspiration to others to create still greater educational opportunities.

McGuinn is Eloquent

In an eloquent address, City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, thanked the city and school officials for the occasion declaring that "this is the day I long have sought and mourned because I found it not."

"May the youth," he said, "Who are to enter these walls hold aloft the torch of Americanism so high that it will shine in the vistas of all American life."

City Engineer Perring speaking for the Public Improvement Commission, lauded the Mayor's administration and reminded the audience that the money for the new school was coming out of the loans, which they were to pay back. He said that wards in which largest numbers of colored people live gave the biggest majority for the loans in the recent election.

New Grammar School Promised

Isaac S. Field, president of the School Board said that the total cost of the new school exclusive of equipment would be \$1,431,000, including \$100,000 for the site, \$92,000 for remodeling the building on the grounds now in use, \$1,149,000 for the new building and the sum of money authorized for the acquirement of playground space.

The city has kept the faith with the colored people, he said, and he expected that the School Board would be able to announce the plans for a new colored elementary school also to come out of the school loans.

Principal Hawkins Speaks

Principal Mason A. Hawkins pledged the faculty and the teachers of the High School to make the wisest use of the new structure when completed. Miss Edith Cooper spoke for the High School alumni, and Supervisor of Elementary Schools Frank M. Russell, representing Superintendent West, declared that the proposed new High School would eclipse the Dunbar in Washington, the Sumner High School in St. Louis and any other colored high school in the country.

Total Cost of New Colored
Senior-Junior 'Hi' School
Will Be Million and a
Half Dollars

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Pres. Isaac Fields Declares
Board Expects to Make
Announcement Soon

9/10/23
In the presence of three thousand persons ground was broken for the new colored senior-junior high school at Carey and Baker streets Monday afternoon.

Mrs. George Frey handed the Mayor the pick with which he loosened several feet of earth and then turned over the first shovelful. Following him Mrs. J. W. Putts, member of the School Board and responsible for the selection of the site wielded the shovel.

Preceding the groundbreaking, were a band concert by A. Jack Thomas Band and speeches by the Mayor, city councilmen and school officials. City Councilman Wm. L. Fitzgerald acted as master of ceremonies.

Broening Wanted to Finish Job

Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman of the committee of arrangements said that the idea of the official groundbreaking was to consecrate the new structure to be raised and "forestall any other disposition of the building after it was built." "Keep Broening in" he said, "until the building is erected, and turned over to us. After that the people can do with him what they please." The big crowd applauded this.

In introducing the Mayor, Mr. Fitzgerald said he thanked God for this "looked-for, longed-for and hoped-for occasion" and that the Mayor was the leader in this conspiracy to dethrone ignorance.

Broening Speaks

In a few well chosen words, the Mayor said he believed the administration has contributed something to the life of the city and he believed in the kind of training that made citizens willing to translate it into service of country and humanity. He added that he was glad to have been in a position to

Wants Negro Head For Negro Schools

ther for the extension of the elementary school system "to provide for some 1,800 colored school children who are in 40 half-time classes at present."

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29. By A. N. P.)—A movement is on foot here to have a colored school supervisor appointed with jurisdiction over all colored schools. Mayor Jackson called attention this week to a letter from Carl Murphy, editor of the "Afro-American" presenting the opinion of the colored people in the matter. A white supervisor now has charge. Mr. Murphy told the mayor, "Colored people are in the dark as to what the School Board is doing and are never called into consultation."

Mr. Murphy also asked that the city make provision for a trade school to provide, he said, "For the hundreds of colored boys and girls who drop out of school each year because they do not want an academic high school training." He asked further for the extension of the elementary school system "to provide for some 1,800 colored school children who are in 40 half-time classes at present."

BALTIMORE WANTS COL. SUPERVISOR FOR ITS SCHOOLS

CLAIM MADE THAT COLORED SCHOOLS ARE IN THE DARK

Baltimore, Md., June 27 (By The Associated Negro Press).—A movement is on foot here to have a colored supervisor appointed with jurisdiction over all colored schools. Mayor Jackson called attention this week to a letter from Carl Murphy, editor of the "Afro-American" presenting the opinion of the colored people in the matter. A white supervisor now has charge. Mr. Murphy told the Mayor, "Colored people are in the dark as to what the School Board is doing and are never called into consultation."

Mr. Murphy also asked that the city make provision for a trade school to provide, he said, "For the hundreds of colored boys and girls who drop out of school each year because they do not want an academic high school training." He asked fur-

Education—1923.

Maryland.

Common Schools Improvement of OBJECTS TO NAMING NEGRO AS EDUCATOR

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN

JUNE 27, 1923
Dr. Henry S. West Outlines Op-
position To Having Super-
visor For Colored Schools.

PLAN ONCE WAS REJECTED

Ayers He Has Been Informed Group
Headed By Editor Is Urging
Mayor's Approval.

Reasons why a negro supervisor should not be given charge over all colored schools, including the Colored High School, yesterday were set forth by Dr. Henry S. West, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. West said he had been informed that a group of negro leaders, headed by Carl Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American*, was making efforts to bring pressure to bear on Mayor Jackson for the appointment of such an official.

When the Republican administration under William F. Broening, former Mayor, went into the City Hall, Dr. West pointed out, efforts were made by the colored leaders to introduce into the school system here certain particulars of the system in Washington, D. C.

Cites Details Of Plan.

Among these, Dr. West said, was the proposal for a negro assistant superintendent of schools, with jurisdiction over all colored public schools. At the same time efforts were made for the appointment of a negro on the School Board and the erection of a new colored elementary and high school building.

The board considered putting all colored schools under the supervision of a single colored official, Dr. West said, but later decided to limit the jurisdiction of the colored supervisor to the elementary schools and to an advisory capacity in regard to the colored training school. But it was considered best, Dr. West explained, for the Colored High School to be classed, from an administrative point of view, with the other high schools.

No colored man in the country could be found, Dr. West declared, who could supervise adequately both elementary and high schools. Such is not attempted in the white schools, he explained, where primary, intermediate and secondary work are under different heads.

Would Be "Figurehead."

"The attempt is simply one to raise the colored supervisor to the level of assistant superintendent and to fix his salary at \$6,000," Dr. West said. "Such a person in charge of all the colored schools would be merely a pretentious, ornamental figurehead."

In his survey of the schools Dr. George D. Strayer recommended the appointment of a supervisor of colored schools, Dr. West said. Later he gave evidence in a letter to Dr. West that he meant the activities of this supervisor to be confined to the training school and the elementary schools.

So far as the School Board is concerned, Dr. West said, the matter is considered closed, unless Mayor Jackson takes some action on the requests that have been brought to him.

Education — 1923.

Mississippi.

Common Schools Improvement of \$15,000 HIGH SCHOOL PLANNED FOR NEGROES

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

Itta Bena Chamber of Commerce
Takes Steps to Raise Funds

ITTA BENA, Miss., Sept. 19.—The Itta Bena Chamber of Commerce met last night with a representative group of members present, to discuss two matters of importance to Itta Bena and the surrounding territory.

The first matter to come before the attention of this body was the report of a committee previously designated to go over the old road bed of the Haley Rucker Railway, a short line road that formerly ran from this place to Turkey Bayou, but which has since been abandoned; to investigate the condition of the road bed to ascertain whether or not it would be feasible for a new dirt road from this place to near Turkey Bayou, a distance of about five miles.

The committee's report was favorable, the condition of the road bed being found to be in good shape, some two or three feet higher than the present road, which is inundated after every rain, and several methods were discussed relative to interesting the county in adopting this as a public road. C. E. Sanders, R. D. Prewitt and F. W. Turner, whose property the proposed road would touch, offered every assistance in the building of bridges and clearing of the right of way, and it seems that the road will be almost a certainty.

The second matter was the report of a committee concerning the erection of a \$15,000 school building for the negroes of Itta Bena and Leflore County, to be called a county training school, and which, if erected, will be quite an asset to Itta Bena and the community, and which would give the negro children a basic literary education, and instruct them further in the manual arts and trades.

Supt. L. S. Rogers, Leflore County superintendent of education of Greenwood, on a previous occasion, had stated that if Itta Bena would raise \$5,000 by an early date, that the state, through the county, would furnish an additional \$5,000, which together with several endowments which are on hand for purposes of this kind, would make the necessary amount to construct a modern building that would be of lasting benefit to Itta Bena, both to the negroes and the white people.

The chamber last night discussed means of raising the quota assigned Itta Bena, through the negroes if possible, and it is believed that a good sum can be raised from them. Then the balance, if any, may be raised by a bond issue. A motion to this effect was carried almost unanimously.

The school here, has a large wooden building, and some land, which it is believed by many, can be converted into quite a nice one to apply on the erection of the proposed new building. In the meanwhile, those parties assigned the duties of soliciting will begin their work at once, and report to the next regular meeting of the chamber.

Whites Aid in Movement to
Improve Facilities.

HOLLANDALE, Miss., Oct. 8.—The plans for the negro consolidated high school for which the district recently voted a bond issue of \$15,000, are rapidly being completed. It is expected that the contract for construction will be let about Nov. 1.

Mr. T. C. Harvey of Greenville, the architect of the Starling School of that city, has drawn the plans. The building will contain six rooms, a large auditorium with a seating capacity of from 20 to 300, and a basement.

The lot upon which it will be built is west of the Y. & M. V. R. R. tracks, where it is without protection from overflow. For that reason it was decided to put in a basement and thus raise the class rooms out of danger.

When completed, the school will be the best of its kind in Washington

County, and few in the state will equal it in appearance, sanitation or equipment. Much of the credit for the success of the splendid civic enterprise is due to the untiring efforts of E. P. Simmons, who has been the principal of the old negro high school and will be principal of this. Simmons, a brother-in-law of the wife of the late Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, is highly esteemed among the members of both races here in Hollandale.

Five years ago he started to work for the new school. At that time 400 children attended a school of three rooms and three teachers. The following year a fourth teacher was employed, and the old Masonic Hall was used for additional teaching space. At another time Pythian Hall was used for the same purpose for a year.

Four years ago a petition was circulated calling for a \$10,000 bond issue if the negroes would raise \$3,000. The task was not completed, and the movement was not pushed.

This year a second petition was circulated, this time calling for a bond issue of \$15,000, and involving no conditions to be fulfilled by the negroes. The election which followed carried.

In addition to the \$15,000, the negroes have the sum of \$1,300 which they raised by subscriptions and by means of a barbecue which netted \$150. The white people subscribed \$500.

Prof. Hilburn, who is connected with the operation of the Rosenwald funds in Mississippi, has been co-operating with Supt. Hatch and the negroes. His people will apply \$1,500 for fixtures and \$500 a year toward the support of a domestic science teacher. Supt. Hatch has requested that only \$13,500 of the \$15,000 be applied to construction and the remaining \$1,500 to equipment.

Mr. L. C. Hays, who sold the land for the site, has been especially generous in his attitude toward the movement. He gave \$500 and has put behind it all of his influence.

Education — 1923.

Missouri.

Common Schools, Improvement of.
10,000 NEGRO CHILDREN
ATTEND SCHOOL

By J. M. BATCHMAN

(By Associated Negro Press.)

St. Louis, Mo. June 21. — According to a report emanating from the state superintendent's office, Chas. A. Lee, 100,000 children of school age attended the elementary and high schools of this state during 1921-22. About 85,000 of these were white and 15,000 colored. For white children 21,422 teachers were employed to 939 for colored. The ratio of white children to colored is 17 to 1, indicating very clearly that were the colored children securing a just measure of the educational facilities of the state, they should have 1,260 teachers where they had only 939; a lamentable state of affairs which Missouri nor any other state ought to tolerate. It also indicates very plainly the duty of the state superintendent, if negro children are to fair any better under his administration of the educational affairs which he promised when he sought this high office.

Common Schools Condition NORTH CAROLINA'S EXAMPLE

By DR. P. P. CLAXTON,
University of Alabama.

At this time, when the more adequate support of the schools of Alabama is being considered by the people and by their representatives in the legislature, the following statement of what another southern state is doing for education cannot, I believe, fail to be interesting. The statement is made not for the sake of any invidious comparison, but for encouragement and as a sure prophecy of what Alabama will do on a more generous scale in the near future.

Two states, of Alabama and North Carolina are almost the same in area and population. The people are of the same stock. The percentage of the white population is only a little larger in North Carolina than in Alabama. In natural resources, Alabama excels North Carolina, as it does other states. North Carolina has and can have nothing to compare with the Birmingham industrial district. She has no port to compare in possibilities with that of Mobile.

Though few battles were fought on North Carolina soil, no state suffered more from the War Between the States and the misrule of reconstruction. None was poorer or more discouraged for thirty years after the close of the war. Twenty-five years ago expenditures for education in North Carolina and in Alabama were practically the same.

Last year, North Carolina expended for public elementary and high schools \$21,600,000, of which the state paid approximately \$1,695,000. The rest was derived from county and local revenues. Alabama's school revenues from all sources were approximately \$12,000,000.

Normal Schools.

North Carolina has seven Normal Schools, three for the preparation of white teachers, three for negroes, and one for Cherokee Indians. The College for Women, referred to later, was established thirty-three years ago as a normal school and still serves largely as a college for teachers. Though these normal schools were fully as well provided with buildings and equipment before 1921 as are the Alabama normal schools, the legislature of that year appropriated \$925,000 for buildings and equipment at the seven schools and the legislature of 1923, \$2,219,000 for the same purpose, making a total of \$3,144,000. Of this total \$900,000 was appropriated for the negro and Indian schools, and \$2,238,000 for the white schools.

For support and maintenance (current expenses) for two years, the legislature of 1923 appropriated to these seven schools \$796,000, of which \$460,000 goes to the white schools and \$336,000 to the schools for negroes and Indians.

Other Colleges.

Like Alabama, North Carolina has a state university, a landgrant college of agriculture and mechanic arts, a college for women and an agricultural and technical college for negroes.

These four schools were also comparatively well equipped before 1921, the buildings and equipment of the university being valued at \$2,763,000, more than two and one-half times the reported value of the buildings and equipment of the University of Alabama, and about the same as the total valuation of buildings and equipment of all the Alabama institutions.

Yet the legislature of 1921 appropriated \$3,080,000 for buildings and equipment of the four institutions, and the legislature of 1923, \$4,795,000, a total of \$7,875,000. Of this total the university gets \$3,140,000, the college of agriculture and engineering, \$1,950,

000, the college for women (which functions also very large as a college for teachers) \$2,225,000, the agricultural and technical college for negroes, \$560,000.

For support and maintenance of these four institutions the legislature of 1923 appropriated for the two year period \$2,990,000, an average of \$1,445,000 a year. This is almost exactly the sum which it is estimated the proposed tax of a mill and a half for higher education will produce for the four Alabama institutions, not for support and maintenance alone, but for support and maintenance and for buildings, equipment and for all other purposes.

Distribution of Funds.

This total of \$2,990,000 for support and maintenance for two years is distributed as follows: University, \$1,375,000 (\$560,000 the first year, \$725,000 the second); the college of agriculture and engineering \$745,000 for the college of women; the college for negroes \$120,000.

The \$725,000 appropriated to the university for support and maintenance for the year 1924-'25 is almost the same as the total amount expended in Alabama in 1922 for all four of the Alabama institutions, for support, maintenance, building and equipment and all other purposes.

Denominational Schools.

In reading these figures for North Carolina, it should be remembered that the state has a much larger number of denominational, private and endowed schools, both for men and women, than Alabama has, and that some of these are much more generously endowed and supported than are any similar schools in this state. The need for state support for higher education is of course correspondingly greater in Alabama. The University of Alabama must do a much larger part of the work of general and professional education for the state than the University of North Carolina.

It should also be remembered that the total number of students at the four institutions is almost the same in the two states, the number being somewhat larger in Alabama than for North Carolina. The total enrollment at the University of Alabama this year is about seventy-five more than the enrollment at the University of North Carolina. Summer school enrollment is practically the same at both.

And again it should be remembered that the University of North Carolina's productive endowments is as large as the productive endowment of Alabama, including the acknowledged debt of the state to the university.

Among the buildings recently erected at the University of North Carolina are four dormitories at the cost of \$402,000, a \$150,000 law building, a \$160,000 history building, a \$170,000 language building. Among the buildings to be erected at once is a chemistry building at an estimated cost of a half million dollars.

Special University Service.

As a result of the more generous support of the North Carolina normal schools and schools of higher education, they are, of course, more able to serve the state effectively. With \$60,000 for extension education, the university does a large amount and variety of valuable work which the University of Alabama, with its meagre appropriation of \$7,500, for this purpose, cannot undertake. The university's graduate school, separately organized under its own dean, offers 163 courses for graduate students, only and has enrolled this year more than 275 graduate students holding degrees from fif-

ty different colleges and universities, and taking major subjects in nearly a score of different departments. In 1922, nearly a hundred projects in research were under way.

Not being overloaded with class work, university professors have more time for original work. In 1922, fifty-nine members of the faculty published more than 250 magazines and newspapers. In addition to the University Record, containing official reports and announcements, the university issues eight scientific, historical, educational, sociological, and other serial publications.

Higher Education.

In a recent publication, President Chase of the university says that North Carolina is definitely committed to the principle that it is its duty to provide adequate facilities for the higher education of its youth, and adds that the state's comparatively large appropriation for buildings and equipment and for support of higher education "is based on a two-fold faith: first, on the creed that a democracy owes its youth the fullest measure of opportunity by which they may profit, and that their gain is the state's as well, in terms of leadership in a life of increasing complexity; second, on a faith in the institutions themselves."

Should not this faith be as strong in Alabama as in North Carolina, or any other state, and should it not result in as liberal and effective support here as anywhere? There is no indication so far that our sister state is growing poorer because of her more liberal support of education both lower and higher. It is a safe bet that she never will grow poorer for this reason, but that her wealth will continue to increase far beyond anything she might hope for without it.

Because of her greater resources, the results of such a liberal policy of education in Alabama will be greater still.

DEC 28 1923

SPENDING ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

North Carolina is spending this year over \$4,000,000 educating its negro boys and girls. Of this amount \$2,000,000 will go in salaries to negro teachers. Not only is North Carolina educating its negro people but it is educating them along lines of usefulness. It is spending over four times as much on them this year as it spent for all educational purposes in 1900.

For all educational purposes this year, that is, of course, this school year, we are spending over \$23,000,000. We are not only paving our highways of travel but also our highways of learning. If illiteracy is not wiped out, at this rate, it will be the fault of the individual and not the State. Under the present State Administration, North Carolina has spent more for education and on its unfortunates than was ever spent before in the history of the State. The investment has been a good one, too, for we have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. We could never have enjoyed this prosperity if we had neglected our children and our unfortunates. Stinginess and progress never go together. And yet, the demagogue will try to make you think they do. He is fooling himself, not an intelligent public.

Education—1923.

Common Schools, Improvement.

North Carolina

HOW NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATES ITS NEGROES

State Pays Teachers Nearly
\$2,000,000 Yearly and
Spends More Than
\$1,000,000 on
New Schools.

OCTOBER 21, 1923

By WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON

Special Despatch to The World

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—North

Carolina's stand for Negro education

has put this State in a class by itself.

In this respect it leads the Nation.

That is why so few Negroes left here

during the exodus and why most of

those who did leave for the untried

fields of the North are expected to

return when cold weather sets in. Al-

ready they are coming back. One has

but to ride a "down train" from

Washington to realize that.

On a recent occasion one of the rail-

roads from Richmond to Raleigh

moved all the white men from the

smoking car, turned that over to the

Negroes and merged the accommoda-

tions for men and women in the single

day coach that was left. If anybody

had a "kick" on this "jim crow" ar-

rangement, it was the white man and

not the Negro.

Becoming Farm Owners.

"More Negroes are coming into the

ownership of farms and homes, rela-

tively, than white people in North

Carolina, and especially is this true

in the Eastern part of the State," said

Gen. E. F. Glenn, United States

Army, retired.

"Are you willing to be quoted on

this point?" the General was asked.

"Of course I am," he replied, "be-

cause it is true."

There has been no especial concern

in North Carolina over the Negro

exodus North. At no time has the

matter reached the point where a

"conference" was necessary in order

to formulate plans to "take steps."

The question of Negro migration has

never been discussed in officialdom.

The big thing claiming the attention

of North Carolina officials has been

the education of the Negro.

"The best friend the Southern Negro

has is the Southern white man," said

Dr. James E. Shepard, himself a

Negro, President of the National

Training School, at Durham, which

recently was taken over by the State Gov. Cameron Morrison, for whom

and will be made one of four State one of the buildings at the Negro A

Normal Schools for Negroes. Three & T College will be named: "His bold

have been in existence some time. One and unprecedented stand for Negro

of these will shortly be turned into a education, for good roads, his won-

Negro college, operated by the State, derfully progressive policies which

Continuing Dr. Shepard said: "I have blessed North Carolina, includ-

am happy that the State has taken ing the Negro, have profoundly im-

over the school for which I have pressed the Negro leaders of the

worked so hard these past years and State. I do not know of a single one

will run it through its own trustees, who is ungrateful or unsympathetic.

My one big hope is that it will be Every Negro leader, so far as I know,

selected as the Negro college site. is ready to acclaim him one of the

"In years past I have had to ap- truly great Governors."

peal to Northerners for support, but

even in this undertaking the greatest

help I had came from two Southern

gentlemen. I refer to the late Gov.

Robert B. Glenn and the late Federal

Judge Peter C. Pritchard. The former

was a Democrat, the latter a Republi-

can. Each had the interest of the

Negro at heart.

"For several years the First Pres-

byterian Church, white, of Durham,

has paid the salary of one of our

teachers, amounting to \$1,200 a year,

and five white men have contributed

\$200 each to the school's support."

He named prominent white men all

over the State, who have had a part

n making substantial contributions

to the National Training School, now

the State's fourth Negro normal.

Other Negro normal schools are at

Elizabeth City, Fayetteville and Dur-

ham.

Negro's Home Is South.

"What do you think of Negro mi-

gration North?" Dr. Shepard was

asked.

"I don't think anything of it," was

his quick reply. "Neither do the

other Negro leaders of the State. The

Negro's home is in the South. His

best opportunities are here. Why

should the members of my race be

leaving a State that is doing more for

them than any other State in the Re-

public?"

Dr. Shepard laughed when reminded

of some of the wild tales that are be-

ing told in the North about alleged

"cruelties" to the Negro in the South.

Another opponent of Negro migra-

tion is Dr. James B. Dudley, President

of the Negro Agricultural and Tech-

nical College of Greensboro, N. C.

"We have suffered less from Negro

migration than any Southern State,"

said Dr. Dudley. "You ask why? I

am ready to give you the real answer.

It is because the Negro enjoys better

educational advantages in North Car-

olina than in any other State, and be-

cause we receive justice in the

courts."

Dr. Dudley expressed gratification

at what the present Democratic

State administration is doing for the

members of his race and declared of

Social Equality.

The question of so-called "social

equality" is one that is never dis-

cussed among the really great Negro

leaders of the State. There is no de-

mand for social intermingling with

the whites—only for equal oppor-

tunities.

"What are you doing among the

Negroes?" was asked of a member

of the staff of the State Board of

Health.

"The same things we are doing for

the white people," was his reply.

Recently an amusing story found its

way to North Carolina from a fa-

vorite Northern State. A Negro was wanted

here for an alleged crime, and his de-

fense against extradition was that he

was wanted for "human slavery";

Fifty thousand dollars was ap-

propriated to establish a home for

Carolina and that Negroes were sold

for \$15 a head. In another Northern

State a Negro is fighting extradition

on the ground that he cannot receive

a "fair trial" in North Carolina. Such

claims are as ridiculous as they are

untrue.

In many sections of the United

States a Negro is a novelty. In the

South he is a necessity. In North

Carolina his loyalty to his white

friends, exemplified through his re-

maining at home, attending to his

own business, consistently working

out his own destiny, enjoying the con-

fidence and respect of the white peo-

ple, has helped to keep this the most

truly American State in the Union.

North Carolina has made no bid

for foreign-born immigrants. As a

matter of fact, the sentiment here

is decidedly against the importation

of unnaturalized persons. It is real-

ized that when the Negro goes it will

be necessary to look to other sources

for labor. In 1920, out of a total

population of 2,559,000, there were

fewer than 8,000 foreign-born in

North Carolina which, with this ho-

mogeneous population, has the highest

birth rate in the United States.

The average Negro here is a good

American citizen and a loyal North

Carolinian. He owes allegiance to no

foreign country. With rare excep-

tion, he has a real, abiding faith in

God, the exercise of which might

well be emulated.

Now, the question arises: "What

is North Carolina really doing for its

Negroes that commands their loyalty

and respect?"

The answer is simple. First of all,

it is spending money to educate

them, at the rate of nearly \$4,000,000

a year. It is paying Negro teachers

nearly \$2,000,000 a year, which is

twice as much as was spent for all

educational purposes by North Caro-

lina in 1900 and it is putting up

schoolhouses at a cost of more than

\$1,000,000 a year. Last year North

Carolina paid its Negro teachers

nearly a half million more than dur-

ing the previous year.

Legislative allowances for Negro in-

stitutions of higher learning are lib-

eral. At the last session of the Gen-

eral Assembly nearly \$500,000 was ap-

propriated for permanent improve-

ments at the Agricultural and Tech-

nical College alone, while \$60,000 was

appropriated for its maintenance. The

sum of \$469,000 was appropriated for

permanent improvements at the

Negro State normals, which were al-

lowed \$150,000 for their maintenance.

Fifty thousand dollars was ap-

propriated to establish a home for

delinquent Negro boys, to correspond

with an already established reforma-

tory for white boys, and \$10,000 for

maintenance.

On July 1 this year North Carolina

had erected more than 300 Rosenwald

Schools, worth \$1,250,000. All these

are in towns of fewer than 2,500

population and in rural districts. Of

the money thus invested, \$200,000

came from Julius Rosenwald, Presi-

dent of Sears Roebuck & Company;

\$250,000 from Negroes themselves,

\$45,000 through individual contribu-

tions from white people and \$600,000

from public taxes.

In many sections of the State white

men of talent and ability are devot-

ing their time to supervising the erec-

tion of new Negro houses. Thus, the

expense of construction is being cut

considerably.

The Department of Education says

this plan often insures a building

worth \$25,000 for \$10,000 or \$15,000.

In 1921 and 1922 there were built in

North Carolina eighty-one Rosenwald

schools which cost \$250,000. Since

then \$3, costing nearly \$500,000, have

been erected.

With the establishment of a Negro

college, North Carolina will be able

properly to train all its Negro teach-

ers. It will not be necessary then to

go out of the State for any Negro

teachers, or to accept any who are

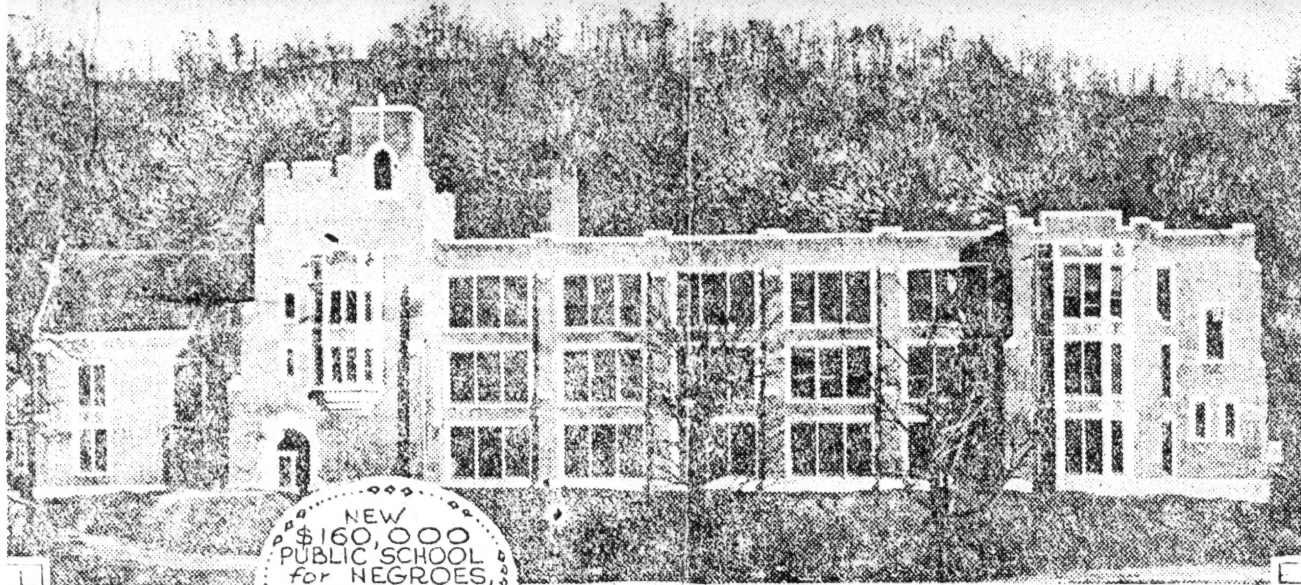
not thoroughly proficient.

And so North Carolina, on its own

initiative, is doing far more in behalf

of its Negro population than the out-

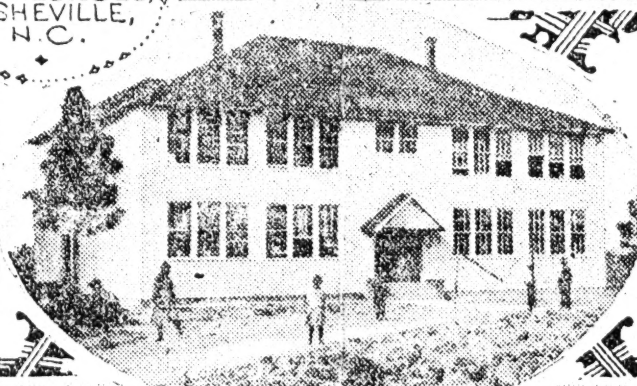
side world has known of.



NEW
\$160,000
PUBLIC SCHOOL
for NEGROES,
ASHEVILLE,
N.C.



The EASTMAN SCHOOL HANFAX
COUNTY, N. C., COSTING
\$11,200 of which \$6,200 WAS
DONATED by GEO. EASTMAN



MODERN
SCHOOL
for
NEGROES
at
PINEHURST,
N.C.



NEW \$60,000, ROSENWALD
SCHOOL at DUNN, N.C.

him? let us see what some of the graduates of the city colored schools are doing.

Several years ago a trained investigator found that only one graduate had been in the city municipal court, although more than a hundred had graduated at that time.

The first graduate came out in 1894. He is now principal of one of the city schools. The second class came out in 1896—three girls and three boys. One girl is a county supervisor, the other two are teachers. One boy is principal in Rocky Mount, N. C., another practices medicine in the city and another is principal of one of the city schools. From the class of four in 1897 one is a teacher and another is head of the Bible department at Tuskegee Institute. The class of eleven in 1898 has one pharmacist, one business man and organist of a city church, and two teachers. The class of nine, of 1899 has three teachers, one engaged in business, one mail carrier and one who assists her husband in conducting the colored orphanage in the city.

In the classes from 1900 to 1915 there were one hundred sixty-five graduates. Among them we note forty public school teachers, three pharmacists, two trained nurses, two embalmers and one student of medicine. Doubtless the career of others is notable but we have not time to trace them. We know of others who are industrious keepers of their homes.

Even five years ago I had no hope of ever seeing such things come to pass. As I have been a

citizen here since boyhood, grew up with the town and entered the city school when first organized, I am grateful for these advantages not only for my children, but for my people.

NEGRO ENJOYS FINE SCHOOLS

Educational Advantages Of
ferred by City of Winston-
Salem Appreciated

4,000 ARE ENROLLED

City Spends Mammoth Sum
to Educate Colored Child

By J. W. PAISLEY
Winston-Salem, the great industrial center, has become the great educational center almost overnight. Those who have brought this system of schools to such satisfactory fruition must feel happy in

the city. Whereas a few years ago we had about twelve hundred children, one school, one principal, twelve teachers, little play ground, and only the supervision of the thousand children, four schools, four principals, eighty teachers, about 60 acres of play grounds, supervision of primary grades, an expert educator to look after grammar grades and high school, an assistant supervisor of music.

If we say nothing about the great schools for the white children, we may say that they have prepared a veritable feast for the four thousand colored children of the city. They are Reidsville, Dur-

ham, Method and Wilmington. We have a well organized course of study, properly adapted for the best preparation for life's work. The building is well-equipped, the teachers are well trained and efficient; the principal is very capable and able to direct the school as it should go.

We cannot forget Slater nor her principal, whose arduous, efficient labor has impaired his health, but who must, during his present hours of affliction, while retrospect and reflection are his principal engagement, rejoice in heart as he sees the school and the system coming to such full fruition. Slater has not only been a great bulwark of

NEW
ROSENWALD
SCHOOL
in HARNETT
COUNTY.

(At Right)
FORMER
HARNETT
COUNTY
SCHOOL



NEW COVE
CITY SCHOOL
CRAVEN
COUNTY...

(At Left)
OLD
SCHOOL,
COVE
CITY...

Education — 1923.

Common Schools, Improvement

Oklahoma.

TIGERT URGES NEGRO HEAD OF OKLA. SCHOOLS

Should Work
12 Months

High School
Vocational

In those fifteen counties having the largest rural Negro populations, county industrial supervisors should be appointed to work as assistants to the county superintendents, in order that the work in the Negro rural schools may be of more value to the pupils, the work of these supervisors should be similar to that of the Jeanes Fund Workers in Carter and Wagner Counties and in other States. A salary of not less than \$1,500 should be paid, and the worker employed for twelve months. The supervising teachers should be appointed by the county superintendents, subject to the approval of the State supervisor of Negro schools. In order to induce the half the salary should be paid by the State. An appropriation of \$11,250 will be required for this. Well-trained and experienced colored women teachers should be secured for counties to employ these workers this work.

No One-Teacher
Schools

No more one-teacher schools should be built or operated than is absolutely necessary. As far as is possible consolidation should be effected, so that the children may be taught in schools having two or more teachers.

Where conditions make a one-teacher school necessary, the school should have an industrial room as well as a large classroom, and should be equipped so that the teacher may have plenty of material to work with.

A State appropriation should be made to match Federal funds now available for teaching of vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act. Thus, if \$5,000 is available, the State should set aside an adequate amount. Since this money is matched by local funds, the total amount available would be \$20,000.

Must Support
State College

The State college for Negroes, either at Langston or some other location, should be provided with dormitories and a teaching staff such that an adequate supply of teachers for Oklahoma's colored schools may be trained in the State.

In addition to providing for a supply of teachers, a college department should be developed in the State college, now the Colored Normal and Agricultural University, in order that those students who expect to engage in other professions may receive college training without having to leave the State.

Provisions should be made for giving additional training, especially along vocational lines to those boys and girls who are forced to leave school before completing the high school course. By means of evening schools in cities, for example

many of these boys and girls can be reached.

In order that at least one vocational high school may be developed in each of the fifteen counties having the largest Negro population, it is recommended that the State aid one school in each county to the extent of \$1,000 per year. The schools should be recommended by county superintendents, and approved by the State department of public instruction, as to location, building, local support, equipment and teaching force.

A State appropriation of \$15,000 would be necessary for this. Every school should be inspected and approved or disapproved, each year in order that proper standards may be maintained.

SCHOOLS MUST BE EQUAL IN
OKLAHOMA.

The Washington
Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 4.—The school year for colored and white schools, the teachers' salaries and the school facilities must be equal according to a decision of the State Supreme Court issued last week.

The decision was rendered in a case which involved the right of the city to close the colored schools from lack of funds last year, leaving the white schools open.

The Washington
The decree declares that the state is spending \$65 per capita on white schools and only \$19 on colored schools in violation of the state constitution which calls for separate schools impartially maintained.

EQUAL SCHOOLS FOR OKLAHOMA

Baltimore
Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 10.—The school year for colored and white schools, the teachers' salaries and the school facilities must be equal according to a decision of the State Supreme Court issued last week.

The decision was rendered in a case which involved the right of the city to close the colored schools from lack of funds last year leaving the white schools open.

The decree declares that the State is spending \$65 per capita on white schools and only \$19 on colored schools in violation of the State constitution which calls for separate schools impartially maintained.

U. S. Commissioner Says
His Salary Should Be
\$3,000 Per Year And
\$1,000 Travelling
Expenses

OKLA. COUNTY AIDS
Says County Supervisors
Should Receive \$1,500
And Work 12 Months

Washington, July 19.—States which have separate school systems should also have a colored head of colored schools. This is the view of U. S. Commissioner of education John J. Tigert, under whose direction a survey has been made of the public schools of Oklahoma at a cost of \$20,000. *Afro-American*
Workers in the United States Bureau of Education aided by leading educational experts of the country made the survey. Walter B. Hill, State supervisor of Negro education in Atlanta, Georgia, was the only colored representative who assisted in this work. *7-20-23*

Some of the recommendations made by the commissioner concerning the colored schools of this state which has a population of 2,000,000 whites and 148,000 Negroes are:

Colored Head of
State Schools

(1) A State supervisor of Negro schools should be employed to give his full time to the betterment of Negro schools in the State. This supervisor should be appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction, and should be paid not less than \$3,000 per year, and allowed at least \$1,200 for traveling expenses.

(2) The course of study in Negro schools, both city and rural, should be made more practical, and should be more closely related to the life and needs of the public.

Education—1923.

Oklahoma.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Okla. Governor Boosts

Negro Education.

By The Associated Negro Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 14.—Proof of the fact that the authorities in southern and semi-southern states can boost Negro education if they want to is found in the co-operation which Negro leaders in Oklahoma have got from the governor of the state, Jack Walton. Walton is known as a semi-radical, and bears the Farmer-Labor political stamp. He was at one time mayor of Oklahoma City, fought the Ku Klux Klan to a standstill there, came out for governor, opposed the Klan, its candidates and all other old-line politicians, and was successful.

His career in regard to Negroes has been exceptional, in that at one time Negroes were so bitterly opposed to him that they refused to permit him address any of their meetings, or to support him in any way.

The man responsible for a change of attitude on their part is Dr. Isaac W. Young, president of Langston University, formerly a practicing physician in this city. Walton became concerned over the Negro attitude and called Young, with ten other leading Negroes, into conference. It was found out that the race in Oklahoma did not know the mayor, at that time. Young and the men with him carried Waltons message to their people, assuring them that the Farmer-Labor man was just as much their friend as he was the friend of other persecuted groups.

Since his election to the Governor's chair, Walton has proved it. He has stood behind Young at Langston University. For the first time it is now an accredited institution. Walton has told Young, who is himself a man of the first rank, to go the limit in putting the school over. One of the improvements at Langston is an enlarged faculty. One of the new men brought to the school is Dr. Arthur Wallace. Dr. Wallace is Secretary. Through Young, Walton is keeping an eye on Negro schools throughout the State. Young's plans with the governor include pushing the entire State of Oklahoma out of the slough of educational backwardness, in regard to Negroes, that is found in the South.

Education - 1923

Common Schools, Improvement of.

STANDARDIZATION OF
SCHOOLS IS PLANNED

years. However, it is understood that in the event of failure of the plan to build a new school immediately, school authorities have one other recourse, in connection with the new auditorium, that they will attempt to exploit for temporary relief.

NEEDED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.—Standards for graduate colored educational institutions in the United States on a basis equal to that now used among the leading colleges for white people were agreed upon by educators from twelve states here Sunday. Looking toward the standardization of the eighty-two hospitals throughout the country a committee was appointed to inspect these institutions. Among the principal speakers were Dr. G. C. Hall of Chicago.

The last meeting of the school board outlined improvements for the city of Knoxville totaling one and one-half millions of dollars. In this budget of improvements were included several for the colored schools among which were ten-room addition to the high school, a substantial addition to the Heiskell and Maynard schools and also small buildings for several suburban sections. These are much needed improvements and if the school bonds are offered in the near future we should be public spirited enough to help put over such a program for our schools.

PROPOSE NEGRO TECH
SCHOOL NEAR UPTOWN

School Board Sounds Out Pop-
lar Ave. Community.

If the conferences between city and school authorities and the trustees of the William R. Moore school of technology result in agreement to pool resources for the erection of a technical high school in Memphis, the school board probably will divert to it a portion of the bonds sought in the present Legislature that were originally intended for a new negro technical school, it became known yesterday.

Plans for turning over one of the white schools close uptown to the negroes, equipped with adequate facilities for all technical studies, would be seriously considered by the board, provided public opinion was not voiced strongly in protest.

It is said that the present building of the Crockett Technical High School at Poplar Avenue and Lauderdale Street is being considered as one of the buildings for the prospective negro school and members of the board are eager to learn the attitude of the people of that community. It is also being considered as a possible administration building.

Only one conference has been held between the parties concerned in the collaboration of city and school authorities and trustees of the Moore school and nothing definite has been accomplished. The Moore board of trustees is considering the plan of putting \$500,000 with an equal amount of the city for the erection of a modern white technical high school.

Unless this plan materializes the city will be forced to forego plans for a badly needed white technical high school for at least two years. The bond issue of \$1,250,000 sought in the Legislature for new schools does not contain funds for the technical institution. The Crockett Technical High School, fully furnished with the most modern equipment, is seriously congested.

So far the school board has had to rent only one additional building, this one being across the street from the school, at a cost of \$2,400 for two

Education—1923.

South Carolina.

Common Schools, Improvement

Migration Helps Bring \$30,000 Appropriation For Colored Schools

(By The Associated Negro Press)

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18.—Thirty thousand dollars has been appropriated by the general education board of New York to be used in the construction of a new industrial building for colored public schools of Columbia. The city board is expected to add to the appropriation. Throughout the South more consideration is being given to colored education since the renewed migration. The Southern appropriation for white and colored are so wide apart and out of proportion is assigned as one of the cases of migration.

WHITES OUTNUMBER NEGROES AT BOOKS

For First Time in More Than Fifty Years The State FIGURES FOR YEAR

Migration of Negroes From State Affects Attendance on Public Schools

Last year, for the first time since 1869, more children were enrolled in the white schools of South Carolina than were enrolled in the negro schools, according to figures given out by Power W. Bethea, statistician of the state department of education.

In 1869, according to the records, the enrollment of white children in the public schools in the state was 8,255. The negro enrollment that year was 8,190, there being 95 more white than negro children enrolled that year.

After 1869 the negro children enrolled outnumbered, year after year, the white children in the public schools. In 1922-23, however, the whites outnumbered the negroes. The figures for 1922-23 were as follows: White children enrolled, 238,613; negro children enrolled, 226,267, giving the whites a majority of 10,346.

These figures would indicate that South Carolina is becoming "whiter" and Mr. Bethea ascribes its change in complexion to several factors.

"The negro migration, of course, must be given consideration," Mr. Bethea said yesterday, in speaking of these figures. "The boll weevil and the deflation brought about, largely, the migration and so they should be given some consideration in studying the matter."

"No doubt many negro boys and girls moved away from the state

when their parents sought a living in other sections—and very probably many boys of school age left the state of their own accord to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

"But one other factor must be given consideration here—many negro school teachers moved away when the call from the North was sounded, and I am informed that a number of negro schools have been unable to function this year because of the absence of teachers, hence a reduced enrollment does not mean precisely that there are fewer negro children of school age in the state, but that a smaller number is actually enrolled in the schools."

Whites Move I.

"Then, too," Mr. Bethea continued, "I believe that this excess of whites over negroes is brought about partly by the increased number of white people in our state. The figures show at any rate that our state is getting whiter and that it has made rapid progress in that direction in recent years."

The figures compiled by Mr. Bethea show that the number of public school buildings in the state decreased in 1922 as compared with 1921. In 1921 the number of school buildings in the state for whites and blacks was 4,779; in 1922 the number dropped to 4,690. This decrease was brought about by consolidation of schools, making fewer buildings necessary.

The enrollment of whites showed an increase in 1922-23 as compared with 1921-22. In 1921-22 the total white enrollment in the schools was 235,535. In 1922-23 it was 238,613. The negro enrollment for 1921-22 was 243,774. In 1922-23 it dropped to 226,267. The enrollment for both of the races combined showed a falling off in the years mentioned. In 1921-22 the total enrollment, white and negro, was 479,309 and in 1922-23 it was 462,880.

The average attendance of white girls in 1922-23 was 84.972 and that of white boys was 83.963. The average attendance of negro girls in 1922-23 was 86.080 and of negro boys 70.265.

The percentage of regular attendance in 1922-23 for whites was 71.1 and for negroes it was 69.1. The year previous, the percentage of regular attendance for whites was 72.92 and for negroes it was 71.44. Mr. Bethea said the laxity of compulsory attendance law was responsible for the decrease in the percentage in regular attendance on the public schools.

Education—1923

Texas.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CITIZENS COMMITTEE, HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

To the Honorable Board of Education,
Houston Independent School District,
Houston, Texas.

Fellow-Citizens:

We, the undersigned, appointed as a Citizens' Committee representing fully one-third of the district's population and a large number of the taxpayers of said district, after a careful survey and investigation of the needs of the colored schools, urge that you consider the following recommendations:

The Houston Independent School District
COLORED HIGH SCHOOL—Either purchase of additional property adjacent to present site on San Benito and property across on Fredericks Street or purchase of property in some other part of the city for said school. We believe the remodeling of the present structure a waste of money and effort, for the building, at its best, is totally inadequate for modern school purposes. Building should be erected to house all departments under one roof; having auditorium to seat fully 1000 persons; modern in every respect, with sufficient ground for recreation and athletic activities. Present status: 900 daily attendance, 500 seats; 100 children to a room, with seats for 40 to 50; 13 class rooms, need 20 to 25. We recommend and ask for appropriation (provided \$3,000,000 school bond issue is carried) to make possible a high school building that will reflect credit upon our great city, inspire our children and serve as one of the places of interest to visitors.

DUNBAR SCHOOL—Enlargement and remodeling of main (present) building; removal of temporary structures; fill yard; secure drainage and purchase adjacent property extending from school line to Schwartz Street.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL—Wreck temporary buildings, in bad shape, moved by every strong wind. Erect modern brick building purchase adjacent property on Bingham and Colorado, thereby affording school full one-half block. Manual training equipment and vocational training. Construct auditorium in new edifice to seat at least 500.

HARPER SCHOOL—Remodel and enlarge present building; purchase adjacent church property; provide equipment for vocational training and build auditorium to accommodate 500. This school is now having double daily sessions and several class rooms in the basement, which is very unhealthy.

BRUCE, BLACKSHEAR, CRAWFORD and LUCKIE SCHOOLS. Erect new buildings at BRAY'S BAYOU, MT. GILLIAN, RYAN ADDITION, HENDERSON and INDEPENDENCE HEIGHTS SCHOOLS.

On a basis of percentage, we believe that the school building program should be so comprehensive that a people, constituting fully one-third of the population, should receive, out of this proposed \$3,000,000 school bond issue, at least one-sixth, or fully \$500,000 for improving, erecting and purchasing additional property and equipment for schools for colored children. When it is borne in mind that practically nothing has been expended for these schools out of past bond issues, this appeal and allowance or request is rather mild and modest.

To arouse interest among the colored voters in the proposed school bond issue election, which will be held Monday, May 7, 1923, it is imperative that we receive some facts and figures re the exact or possible amount of this \$3,000,000 to be spent for colored schools.

GREGORY SCHOOL—Erect modern brick building, embodying auditorium to seat fully 1000; fill yards, grade and gravel streets; building to consist of at least 24 rooms. Manual training and domestic science departments needed for more advanced grades.

Enrollment, 1120; daily attendance, 980; 24 teachers; 22 rooms; temporary shacks scattered over campus; old building.

DOUGLASS SCHOOL—Erect 25-room brick building, with auditorium to accommodate 1000; present enrollment, 924, with daily attendance of 800; now having double daily sessions; premises in bad shape, being regular lake during rainy weather, endangering health of pupils, teachers and community.

LANGSTON SCHOOL—Up-to-date brick building, consisting of 11 rooms and auditorium seating 500; present enrollment, 400; 13 teachers. Grounds in fairly good shape; plenty ground space.

Yours very truly,

COLORED CITIZENS COMMITTEE:

E. O. Woolfolk, Chairman,
C. F. Richardson, Secretary,
O. P. DeWalt,
H. P. Carter,
H. L. Mims,
N. Dudley, Jr.,
J. B. Grigsby,
Frank L. Lane,
R. T. Andrews,
J. W. Hubert.

Houston, Texas, May 1, 1923.

Common Schools, Improvement of

NORFOLK PROGRESS

Adoption by City Council last Tuesday of the ordinance appropriating \$1,500,000 for the erection of the combination colored elementary-vocational-high school building places Norfolk in the front ranks of Virginia cities in school facilities and probably far ahead of all other Southern cities in educational facilities for colored children. *Savannah Tribune*

The amount appropriated by Council under the present ordinance does not include what it will cost to clear the site or to furnish and equip the building. When these items are included it is estimated that the building will have cost \$1,525,000. 3-8-23

The building is, so far as this paper has been able to learn, the largest educational plant in the South in one single unit.

It is a three-story building 60x420 feet, with one two-story wing 50x70 feet and one two-story wing 50x125 feet. It will provide for instruction to approximately 2,000 pupils on full time classes in all of its departments.

It contains an auditorium that will seat 1,200 persons. One high school department with 24 class rooms, one science room, one library, one general office, one private office and one teachers' room.

One elementary department with 27 class rooms, one office and one teachers' room.

One vocational section with the following departments: Woodworking, auto mechanics, plumbing and electric, drafting, laundry, millinery, kitchen, dining room, pantry, sewing and office.

The new school will be erected upon a site directly in the path of the present trend of growth of the colored residential section of the city, accessible by splendid streets and jitney bus transportation.

The completion of this unit will give Norfolk a total of nine buildings acquired in the recently annexed territory.

The above very interesting article

was clipped from the Norfolk Guide. The Tribune rejoices with the people of this live city in the securing of such an educational building and a number of other ones. Savannah is badly in need of such a building and needs in the course of time to annex more territory.

\$1,500,000 FOR TWO HIGH

SCHOOLS

A great Negro school, with seventy class rooms and an auditorium seating one thousand, is under construction in Norfolk, Va., at a cost of about \$500,000. It will be one of the largest school buildings in the South and will provide elementary, vocational and high school training for 2,000 students.

Meantime, Baltimore has completed plans for a million dollar colored high school, with more than fifty rooms and an auditorium that will seat 1700.

COLORED WOMAN NAMED ON BOARD

OF EDUCATION

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 15.—

Mrs. Irene Moats, of Clarksburg, a graduate of Ohio State University and a prominent colored teacher in this state, has been appointed by Governor E. F. Morgan to membership upon the state educational board. The governor said this was his answer to an attempt made by the Democratic lower house in the legislature to discontinue appropriations for Negro welfare work in West Virginia.

\$500,000. HIGH SCHOOL CAPS COLORED SYSTEM

Enrollment And Attendance Show Great Improvement: Graduates Pursue Higher Courses; Now To Take Mid-Winter Classes.

The year 1923 comes to a close upon the colored schools of Norfolk showing unarrested progress along the lines of increased enrollment and a greater interest manifested among parents in the education of their children.

In the day schools including the high school, 7,115 pupils are enrolled, while there are 989 students being taught in the night schools. There are 235 colored teachers in the system. 12-29-23

The large enrollment in the night schools is one of the most healthful signs of an increasing appreciation of the worth of education by members of our group. It must be recognized that when adults have aroused in them such a desire for learning as to enroll in night school in an effort to partially recompense themselves for the opportunities for obtaining an education missed in their earlier days these people will naturally be more concerned about the education of their children.

ANNEXATION ADDS TO SYSTEM

Thru annexation three colored schools came into the Norfolk school system, making a total of eleven schools including one high school. Of the total enrollment, 718 are enrolled in the high school. From the graded schools 162 students graduated last spring, 142 of whom enrolled in the high school in September. This, too, is another splendid example of a greater appreciation of education among the colored people. Twenty years ago not one half of the graduates from the elementary schools entered high school. The figures for 1923 show that more than 90 per cent of those who finished the grades are now pursuing advanced studies.

Of the 94 young men and women who graduated from the high school in 1923, it is estimated that at least 75 percent are pursuing courses in

schools of higher education. They are registered in Lincoln University, Howard University, Hampton Institute, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Va. Seminary and College, and few in the Southern colleges.

The most notable physical improvement in race education in this city for the year ending is the erection of the new half-million dollar high-vocational and elementary school, which is at present near enough completed to assure occupancy in February. In fact, at present there seems to be no doubt that classes will enter this school with the beginning of the mid-year term. Altho the entire building is not likely to be completed before late in the spring or first of the summer, the class rooms are closed in, the blackboards are being hung and the heating apparatus is in shape.

The building is three stories high, contains 53 class rooms and an auditorium. When completed it will be the finest high school building for colored children in the country.

Another physical improvement of the educational system for the colored people obtained this year was an appropriation of \$5,000 for drainage around John T. West school. Putting into a better condition of the approaches to this school adds materially to its prestige.

A MUCH BETTER YEAR

On a whole the colored schools of Norfolk have fared better at the hands of the city government in 1923 than it has in many years formerly. Admirable evidence of a new spirit among the white people toward Negro education was manifested during the days the ordinance for the appropriation of funds to erect the new school building was before the City Council. Prominent white people appeared before the Council and supported the ordinance in able speeches. The school board waged a vigorous fight to get this appropriation thru and the *Norfolk Virginian Pilot* reinforced the arguments for this school with daily editorials of a high note. In fact, there was no opposition to the building of the school per se, the only opposition developing was as to the propriety of the city government making the expenditure at that time, and a minor sectional opposition.

With the splendid physical improvements available for the ensuing year and the principals, teachers and the school board co-operating with the end in view of obtaining the best standards in the schools, the future educational outlook for the colored citizens of Norfolk is reassuring.

Education—1923.

Virginia.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

SPLENDID EXHIBIT

AT COLORED SCHOOL

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS

MAY 30, 1923

Stream of Patrons and Friends of John Marshall Filed In to Inspect Work

Another splendid exhibit of school work was exhibited yesterday at John Marshall school, colored, on Twenty-third street between Madison and Marshall avenues. Throughout the day a continuous file of patrons passed through the building, inspecting the work of children and expressing pleasure at the fine showing made in all departments.

Similar in every material respect to like exhibits that have been held in other schools, the John Marshall display was like the others further in the fact that this year's work appears to show a decided improvement over that shown in past years. This fact has been remarked upon by many who have seen all of the exhibits and who have been impressed with the great difference between the visible effects of modern education as against those of the school days most people remember.

There was interesting work on the walls of each room, representing all the studies—history, language, arithmetic, spelling, geography, etc., all of which reflected credit upon the pupils and showed that they were learning their subjects in an interesting manner—one calculated to make them work harder and remember longer than by the old hum-drum, sing-song style of study of former times.

Of particular interest, however, was the domestic science work of the girls, and the clay modeling done by both boys and girls. Up to this year the boys have been somewhat at a disadvantage in lacking methods of employing their hands. Some of the boys had been able to get little odd jobs of carpentry and other work to do in connection with their manual training study, but all had not been so fortunate. This year, however, someone discovered some mud along the shore, and from that time on there was a new element of interest. In spite of the protests of some of the teachers (as they now admit) the work of clay modeling was started, and yesterday's exhibit revealed some very artistic work. Touched by the King Tut influence and that of Indian pottery, many of the pieces were particularly pretty to look at, some of them rivaling much of such work that brings good prices in the art stores and curio shops.

The girls' domestic science work was equally interesting, there having

been splendid exhibits of cooking and sewing, basket work, hat and bag weaving and the like. Prof. J. S. Lee, the principal, remarked while going through the building with a Daily Press reporter that 18 of the 28 teachers in the building were given their first education there and returned to "carry on."

This year there are enrolled in the building more than 1400 pupils, last month's average having amounted to a little more than 1,100. The congestion is so great that all the grades have to be doubled up, and some of the rooms have to be divided between two grades. Next year, however, the situation is expected to be somewhat improved by completion of the new high school and release of the present Huntington High building for use of the colored elementary grades.

Education - 1923

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Virginia.

STRONG SUPPORT BACKS SCHOOL IN COUNCIL SESSION

Norfolk Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

White and Colored Citizens Pre-
vail Upon Lawmakers to Take
Forward Step in Negr oEdu-
cation in Norfolk.

2-24-23

ALL FACTORS AGREE ON NECESSITY OF PROJECT

Occupying a rear seat among the crowd that overflowed the council chamber Tuesday afternoon were two dozen, more or less, colored people, whose faces easily portrayed the intense interest this group had in the proceedings engaging the attention of the city's lawmakers. They were there as a citizen's committee representing the 55,000 Negro population of Norfolk. They were there to render whatever support they might, by word or presence, of the \$500,000 Princess Anne avenue colored school ordinance which was up before the council for its first reading.

A representation was there from Villa Heights, and one from Brambleton. Each group had its chosen spokesmen who put forth with all the sincerity they could command the merits of the claims of their constituents for a portion of the funds for schools in their section which the school board proposes to spend for the construction of a colored school.

NEED OF SCHOOL ADMITTED

The discussion was remarkably free from animus. Each section dis-
avowed any intention of distracting
from the merits of the claims of the
other section. There was, in the prop-
er sense, no opposing faction. None
of the spokesmen for the white popu-
lation in Villa Heights or Brambleton
actually spoke in opposition to the
colored school project. In fact, they
admitted the impelling need of the
Princess Anne avenue school but with
them it was simply a matter of
"climbing on the band wagon."

The whole scene was one such as
give colored people heart. There was
a mere handful of them in the big
crowd, but their side was no less well
represented. White citizens of prom-
inence took up the cudgels in defense
of the proposition and in unequivocal
terms set out the pressing need of the

school, the deserving of the colored
citizens of it and their aspirations for
a higher citizenship.

REV. LONG SPEAKS

Rev. C. M. Long, pastor of Bank
Street Baptist Church, was spokes-
man for the colored committee. Dr.
Long before beginning his speech pre-
sented council a sheath of petitions
signed by hundreds of Norfolk's citi-
zens, white and colored, asking for
favorable action on the ordinance.

In a strong and eloquent appeal he
asked for the erection of the school.
He said that sentiments expressed in
the chamber on that occasion by white
speakers in interest of the building
are the things that make colored peo-
ple ever hopeful of the South. He
told council that much of the insani-
tary living conditions, the high mor-
tality rate and degeneracy of which
the race is accused is directly charge-
able to ignorance, and ignorance
among the race could only be removed
by those who have the responsibility
of providing the finances supporting
the colored leaders who are working
under great handicap to improve con-
ditions among their people.

Dr. Long spoke of the Negro's loy-
al citizenship to the city and to the
nation; of his love for Norfolk and
his efforts at self-improvement. He
concluded with a dispassionate and
logical plea for the erection of the
school as a matter of right and jus-
tice.

DR. ROYSTER URGED ITS ERECTION

Dr. L. T. Royster, who was for a
number of years chairman of the
school board and prominent in wel-
fare work among colored people,
urged council to build the school. He
said that it would be another step to-
ward building up a solid Negro citi-
zenship.

Mrs. N. M. Osborne and Mr. E. L.
Myers, members of the school board,
pleaded for the school and told of the
pressing need of such a structure.

Mrs. Osborne related incidents that
deeply impressed her when she ad-
dressed the students at the mid-win-
ter commencement exercises at Book-
T. Washington high school during
the early part of the month. She said
the zeal shown by the colored children
for an education and the sincere ap-
preciation of her presence among
them impressed her greatly.

Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke asked
council to appropriate the money to
build the school. She told of her ten
years' work among colored people and
of their aspirations for a higher citi-
zenship.

Dr. C. R. Grandy, chairman of the
school board with figures showing the
great disparity between the develop-
ment of colored schools and white
schools in the city for the last ten
years set up an able argument for the
school. He said that with the comple-
tion of white schools now under con-
struction every white girl student in

the city will have the opportunity to
acquire training in domestic science,
and the Princess Anne avenue school
is proposed to give every colored girl
in the city the same opportunity.

The vote on the measure was the
same as that of last week, recom-
mending the ordinance. Councilmen
Grice and Roper voted in opposition.
Councilmen Martin, Herbert and But-
ler voted in the affirmative.

Education—1923.

Alabama.

Denominational Schools.

NEGRO DORMITORY GOES UP IN FLAMES

Nine Negro Girls Narrowly Es-
cape Death in Fire Near
Fort Deposit

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA., August 17.—
Special to The Advertiser.—The large
two story dormitory of the Alabama
Christian Institute for negroes, locat-
ed about eight miles west of Fort
Deposit, was totally destroyed by fire
last night, with practically all the
contents.

But for the timely efforts of the
principal of the institute, Cepheus
Braybey, nine negro girl students,
who were asleep in the second story
would have lost their lives, as the only
exit was enveloped in flames when the
fire was discovered.

It is understood that the building
was partially insured. The origin of
the fire is unknown.

NEGRO PROGRESS SHOWN IN SCHOOL

Rev. Samuel Kelley and
Parishioners Score Fine
Achievement

The recently completed Corpus
Christi school at Johnson street and
St. Bernard ranks as one of the out-
standing achievements for negroes
along religious and educational lines
of development in New Orleans.

This parish was created September
23, 1916 and given over to Reverend
Samuel Kelly, Josephite, whose for-
mer successful labors in establishing
churches and schools for negroes at
Pascagoula, Pass Christian and Biloxi
proved the wisdom of his selection for
this parish.

It was estimated more than 15,000
negroes in this section lacked im-
mediate facilities for proper moral
progress. Father Kelly hastened pre-
parations for a public dedication at
which, it is said, 10,000 people gave
evidence of their interest in the mis-
sion.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacra-
ment rendered unstinted service in
helping to train the children at this
time. A summary of the first year's
work shows 350 infant baptisms, 185
marriages, 145 funerals, 395 sick calls,
24,000 communions, 800 children in
the Sunday school and 699 appli-
cants for the day school.

The present handsome structure is
the outgrowth of Father Kelley's ef-
forts, the close co-operation and regu-
lar sacrifice of the negroes in the
parish and the kindly assistance of
friends. The plans were drawn by
Louis Charbonnet, a member of the
church, and all other work aside from
the wiring and plumbing was done
by men of the parish. The chapel
organ fund of \$1000 was raised by
the Knights of Peter Claver.

According to Father Kelley, the
school now has as a faculty, six sis-
ters in charge and ten lay teachers,
all graduates of Xavier university.
The present enrollment is 340, all of
whom receive a full day in school.
Eight grades are taught. Fifty-four
pupils have already finished their ele-
mentary training and are now at
Xavier.

Corpus Christi School Finished at Cost of \$100,000



Negroes of New Orleans are justly proud of the accomplishment of Father Samuel Kelley and his parishioners
assisted by negro organizations and friends in erecting this school at Johnson street and St. Bernard avenue.

Denominational Schools MEMORIAL TO NOTED APOSTLE OF NEGRO RACE

ACCORDING to present plans St. Benedict's Catholic Colored Mission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is soon to develop into an institution which, if not in magnitude, at least in scope and purpose, will rival the famous Tuskegee Institute founded by Booker T. Washington. It is the culmination of the plan of that noted apostle of Milwaukee's colored people, Rev. Stephen Eckert, O.M. Cap., a plan he had dreamed to carry out this Summer, but which he did not live to see accomplished, for death overtook him in the midst of his labors for the betterment and welfare of his beloved children.

The new memorial building will be designed to accommodate about 200 children, and its cost is estimated at \$200,000.00. It will serve as a Day School, a Day Nursery, and eventually a Trades School will be included, so as to afford every opportunity for giving the boys and girls a thorough education and training. It will also serve as a Social Center for the colored population of the city, and thus form an important factor in providing means for the betterment of the social conditions of the colored population. The instruction given in the school will be identical with that imparted in other schools, and those of the graduates who are desirous to continue their studies, will attend the Cathedral High School of Milwaukee. Thus the colored children are to have every opportunity of educating themselves and fitting themselves to become useful citizens, which is not so much a privilege but a right, of which they have been deprived too often in the past.

EPIPHANY COLLEGE IS TO BE ABANDONED

New Catholic Institution Will Be Built in New York

Epiphany Apostolic College, which has been the preliminary training school for the past thirty years for priests intending to enter the work among the colored people, is to be abandoned.

A new college will be built in New York State, and will be under the auspices of the Josephite order.

When the very Rev. J. J. Slattery, who later renounced the Catholic priesthood, was superior of the Josephite Order, he was strongly behind the movement for the training of colored men for the priesthood.

Father J. Henry Dorsey, priest in charge at St. Monica's Catholic Church, and the late Rev. J. J. Plantevigne, who was assistant pastor at St. Francis Xavier Church, were among the few colored men educated there. For over a quarter of a century Rev. C. Randolph Uncles has been a member of the faculty, enjoying the distinction of being the only colored teacher in Maryland whose pupils have been largely white.

Archbishop Tells of Color Line at St. Mary's Seminary

Personal Feelings and Small Number of Can- didates the Cause

In an interview concerning the proposed moving of St. Mary's Seminary to some other location, His Grace, Archbishop Curley, stated that the sole reason for such an act would be a more suitable location, the present place being unfit for such an institution, but denied that it was owing to the present location this being a colored neighborhood.

He said that it was planned to raise \$1,000,000 for the erection of a new seminary and each parish would be assessed according to its ability to contribute.

Asked concerning colored students being excluded from training at St. Mary's, His Grace said, "Colored aspirants for the priesthood are few. In fact they are nearly as scarce as hen's teeth. You know yourself what this personal racial feeling is. We are a religious body and cannot attempt to handle the social matters. There are a lot of colored people that you, yourself would not care to associate with."

There is a seminary in New Jersey where colored priests are trained, but there are only a few priests of color and these are mainly in the West.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
OCTOBER 22, 1923

GIBBONS INSTITUTE TO OPEN NEXT YEAR

Memorial School In St. Mary's
County To Begin Operation
In September, 1924.

STATUE HERE IS DELAYED

Educational Project At Ridge To
Receive First Attention As
Tribute To Cardinal.

Cardinal Gibbons Institute at Ridge, St. Mary's county, will open next year with the September term of studies. The school, organized on a plan similar to that of Tuskegee Institute, is a memorial to be erected by Catholics of the country to Cardinal Gibbons.

Not until the Ridge Institute is opened will the suggested memorial statue to Cardinal Gibbons be erected here. Attention is being devoted solely to the St. Mary's county project, as it was Cardinal Gibbons' ambition to found a college in Maryland for negro men and women.

Finance Committee At Work.

Several months ago Archbishop Curley appointed a committee to formulate plans for the institute and to study methods of financing the project. Archbishop Curley is president of the institute; Admiral William Benson, first vice-president; William S. Aumen, of this city, second vice-president; A. C. Monahan, of Washington, secretary, and Laurence P. Williams, of Ridge, treasurer. Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, is chairman of the finance committee.

Years before his death Cardinal Gibbons purchased 180 acres of land at Ridge. He reserved it with the intention of establishing a coeducational

school for negroes. That the school may receive immediate financial aid, all Knights of Columbus in the United States will be taxed 5 cents each after January 1, 1924. There are 80,000 Knights of Columbus in the country.

Will Be Non-Sectarian.

Students with a grammar-school education will be admitted. Although under Catholic auspices, the institute will be non-sectarian. A small tuition will be charged. Those students who are unable to pay the tuition, but who show intellectual qualifications and a desire for higher education, will be entered gratis.

Women students will be taught the arts and domestic sciences. Men will have courses in the arts and mechanical trades. The movement has attracted attention of Catholics in all States. Cardinal Gibbons' popularity with Protestants as well as members of his own denomination, it is said, has brought the support of many non-Catholics to the enterprise.

K. OF C. GIVES
WASHINGTON TRIBE
SCHOOL \$45,000
Washington, D. C.

The drive for funds for the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, a National School for the education of colored boys and girls, to be conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church and to be located at Ridge, Md. is progressing fine according to reports given out during the past week.

At one of the meetings at St. Augustine Parrish Hall, last Sunday, it was reported that the Knights of Columbus had donated \$45,000 to this Institute. 9-15-23

The school's board is composed of some of the leading Catholics in the east. It is the plan of the board to make this school one of the largest schools for the training of the Negro youth in America. It is located in southern Maryland on the Chesapeake Bay.

Education — 1923

C.M.E.

Denominational Schools.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PAINE COLLEGE.

BY ALBERT DEEMS BETTS.

Philetus Love
Rushville Tenn
6-7-23
At the close of the Confederate War the colored membership of our Church was greatly reduced in numbers. But our fathers organized the faithful remnant into Churches and Conferences of their own but as a vital part of our Church. Five such Conferences were formed by the authority of the General Conference of 1866. Four years later (1870) the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organized out of these five Conferences and the first colored bishops consecrated by our own bishops.

Every quadrennium the young child of our own Church sent us urgent pleas for aid in the training of a ministry qualified to lead wisely and well in gospel paths. They began on their own account Lane College, at Jackson, Tenn., and we have aided that worthy institution almost from the beginning.

In 1882 our General Conference heeded the plea of the late Bishop L. H. Holsey, fraternal messenger from our colored brethren, by ordering the raising of an educational fund for this cause and appointed through our bishops the following trustees: W. P. Patillo, of Atlanta; W. B. Hill, of Macon; and W. A. Candler, of Sparta, Ga. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church appointed L. H. Holsey and J. S. Harper, of Augusta, and R. A. Maxey, of Barnesville, Ga. This board organized at Augusta, Ga., on November 1, 1882. They resolved to establish the "Paine Institute" in Augusta. It was named for Bishop Robert Paine, who had died the preceding month and who had been intimately connected with the organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. James E. Evans had been appointed commissioner in active charge of raising this fund and became chairman of the board.

On December 1, 1882, Rev. Morgan Calloway, D.D., of Emory College, was elected president of the new institution. The board of trustees was enlarged to twenty-five members representative of both of land containing ten acres with a residence. A charter was granted by the State of Georgia June 19, 1883. On July 17, 1883, Rev. George Williams Walker, then pastor at Darlington, S. C., was chosen as a teacher for Paine Institute.

Funds came very slowly, but with heroic faith the trustees announced that Paine Institute would open its doors on January 2, 1884. This it did in rented quarters on Broad Street, Augusta, with Dr. Calloway and Mr. Walker as teachers. On June, 27, 1884, Mr. Charles G. Goodrich, of Augusta, was elected treasurer of the Institute, which office he filled with marked devotion until his death, in 1911. Miss Sallie G. Davis was selected as a teacher November 13, 1884. She was the first of a number of consecrated Southern white women who have given themselves for service in behalf of our colored neighbors. Rev. W. C. Dunlap was elected commissioner instead of Mr. Evans, who resigned. At the same time Dr. Calloway resigned the presidency, and naturally Mr. Walker tendered his resignation. In the following December (1884) Rev. George Williams Walker was chosen president of the Institute, which position he filled with fidelity and marked success until his death, nearly twenty-six years later. What Paine College is to-day is due more to him than to any other human instrumentality.

Dr. W. A. Candler (now Bishop) was pastor of St. John Church in Augusta and rendered invaluable service in inaugurating this most worthy but very unpopular enterprise. He threw the whole weight of his mighty influence in its favor, and Dr. Walker found in Dr. Candler's parsonage a place to abide and a degree of encouragement that made possible his ultimate success.

Largely through the influence of Bishop Hendrix the Rev. Moses U. Payne, of Missouri (though formerly of Kentucky), planned to donate an endowment fund of \$25,000. This was done shortly afterwards, and the Moses U. Payne Endowment still operates to the blessing of many students on the upward path at Paine College.

The enterprise now began to gain in strength, and the Institute found a permanent location in the Woodlawn suburb of Augusta, where it now stands. A tract of six acres containing ten acres with a residence and two barns was bought for \$8,000. This was secured on January 13, 1886, and school opened on the new site the same year.

June 7, 1886, Bishop W. W. Duncan was elected president of the board, which

position he held until his death. Rev. Sam Small was elected commissioner for the school but resigned the next year. In 1888 Rev. Robert L. Campbell, of McTyeire, Ga., was chosen a teacher in the institution. A Confederate veteran and a member of the North Georgia Conference, he rendered a wonderful service of devotion and love to this work. Just before Dr. Walker's death he became vice president of the college.

In the same year (1888) Rev. John Wesley Gilbert, a minister of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and a product of Paine Institute, was elected a member of the faculty. Dr. Gilbert after graduating at Paine went to Brown University and then to the American School in Athens, Greece, thus becoming one of the most finished scholars of his race. He went with Bishop Lambuth to found the African Mission of our Church.

The choice of a colored teacher (hitherto all teachers had been of the white race) produced a momentary crisis. Prof. C. H. Carson resigned, stating: "The evil that I see and foresee in this revolutionary measure constrains me as a prudent man to hide myself." His resignation was accepted, but without indorsing his sentiments. Time has fully justified the wisdom of Dr. Walker's policy.

Rev. W. M. Hayes became commissioner in 1892. In 1896 the Board of Education at Nashville planned the raising of \$25,000 for Paine Institute. As a result of this, together with substantial aid from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the present main building, Haygood Hall, was erected in 1899 at a cost of \$30,000.

In view of the proposed building program, the question of a new site for the institution was raised. Some thought it better to locate several miles out of the city. To this end in 1897 a tract of eighty acres was secured at Wheelless, a station five miles out of Augusta on the Georgia Railroad. But later in the year the Board of Trustees decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to remain on the Woodlawn property. The Wheelless tract was later sold.

In 1902 the Woman's Home Mission Society of our Church began work for colored girls and women at Paine. They bought three acres of ground adjoining the campus and build two two-story

buildings. This enterprise they called "Paine Annex."

The present handsome brick dormitory, called "Bennett Hall," was erected in 1913. It was named for the late lamented Miss Belle H. Bennett, President of the Woman's Missionary Council.

Haygood Hall (named for the late Bishop Haygood, who rendered such conspicuous service to this cause) greatly enlarged the capacity of the school and it gave a decided impetus to the work. Consequently it was decided to raise the institution to college grade. Accordingly on May 1, 1902, application was made for a new charter when the old charter should expire on June 17, 1903. Said request was granted July 11, 1902. This charter granting college rank expires June 17 of the present year.

Paine College now began to confer degrees as a college. The first to receive the honorary degree of doctor of divinity were: Bishop L. H. Holsey, Bishop R. S. Williams, and Rev. H. S. Doyle.

A chair of theology was founded in 1905, and Rev. C. H. Tobias was selected to fill same. Dr. Tobias was a graduate of Paine. He later took the full course in theology at Drew Theological Seminary, graduating with the bachelor of divinity degree. He is one of the most accomplished men in scholarship and leadership. He is now one of the International Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in New York City.

In 1905 four cottage dormitories were built on the campus, and these were named for four of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church bishops, as follows: Williams, Lane, Phillips, and Cottrell. The original frame building on the campus is called "Holsey Hall," in honor of the late Bishop Holsey.

No record of Paine College would be complete without a mention of a gifted young minister of our Church from Alabama, the late Rev. W. L. C. Wailes. He came to Paine as a teacher in 1906 and died only a few years later, but not until he had made an abiding impression by his cultured young life of consecration. He won his way into the hearts of both races. The Wailes Bible Class at Woodlawn Church in Augusta is a living monument to him.

In 1908 and 1909 Bishops Duncan and Galloway left us, two of the best friends

Paine College ever had.

During 1910 the college acquired an adjoining tract of land of five acres known as the "Bell property."

The year 1911 was a very sad one for the institution and for all its friends. Dr. George Williams Walker died on May 28. He was born February 11, 1848, in Augusta, Ga. His father was the late Rev. H. A. C. Walker, of the South Carolina Conference, a mighty leader in his day. His mother was a sister of the late Bishop Wightman. He graduated from Wofford College in 1869. For ten years he was in the pastorate in the South Carolina Conference, except for two years at Lexington, Mo. He was happily married to Miss Sue Goodrich, of one of the leading Augusta families and a sister to the able treasurer of the college. Dr. Walker's body rests in Augusta. Bishop Candler conducted the funeral. Dr. Walker's birthday is celebrated as Founder's Day for the college.

Only a few days after Dr. Walker, Mr. C. G. Goodrich, the treasurer of the college, died suddenly.

On June 11, 1911, Rev. John D. Hammond, D.D., of the North Georgia Conference, became president of the college. This position he held for four years, and he was eminently successful in placing the college upon the heart of the whole Church to a much larger degree than had ever been done before. The weight of his great personal influence was felt throughout the Church in behalf of the college. We Methodists will always be under great obligations to his gifted wife for the splendid aid she rendered and still renders to the cause of "our brother in black."

Bishop J. H. McCoy came on the board in 1911 and later became chairman and so remained until his untimely death in 1919. Mr. D. E. Atkins succeeded Dr. Hammond as acting president in 1915. Mr. Atkins is a splendid young layman from Tennessee. He became president later, and he resigned in 1917.

The writer succeeded to the presidency May 6, 1917, and remained four years. During this time the college acquired an additional tract of ninety-one acres of ground, and the Centenary Funds assured a larger future to the school, with \$350,000 in the askings.

In 1921 Rev. Ray S. Tomlin, of the Missouri Conference, became acting president upon my resignation. He is guiding the college with splendid success. A much greater day is now dawning for this worthy institution of our Church.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Education — 1923

Georgia.

Denominational Schools.

HOLSEY INSTITUTE GOING UP IN GEORGIA.

Bishop Williams and Conference Determined.

The Holsey Institute in Cordele Georgia is being rebuilt by the Georgia Conferences. It will be remembered that this institution was burned several years ago.

4-28-23
The finances were scarce and the state combined three conferences known as the Central Georgia, South and South-West Georgia Conferences, and decided to rebuild upon the bigger plan. Bishop Williams took up this matter last fall in all of his conferences and the people were in a receptive attitude and it was an easy matter to combine the forces and with much interest. Thus the conferences under the direction of Bishop Williams began to organize the laymen, ministers and women for the drive. Dr. Bray as edu-

cational secretary has done much in this matter also. He has assisted no little in perfecting the organization. News reaches here that Mr. O. B. Himes, one of the very best contractors and builders of the church, has the work in hand and the \$40000.00 building is in course of erection. No effort could have been more timely for Georgia in the Colored Methodist Church in matters of education. The Barnesville School having been abolished and the Hartwell and Dublin projects gone to the wall, there was nothing left but Paine College which has decided to do nothing in the future but High School and College work. Georgia had begun to suffer for things generally educational in so far as the Colored Methodist Church is concerned. With the institute being

rebuilt, men begin to dream of the Georgia of years ago when things ran high under the immortal Lucius Holsey. This state has given some of the very best sons to the church, but the general exodus, boll weevil and bad treatment of the colored man all working together have put Georgia up against it.

This institute has given to the state and church some good men and has prepared several for college work. No doubt it will continue to give to the church and state men of worth and standing. Plans Big Convention to Raise Funds.

The C. M.E. people will pull off one of its rallies in mid summer and expect to raise a very large sum for the Institute. It will be in the city of Macon. Many of the leading representatives from every section of the church will be present.

Education -- 1923.

Episcopal.

Denominational Schools.

PETERSBURG VA INDEX APPEAL

JUNE 2, 1923

COLORED DOTS

impressing upon its graduates the spirit of the institution.

**Fifty-first Commencement Exercises
Bishop Payne Divinity School. Last
Rites Over Worthy Deceased Woman. Where Throng Assembles To
morrow.**

The fifty-first commencement exercises of Bishop Payne Divinity school, of which the Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Ribble is the dean, will be held in Emmanuel chapel, on Willecox and West streets, on the evening of Wednesday, June 13, at 8:30 o'clock.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, June 10, in the school chapel, Emmanuel, at 5 p. m., by the Venerable Edward Lloyd Braithwaite, one of the intellectual giants of the race and archdeacon in the diocese of Atlanta, Ga. On Tuesday evening, June 12, in Emmanuel chapel, public meeting of the Alumni association will be held at 8:30 o'clock, when the following program will be rendered:

Processional hymn; creed and prayers; introductory remarks by the president; music; Alumni address, Rev. E. E. Miller, B. D., rector of St. Stephen's P. E. church; music; address on Social Service, Rev. E. H. Hamilton, B. D., Portsmouth; music; Faculty address, Rev. Frederick G. Ribble, D. D., dean; music; offertory; benediction.

The commencement exercises, which will be preceded by the meeting of the Alumni association at noon of that day in the chapel, the meeting of the board of trustees at the same hour in Whittle hall and the Alumni dinner at 4 p. m. in the dining hall, will include the processional, creed and prayers, advancement of the classes; reading of graduating essays, Herbert Conklin Banks of Southern Virginia, "Monasticism and Civilization;" George Allen Stams of Tennessee, subject, "The Ideal of the Christian Life as Implied by the Book of Common Prayer; Especially as Denoted by Baptism, Confirmation and the Holy Communion;" address, Rev. Dr. B. D. Tucker, Jr.; delivery of certificates and diplomas; benediction and recessional.

The class motto reads: "Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfill it." The public is very cordially invited to attend all the public exercises.

This institution of the Protestant Episcopal church is of countrywide fame for thoroughness in training of the young men of color in the Christian ministry and in the care, oversight, conduct and ministration to the temporal and moral and spiritual welfare of the parishioners and the community in which they labor, and in

Education—1923

Presbyterian.

Denominational Schools.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS

MAY 22, 1923

WORK OF CHURCH AMONG COLORED PEOPLE TOPIC

Addresses at Meeting Under
Auspices of Mission Board.

SINGERS GIVE A PROGRAM

The accomplishment of the Presbyterian schools in the south in bringing rudiments of education and enlarged opportunities to the colored people whom they serve, was the subject of addresses by principals and presidents of the institutions and ministers at a popular meeting under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of missions for freedmen at Tomlinson hall Monday evening. The problem of race relationships also was touched on briefly, Dr. I. H. Russell, synodical evangelist, Durham, N. C., asserting that the "Lord would exact an account for the lynching of fifty negroes in the south last year."

Five singers from John C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., gave a group of spirituals, rounds and sacred numbers. The singers were: W. H. Richardson, J. R. Harris, W. H. McNair, Royster Tate and W. H. Young.

Dr. Russell asserted that the Christian churches were duty bound to provide education to the negroes. "If the negroes, lacking the advantages of the white Christians, fail to enter heaven, the responsibility will lie in part, at least, on those who did not share their means for learning about Christ," he said.

Other Speakers.

Others who spoke were: Dr. J. E. Jackson, principal of the Andrew Robertson Institute, Aiken, S. C.; Dr. J. A. Savage, principal Albion Academy, Franklinton, N. C.; Dr. J. A. Boyden, Rogersville, Tenn.; Dr. H. L. McCrory, president of the Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., and Dr. J. W. Lee, field missionary of the freedmen's board of missions, Philadelphia. The Rev. George R. Brabham, York Pa., read the preliminary Scripture lesson; prayers were made by the Rev. H. M. Stinson, Cotton Plant, Ark., and the Rev. E. J. Gregg, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Jackson outlined the negro's serious desire for advancement. He spoke of it as the "Negro's Reasonable Faith."

Dr. Savage said: "I want to change your viewpoint about the black man. He's brawny, strong, and he can bring things to pass. Won't you help us to keep the black man in the southland, where he belongs, by building adequate schools and churches down there for him?"

Greatest Business in World.

"The greatest business in all the

world," said Dr. Boyden, "is the king's business. The greatest manufacturing business in the world is in our schools and colleges where Christian men and women are made out of raw material. The colored race has progressed more in the last fifty years than any other race on the globe, under similar conditions. Christian education holds the key. The church and the school are the two forces that have done for our race what it did for all the other races of the world in their development. The scope of the work at all our colored schools is industrial, educational and religious. In fact, it deals with the whole man. We ask for your honest aid in wiping out the negro's ignorance, idolatry and superstition."

Bulwark of Civilization.

Dr. McCrory said that Christian education is the bulwark of all civilization.

"It is the salvation of all the races of the world, the negro race being no exception," he said. "I thank God that I have been educated in a Presbyterian college. Until I was sixteen years old I was permitted to attend school one month of each year. Then the Presbyterian church interested itself in me, paid for my education and proved that God's great miracles never cease."

Dr. McCrory said that at the Johnson C. Smith University the students are taught how not to complain so much about denied rights, but how to use the rights they have. He added that Christian education for the negro is not a failure.

Dr. Lee said the church has a hold on the negro race which no other institution has, but added the Presbyterian church had neither realized nor met the spiritual, moral and recreational needs of the negroes who have come north. He said the negro loves his church with all his heart.

"What both the white and black races need," Dr. Lee said, "is mutual understanding and mutual respect."

Education - 1923

Denominational Schools

CHURCH SCHOOL HEADED FOR POLITICAL TROUBLES; BISHOP JONES CRITICISED FOR ACTION

WILBERFORCE SCHOOL FRIENDS ARE DISTURBED AS MISS BROWN IS DISMISSED—WOMEN THREATEN TO WITHDRAWN SUPPORT—BISHOP JONES SAID TO BE USING THE MONEY IN A CARELESS MANNER—MISS BROWN MAY FIGHT BACK.

(Special Correspondence to Associated Negro Press)

Wilberforce, Ohio., Jan. 22.—“Staid and orderly Old Wilberforce will soon be the center of a storm that will sweep into every corner of this country where African Methodism has got a foothold.” Thus spoke an influential member of the University group to your correspondent a few days since. The storm has already started. Just how far it will spread depends on what steps those chiefly involved in its complexities of movement take to avert its temper into a more pacific mood than appears on the surface at this particular time.

Bishop Joshua Jones and Hallie Q. Brown are the two big figures standing in the limelight of the trouble at this time. The Bishop is the denominational head of the University. Miss Brown, until recently, was one of the chief instructors and, probably, the most prominent woman connected with the institution.

The first step taken in the present warfare seems to have been the unloading of Professor Scarborough. The second step was a proposal that Miss Brown take the directorship of the Vocational work of the school. This move is declared to have been a coup of the “Jones’ crowd,” because after Miss Brown declared a willingness to accept the vocational work her former place was declared vacant and she found herself out on the cold outside of the institution. Bishop Jones subsequently gave official notice that Miss Brown was no longer connected with the university.

This is the straw that is likely to break the camel’s back. It appears that his Bishopness has been ruling things about here with an iron hand. There is also a rumor running wild that the financial handlings of the prelate are minus that good

smell that should be attached to the dealings of one of his churchly standing. This is rumor pure and simple, but since the removal of Miss Brown it has grown more audible and more insistent. One fails to find convincing proof of these covert accusations but the disgruntled point undauntedly to the campaign now being waged to rebuild Shorter Hall, the administration of which it is asserted is being handled exclusively by the good Bishop. Those who oppose what they are pleased to term one man administration, insist that some reputable banking institution should have been designated as depository for the funds collected and that reports to the public of disbursements should come to the public from a fiscal agent. The Bishop and those most in sympathy with his efforts are said to affirm that “we have confidence in ourselves.”

But the chief bone of contention, at this moment, is the summary dismissal of Hallie Q. Brown by Bishop Jones. The bringing to light of these other contentions are but the background of this bigger consideration now growing in size in the minds of the women of the country at large. Miss Brown is the President of the National Federation of Colored Women. This organization, it will be remembered, is the largest and most powerful civic and social organization of the race in the United States. If this great body of women get it into their heads that their chief executive has been treated unfairly by the university authorities they are in a position to make it truly hot for Bishop Jones despite his commanding position in the great African Methodist Church.

Already the Ohio Branch of the Woman’s National Organization are on the eve of withdrawing their support from old Wilberforce, because of the attitude of Bishop Jones to-

ward their national president. The Ohio women are openly declaring that the Bishop has constituted himself the sole custodian of the university moneys. They do not seem to be in a position to establish specific charges in the matter but they are pointing significantly to the plans for the new building as almost convincing proof that bad judgment and old fashioned ideas have been permitted full sway.

Our correspondent missed Miss Brown because she left these unhappy surroundings to take up the national work of the National Federation. I learn that she steadfastly refused to enter into any controversy with the University’s executive authorities of which Bishop Jones appears to be the ruling spirit. But the storm seems to be gathering strength with the passing of each day. Where it will finally end and what the damage will be after it has passed no one can foretell at this time. For some years past, I am told here, Bishop Jones has been a thorn in the side of the African Methodist organization itself. Yet, despite an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with his disposition and official attitudes he holds on, it is said here, because he is on the inside of a machine that has dominated the organization since the time of the late Bishop Payne’s death. I am not in a position to confirm this statement.

But something of trouble is in the air. Hallie Q. Brown seems to be the innocent cause of it. It would be indeed strange if this distinguished and highly esteemed woman should unwittingly be the cause of a general shaking up in the affairs of the big Methodist organization. And yet stranger things have happened in the world’s history.

A MEMORIAL TO THE BISHOPS
COUNCIL, COLUMBIA, S. C.,
FEB. 13, 1923.

To the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church:
Dear Fathers in God:

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, the greatest and most potential power in our racial group, over which our chief pastors seem now to be only marking time,

We the members of the connectional council, representing as we do a great portion of the thought of the church, most respectfully submit for your consideration the following to wit:

Our Church needs a well planned and constructed program covering at least the next quarter of a century. The first and most important of all should be a proper leadership. Our Episcopacy needs to be strengthened and to itinerate every four years.

We need a uniform system in holding and governing our annual conferences.

We need a plan by which the Church in every section of its territory, may have the service as far as possible, of every bishop on the bench, and we need to adopt a new system to meet our new and changed condition.

Next of importance is our educational system, our educational department, as relates at present does not function to any advantage. Our schools, colleges and universities should be under supervision of the educational department.

If we are to take our place in the educational world we should have a program which will place our schools under our educational department as other great religious organizations.

We would advise a program constructed on this wise: Wilberforce, for lands, buildings, equipments and endowment, \$10,000,000. Payne Theological Seminary for land, buildings, equipments and endowment, \$5,000,000. Allen University, Morris Brown University, Shorter College, Paul Quinn College, Edward Water College, Weston University, Kittrell College, Payne University, Campbell College, Flipper-Key-Davis College, Lampton College, and schools in Africa need \$10,000,000 each, lands, buildings and endowment.

The Turner Theological Seminary and all of our seminaries connected with our schools should be blended and made into one great educational and theological seminary. \$5,000,000 would be a mild sum for this undertaking. This would give us a program for the next 25 years—for educational \$110,000,000.

Next comes a consideration of the Missionary work. The Missionary work is practically dead and does not function together. It is a shame our Missionary and Church Extension department do not operate and function together in taking care of this migration question and building and extension of our missionary and church building.

We have a missionary program in our home and foreign fields. We need a missionary program so simplified as to unify our missionary efforts at home and abroad.

How can we continue two missionary societies north and south and talk about organic union as desired in our Church and the A. M. E. Zion Church. If these two bodies could be united into one body under the thought of the 25 year program as suggested above, it would give us a powerful influence in the world and church life for the redemption of mankind.

We need a program for our young people. This program would be so constructive as to include the Sunday School and the A. C. E. L. We need active workers on the field to help arouse and organize our young people and keep them in the Church.

The A. M. E. Church, to meet the new and changed conditions and the new day that is breaking must put on a program of social service for the large centers.

We must have a more definite program for our superannuated preachers, widows and orphans. This needs to be a separate department, and a program outlined for it. This department needs more revenue. We are praying that you give us a program that will add a definite sum to these, our departments. We need for this department \$3,000,000 to be used as an investment.

We need a re-adjustment of our financial system, and we do not refer only to our financial department, but the revenue of the Church is among the things to be considered, salaries of bishops, general officers, superannuated preachers, in our mission and educational fields.

Our publishing interests. We mean all the S. S., A. C. E. L., church papers, publishing houses, Review and all publishing interests should have a well prepared program where we could distribute much of our literature free.

One of the church’s greatest needs is evangelism. A well constructed evangelical program would mean much to the Church.

We submit these suggestions and pray that you give us a program for the next 25 or 30 years, so that our

church may continue to hold its own as the leading organization of the world.

Approved by the Connectional Council and presented to the Bishops' Council by order of the Connectional Council at Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1923.

Respectfully submitted:

John Harmon, J. G. Robinson, M. E. Davis, R. H. Ward, J. H. Claborn, J. C. Cadwell, M. E. Walker, J. T. Hall.

Methodist Whites

Lend Support to School for Negroes

Paine College at Augusta,
Ga., Object of Conference, April 30

Paine College at Augusta, Ga. Object of Conference April 30th (Special to Pittsburgh American) NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—White and Negro Methodists of Memphis and surrounding territory will be affected by the joint meeting of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with the joint commission of the two churches in Nashville on April 30 to discuss the future development of Paine College for Negroes at Augusta, Ga., according to Dr. J. W. Perry of Nashville, home mission secretary of the board of missions, of the M. E. Church, South.

Dr. Perry attended a conference of the joint commission in Atlanta, where the conferees decided to continue the school on its present location and to make the institution an A-grade teacher's college with such other features as might be needed to be added later. The commission will report its findings to the joint College of Bishops, and a report will be prepared by Dr. Perry for the M. E. Church, South, and C. H. Tobias, of the C. M. E. Church, in co-operation for submission to the bishops and obtain their counsel and advice as to the maintenance of the school.

Paine College is a school for the training of Negroes, and the purpose is to establish its work on a more permanent basis. Plans are on foot for a closer co-operation between the two churches, it is stated, now that the question as to permanent location is settled.

The college is supported for the most part by board of missions of the M. E. Church, South, which in addition to \$250,000 for endowment and equip-

ment pays to the institution \$1,000 annually for the carrying on of its work. Dr. Perry is in charge of the work among 9,000,000 Negroes in the south.

FLORIDA SCHOOLS IN MERGER UNDER BOARD OF THE M. E. CHURCH

Cookman, at Jacksonville,
Abandoned and Work
Merger With Daytona
Institute.

MRS. BETHUNE, HEAD
Founder of Girls' School
Given Larger and
Broader Work.

The announcement is given forth in New York City that a meeting held here during the week of April 10, plans were adopted for the immediate merger of two Florida schools—the Cookman Institute, an industrial school operated at Jacksonville, Fla., by the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Dr. I. H. Miller as principal, and the Daytona Training School for Girls, founded at Daytona, Fla., by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, its present head.

Under the merger, Mrs. Bethune will retain the principalship, and the work of the Jacksonville institution will be transferred to Daytona. It will be under the guardianship of the Board of Control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, but the policies and plans developed by Mrs. Bethune will be carried out by her.

The work of Mrs. Bethune, in building up the Daytona School, was highly commended by Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Sage of the General Education Board, who told of the wonderful achievement of this colored woman who, beginning with a cash capital of but \$1.50, has created and established a school plant worth more than \$340,000. It was organized in 1904, upon that meagre foundation, Mrs. Bethune carrying the entire burden; recent reports show that there are twenty instructors, 351 pupils, with an annual income of \$51,799.

Cookman Institute, operated for a number of years, has fourteen teachers and 261 pupils, with an income last year of \$18,580. Combining the two schools, under the control of the M. E. Church, will give an immediate impetus to the work and enable Mrs. Bethune to develop more rapidly the splendid plans she has developed for expansion and growth of Daytona Institute.

It was provided, in the the merger

plans, that in case of incapacitation, Mrs. Bethune's future would be provided for by an ample pension, but it is hoped that it will be many years before she will have to take advantage of this provision.

PLAN TO RAISE FUND FOR MORRIS BROWN

Stressing the need for immediate action to secure \$65,000, of which \$20,000 is needed to liquidate mortgage notes on the Boulevard street property. Improvement of the plant of the institution, and salaries due make up the balance of the money needed, Bishop J. S. Flipper, president of the board of trustees of Morris Brown university, Tuesday told members of the board that raising the money was necessary to keep the school operating with complete faculty and equipment.

Bishop Flipper suggested that certain grades in the grammar school department be discontinued and that several new teachers be added to the faculty. In discussing migration of negroes to the north he said that it had little or no effect on the work of the Georgia negro and educational institutions of the race. He also said that ministers interested in the church were not doing the work that should be done to keep institutions maintained by them up to the high standard set when the wide educational program was started in the south and Georgia.

J. H. Lewis, president of the university, read the annual report, in which he stated that \$48,958 was expended to operate the school and that 990 students were enrolled. He recommended that 123 persons of various departments be graduated. Dr. C. P. Hobbs offered a resolution authorizing the treasurer and board to raise the needed \$65,000 which was unanimously adopted. Treasurer L. H. Smith stated in his report that \$26,000 was urgently needed to pay off certain debts contracted by institutions of the denomination.

E. W. Lee, collector of students' fees and board, reported that the financial conditions in his department were excellent. More than \$850 was collected for the various departments among the trustees. A resolution presented by L. A. Quillan, which forbids students or teachers from encouraging or taking part in dancing on the property was unanimously adopted.

Commencement exercises of Morris Brown will be held at Odd Fellows' auditorium this morning at 10 o'clock. The last session of the board of trustees will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time teachers for next year will be selected.

Education—1923

Denominational Schools.

BAPTIST SEMINARY TO BE ERECTED AT WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C.—The Colored Baptists of Washington, D. C., dedicated with appropriate exercises a tract of land donated by the Washington Development Corporation. On the site will be erected a Baptist Seminary and College, the need of which has long been felt here. This is noted with particular pride since the oldest inhabitants recall Wayland Seminary. Distinguished Baptist divines from various parts of the country took part in the ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by Dr. E. W. Moore, of Pittsburgh, field secretary of Negro work under the American Baptist Home Mission Board of New York. Others on the program were Drs. B. F. McWilliams of Toledo, secretary, National Negro Baptist Educational Society; S. B. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer of the National B. Y. P. U.; Dr. R. L. Bradby of Detroit, the president, reviewed the conditions confronting the nation at the present time, with especial reference to the migratory trend of those of our racial group to the North and West. Dr. Bradby said that they are coming in large numbers, declaring that one thousand a week are coming into Detroit alone, and that every effort must be made to provide proper educational facilities for these migrants. A great school built here at the nation's capital, he thought, would have influence radiating throughout the world. He urged every forward-looking man and woman of the race to pledge support to such an enterprise.

NEGRO INSTITUTION HOLDS EXERCISES

Morris College of Sumter Heats
Columbia Minister—Raise
Money for School.

Special to The State.

Sumter, Nov. 29.—Morris college, an institution supported by the negro Baptist denomination of South

SCHOOL IS TAKEN OVER BY COLORED BAPTISTS

Action of Council, Representing
Churches, to Control Industrial
Institution at Manassas.

A council representing Baptist churches, colored, of Washington and vicinity yesterday took over the Manassas (Va.) Industrial School from the trustees of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 12th street between 12th and 13th streets.

An educational convention was organized, and the following officers elected for the purpose of looking after the affairs of the institution: President, Laurence Murray; first vice president, John W. Lewis; second vice president, Rev. J. H. Marshall; treasurer, Rev. W. J. Howard; recording secretary, Rev. Walter Gray; corresponding secretary, Rev. S. G. Lamkins.

An executive committee of the convention will be elected at a subsequent meeting.

The newly acquired school and property is said to consist of 191 acres and fourteen buildings, estimated to be worth about \$250,000.

Carolina, observed Thanksgiving today. The exercises were held in the college chapel, and appropriate music was furnished by the college students.

The Rev. J. C. White, pastor Zion negro Baptist church, Columbia, was the speaker of the day. He took for his text, "He thanked God and took courage." The speaker stressed the life and labors of St. Paul, how he overcame obstacles and planted the banner of Christianity upon the focal heights of worldly civilizations.

At the conclusion of the religious services, Dr. J. A. Starks, president of the institution, asked for an offering on the proposed \$50,000 building which is to be erected this year, and the student body responded with \$1,150. The teachers pledged \$3,440.50, and various preachers and laymen paid in over \$1,400. The total amount of cash placed on the table was \$7,013.57.

Morris college owns 40 acres of land just out of the city limits of Sumter. It has eight school buildings, more than 700 students and 24 teachers. The valuation of the school plant is said to be \$175,000.

During the scholastic year, ending last May, a total of \$75,000 was raised for education, this amount including the amount it takes to operate the 15 secondary schools supported by the negro Baptists. There are 52 Baptist associations in the state, with a membership of 260,000.

Of the total amount raised yesterday the wife of the president of Morris college raised over \$600, all of which was collected from the white citizens of Sumter.

The Morris school was founded 14 years ago, with Dr. E. M. Bradley as its first president. Dr. J. J. Starks was elected at the head of the school 11 years ago, and his administration is said to be one of many achievements.

Baptist.

NASHVILLE/TENN. TENNESSEAN
OCTOBER 14, 1923

Construction of Negro Seminary To Begin Before End of This Year

\$50,000 to Be Spent on First Unit of School Which Will
Adjoin Roger Williams.

Actual construction on the first unit of the Baptist Theological Seminary for Negroes, proposed for Nashville through the joint action of the Southern Baptist convention and the National Baptist convention (the latter is composed of negro churches) will probably be underway before the end of the year. Plans will be drawn for the first unit and contract awarded at the first opportunity, according to Dr. O. L. Hailey, corresponding secretary of the joint commission, representing the two bodies.

The site of the seminary adjoins that of Roger Williams University. The first building will not cost more than \$50,000, it is estimated, but other buildings will be erected as the institution grows and as more funds become available for this purpose. By reason of the proximity of the seminary and Roger Williams university the two institutions will co-operate closely in their work.

It is the hope of the joint commission that by the time the Southern Baptist convention meets at Atlanta next May it will be able to report to that body the completion of the first unit. It is certain the first building will be ready for occupancy in time to permit the opening of the seminary next fall. Inasmuch as the National Baptist convention holds its 1924 session in Nashville early in the fall, it will probably be arranged for that organization to provide a dedication of the seminary at that time.

Dr. Hailey will give his close personal attention to the supervision of plans for inaugurating the first unit of the new institution, and to the building operations, once they have begun.

Although a budget slightly in excess of \$2,000,000 was made for 1924 by the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, this sum will be required in meeting the actual operating expenses of the work and will permit nothing for permanent improvements, it is announced by Baptist headquarters here.

The members of the board were compelled to scale the estimates of the missionaries on the fields by more than \$1,600,000 for another year because the receipts of the board have not been such in recent months to justify the belief that anything more than the mere operation of the work on its present scale will be justified. However, the

board is persuaded the members of the churches will make response sufficient to take care of the more pressing needs on the fields when the situation becomes known to them, and went on record as favorable to providing all improvements needed by the workers just as rapidly as the churches contribute the needed cash.

Reports received by the board are to the effect that prosperity is now more general in the territory of the Southern Baptist convention than it has been for many months, and it is confidently expected that before the fall season is over the mission receipts will begin to reflect that prosperity.

Education - 1923.

Discussion.

A YEAR OF NOTABLE PROGRESS IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Characterizing the years of progress in the education of individual achievement. Her education as the most remarkable educational start was in a mission school to the entire 75 years since the work was organized. Mrs. I. Garland Penn and P. J. Maveety, secretaries of the Board of Education for Negroes, rendered their joint report to the Board assembled for its annual meeting at Cincinnati, October 30. The report of the treasurer, Dr. John H. Ratchew, showed all bills paid and a balance in the treasury with no outstanding debts or mortgages against the Board or any of its schools. Dr. John L. Seaton, educational director reported that from the standpoint of equipment and educational standards the schools were never before in such good condition.

Meharry Medical College in "Class A."

Notable among the achievements of the years has been the raising of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee to a "Class A" institution and its recognition as such by the American Medical Association. This has involved the turning over of what was formerly the Walden College property to Meharry and the purchase of a new site for the Walden school. Meharry now has an endowment of \$560,000 which is proposed to raise by special effort to a million dollars in the near future. The alumni and faculty of Meharry have already subscribed \$200,000 toward this increased endowment.

The Daytona Merger

The merger of Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, with the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute and the adoption of the latter school the Board comes into possession of a modern plant free from debt worth \$300,000, without increasing the number of schools under its charge. This great institution has been built from an original plan and policy of the institution is still to capital of a dollar and a half by Mrs. Marybeth McLeod Bethune, a recognized leader among her own people and one of the most remarkable Negro women of the present day. One of a family of seventeen children born in a cabin in the cotton and rice country of South Carolina, the story of Mrs. Bethune is a record of achievement.

New Buildings

New buildings during the year include Thirkield Hall, the new administration building at Gammon Theological Seminary, three new buildings at Morristown Normal and Industrial College and a new classroom building and a Carnegie library on the campus of Bennett College.

New Equipment and Faculty Changes.

Improvements in laboratory and library equipment are being made all along the line and numerous faculty changes looking toward an improvement in standards have been made.

Wiley College

Wiley College continues to be the outstanding college of the system. It enrolls more than 200 regular college students in addition to its preparatory department. The numerous high schools for Negroes in Texas have helped to make this excellent record possible. This school is in urgent need of endowment. The Board noted with sorrow the death of the Rev. D. Lee Altman, D. D., for thirty years a member of the Board and during most of that time its Recording Secretary.

Loss by Death

The Board noted with sorrow the death of the Rev. D. Lee Altman, D. D., for thirty years a member of the Board and during most of that time its Recording Secretary.

Loss by Fire.

On August 22, during a terrific thunderstorm, lightning set fire to Brainerd Hall, the main building of Central Alabama Institute at Birmingham, Alabama and it was completely destroyed. As there was no time to rebuild, it was necessary to discontinue the school for the current year. The future of the school for the current year. The future of the school for the current year. The future of the school for the current year.

Extent of the Work.

The 19 schools of the Board are now serving 14 Southern States; 460 teachers are employed and about 7,000 pupils regularly enrolled. During their history the schools have reached a student body of a quarter of

a million. Within the last few years the building and endowment assets of the Board have increased from a little over two million dollars to something over four million. Schools which through lack of funds had fallen upon such evil days as to make their abandonment seem unavoidable are now a credit to the denomination and an incalculable asset to the Negro youth of the land. It is a time for rejoicing and thanksgiving and for continued loyalty to this most important part of the work of the Church.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 26, 1923

Negroes Out of School.

A Correction on Tuskegee Secretary's Education Data.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Tuskegee's secretary recently stated in the press that in the United States "nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house." This erroneous statement, unless corrected, might injure the South and the negro. For it is the result of probably unintentional misapplication of the statistics.

Now, Tuskegee Institute itself refutes that statement. On page 236 of the "Negro Year Book," published by Tuskegee for 1921-1922, is the statement that there are only 3,796,957 negro children of school age (5 to 20 years) in the United States, and that of that number 1,766,588 were not "enrolled in school" in the census year. That last figure led the Tuskegee secretary into his blunder.

It is clear that most of the group (1,766,588)—the school age being from 5 to 20 years—had finished going to school when the census was taken and had gone to work. Again, many of those under 15 years of age were not in school in the census year, but had been in school in previous years and perhaps would be in school again the next year after the census. Finally, most of those who were 5 years old and many 6 or 7 years old had not begun their schooling in that census year. So on the basis of the facts it is absurd and unfair to both the negro and the South to say that 2,000,000 negro children "never see the inside of a school."

It is true that the negro children who do go to school are furnished with inferior and often unsanitary buildings, inadequate equipment and their teachers are terribly underpaid. The last year while part of them education many times more money than we spent seventy years ago. In one more particular the Tuskegee statement misses the mark when it says: "The remedy lies in more education and less agitation." We need more education, not more agitation. We need more education, not more agitation. We need more education, not more agitation.

Agitation for education is certainly good agitation, so is agitation for interracial justice, fairness and peace and good will among men. Let both white

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
DECEMBER 24, 1923

Schooling for Negroes.

Issue Taken With Tuskegee Institute's Statement.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Tuskegee's secretary recently stated in the press that in the United States "nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house." This erroneous statement, unless corrected, might injure both the South and the negro. For it is the result of probably unintentional misapplication of the statistics.

Though it is true, as the Tuskegee statement claims, that the negro in the South gets less than his share of the school funds, and that the negro children have shorter terms than the short terms of the white children; though it is true that, for example, the negro is 41 per cent. of the population in Alabama and gets only from 10 to 11 per cent. of the school money; still, that is quite another thing from saying that 2,000,000 negro children never see the inside of a school house.

Now Tuskegee Institute itself refutes that statement. On page 236 of the Negro Year Book published by Tuskegee for 1921-1922 is the statement that there are only 3,796,957 negro children of school age—5 to 20 years—in the United States, and that of that number 1,766,588 were not "enrolled in school" in the census year. That last figure led the Tuskegee secretary into his blunder.

It is clear that most of the group, 1,766,588—the school age being from 5 to 20 years—had finished going to school when the census was taken and had gone to work. Again, many of those under 15 years of age were not in school in the census year, but had been in school in previous years and perhaps would be in school again the next year after the census. Finally, most of those who were 5 years old and many 6 or 7 years old had not begun their schooling in that census year. So on the basis of the facts it is absurd and unfair to both the negro and the South to say that 2,000,000 negro children "never see the inside of a school."

It is true that the negro children who do go to school are furnished with inferior and often unsanitary buildings, inadequate equipment, and their teachers are terribly underpaid. The last year while part of them education many times more money than we spent seventy years ago. In one more particular the Tuskegee statement misses the mark when it says: "The remedy lies in more education and less agitation." We need more education, not more agitation. We need more education, not more agitation. We need more education, not more agitation.

Agitation for education is certainly good agitation, so is agitation for interracial justice, fairness and peace and good will among men. Let both white and colored men agitate for these things. But let them get their facts straight first. The whole truth hurts no cause.

WILLIAM PICKENS,
Field Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, December 23.

Education - 1923.

A YEAR OF NOTABLE PROGRESS IN NEGRO EDUCATION

Characterizing the years of progress in Negro Education as the most remarkable in its history, the entire 75 years since the work was organized. Mrs. I. Garland Penn and P. J. and five miles back at night.

New Buildings

New buildings during the year include the new administration building at the Board of Education, the new administration building at Cincinnati, October 30. The new building at Gammon Theological Seminary, three port of the treasurer Dr. John H. Racine buildings at Morristown Normal and Industrial College and a new classroom building with no outstanding debts or mortgages and a Carnegie library on the campus of the Board of Education.

New Equipment and Faculty Changes.

Dr. John L. Seaton, educational director reported that from the standpoint of equipment and educational standards the schools were never before in such good condition. Meharry Medical College in "Class A." toward an improvement in standards have been the raising of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee to Wiley College continues to be the out-

Wiley College

Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee to Wiley College continues to be the out- "Class A" institution and its recognition standing college of the system. It enrolls as such by the American Medical Association more than 200 regular college students in a department. This has involved the turning over of its preparatory department. The what was formerly the Walden College preparatory department for Negroes in Texas to Meharry and the purchase of a new as help to make this excellent record possible for the Walden school. Meharry now has an endowment of \$560,000 which is proposed to raise by special effort to a million dollars in the near future. The Board noted with sorrow the death of alumni and faculty of Meharry have at the Rev. D. Lee Altman, D. D., for thirty ready subscribed \$200,000 toward this in-years a member of the Board and during increased endowment.

Loss by Death

The Board noted with sorrow the death of a million dollars in the near future. The Board noted with sorrow the death of alumni and faculty of Meharry have at the Rev. D. Lee Altman, D. D., for thirty ready subscribed \$200,000 toward this in-years a member of the Board and during increased endowment.

The Daytona Merger

The merger of Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, with the Daytona Normal, lighting set fire to Brainerd Hall, and Industrial Institute and the adoption of the main building of Central Alabama Institute the latter school the Board comes into possession at Birmingham, Alabama and it was session of a modern plant free from debt completely destroyed. As there was no time worth \$300,000, without increasing the number to rebuild, it was necessary to discontinue of schools under its charge. This great the school for the current year. The future institution has been built from an original plan and policy of the institution is still a capital of a dollar and a half by Mrs. Marybeth determined.

Extent of the Work.

McLeod Bethune, a recognized leader among her own people and one of the most remarkable Negro women of the present day. The 19 schools of the Board are now serving a family of seventeen children born in a country of about 7,000 pupils regularly cabin in the cotton and rice country of South Carolina. During their history the school Carolina, the story of Mrs. Bethune is a ro-have reached a student body of a quarter of

a million. Within the last few years the building and endowment assets of the Board have increased from a little over two million dollars to something over four million. Schools which through lack of funds had fallen upon such evil days as to make their abandonment seem unavoidable are now a credit to the denomination and an incalculable asset to the Negro youth of the land. It is a time for rejoicing and thanksgiving and for continued loyalty to this most important part of the work of the Church.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 26, 1923

Negroes Out of School.

A Correction on Tuskegee Secretary's Education Data.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir:

Tuskegee's secretary recently stated in the press that in the United States "nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house." This erroneous statement, unless corrected, might injure the South and the negro. For it is the result of a probably unintentional misapplication of statistics.

Now, Tuskegee Institute itself refutes that statement. On page 236 of the "Negro Year Book," published by Tuskegee for 1921-1922, is the statement that there are only 8,796,957 negro children in the United States, and that of that number 1,766,588 were not "enrolled in school" in the census year. That last figure led the Tuskegee secretary into his blunder. It is clear that most of the group of 1,766,588—the school age being from 5 to 20 years—had finished going to school when the census was taken and had gone to work. Again, many of those under 15 years of age were not in school in the census year, but had been in school in previous years and perhaps would be in school again the next year after the census. Finally, most of those who were 5 years old or more had not finished going to school when the census was taken and many 6 or 7 years old had not begun their schooling in that census year. So on the basis of the facts it is absurd and unfair to both the negro and the South to say that 2,000,000 negro children "never see the inside of a school house."

It is true that the negro children who do go to school are furnished with inadequate equipment and their teachers are terribly underpaid. The last really worthwhile part of the Tuskegee statement: That the negro child gets an unfair percentage and unjustly small proportion of the school funds. And we do not admit justification for this in most of those who were 5 years old and equity as does Tuskegee's secretary on the ground that the South is "poor, wasted by war and pillage." The amount of money to be divided has nothing to do with a fair division of funds. We can be just and honest even

inadequate equipment, and their teachers are terribly underpaid. The last really worthwhile part of the Tuskegee statement: that the negro child gets an unfair percentage and unjustly small proportion of the school funds. And we do not admit justification for this in most of those who were 5 years old and equity as does Tuskegee's secretary on the ground that the South is "poor, wasted by war and pillage." The amount of money to be divided has nothing to do with a fair division of funds. We can be just and honest even

WILLIAM PICKENS,
Field Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
NEW YORK, December 14.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
DECEMBER 24, 1923
Schooling for Negroes.

Tute's Statement.

WILLIAM PICKENS,
Field Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, December 22.

DECEMBER 26, 1923

CORRECTION ON Tuskegee Secretary's
Education Data.

Editor of The Evening Telegram:—

Tuskegee's secretary recently stated in the press that in the United States "nearly 2,000,000 negro children of school age never see the inside of a school house." This erroneous statement, unless corrected, might injure both the South and the negro. For it is the result of probably unintentional misapplication of the statistics. . . .

Now, Tuskegee Institute itself refutes that statement. On page 236 of the Negro Year Book, published by Tuskegee for 1921-1922, is the statement that there are only 3,796,957 negro children of school age (five to twenty years) in the United States, and that of that number 1,766,583 were not "enrolled in school" in the census year. That last figure led the Tuskegee secretary into his blunder.

It is clear that most of the group (1,766,583)—the school age being from five to twenty years—had finished going to school when the census was taken and had gone to work. Again, many of those under fifteen years of age were not in school in the census year, but had been in school in previous years and perhaps would be in school again the next year after the census. Finally, most of those who were five years old and many six or seven years old had not begun their schooling in that census year. So on the basis of the facts it is absurd and unfair to both the negro and the South to say that 2,000,000 negro children "never see the inside of a school."

WM. PICKENS,

Field Secretary National Association
for the Advancement of the Col-
ored People.

No. 69 Fifth avenue, New York, Dec.
19, 1923.

Education-1923

Discussion of

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CLOSED

SCHOOLS FROM TWELVE STATES REPRESENTED

Nashville 2/2/23

After spending two days of busy activity in the city, the Association of Representatives of the Educational Institutions in the United States that held their meetings at the Meharry Auditorium, came to a close. There were representatives from twelve states in attendance from the Negro Colleges who are fixing high standards.

Among the wonderful achievements of the organization and the meeting held here was the standard of Carnegie Units agreed upon. In other words, the Standards for grading Negro educational institutions in the United States to equal those now used among white colleges were adopted by Negro educators from 12 states Sunday who met in Nashville at Meharry Medical College. A resolution was adopted by the heads of the Negro institutions to inaugurate these standards as rapidly as the facilities of the institutions will permit.

It was agreed at the meeting to adopt the standard Carnegie units as a measure for work done in the colleges and to install the system at semester hours for granting degrees.

Representatives of both races were present at the meeting, and heads of various white institutions attended to instruct the Negro educators in the systems used in their colleges.

An investigation committee was appointed at the meeting to inspect Negro colleges during the coming year and to report on the progress being made towards standardization by college heads at the next meeting of the group which was set to be held at this time next year in

Raleigh, N. C.

Looking toward the standardization of Negro hospitals throughout the country, of which there are 82, a committee was appointed to inspect these institutions and to make suggestions to the directors of each as to how they may better conditions and work there so as to gain the recognition of the American Association of Hospitals.

Round table discussions of questions brought up were participated in by all present at the meeting.

The principal speakers were: Pres. H. L. McCrorey of Biddle University; Pres. E. L. Blackburn of Natchez College, Natchez, Miss.; Dr. G. C. Hall of Chicago, charter member of the National Medical Association; Dr. J. O. Plummer, of Raleigh, N. C., president-elect of the National Medical Association; Dr. D. C. Suggs, president of Livingston College in Alabama; Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, president of the National Medical Association; President Cox of Philander Smith College, Arkansas; and Dr. F. A. McKenzie, president of Fisk University, Nashville.

The Negro institutions represented at the meeting by states, are as follows: Arkansas—Philander Smith and Shorter Colleges. Alabama—Miles Memorial, Taledaga and Livingston Colleges. North Carolina—Shaw University. South Carolina—Bennett and the State College; Georgia—Morehouse and Paine Colleges and Park University. Kentucky—Simmons College. Florida—State Agricultural and Mining College. Mississippi—Alcorn, Rust and Natchez Colleges. Texas—Texas, Bishop and Wiley Colleges. Tennessee—Fisk, Meharry, Roger Williams, Walden, Knoxville, State Normal and others.

OKLAHOMA LAWMAKERS IN ROW OVER PROPOSED NEGRO SCHOOL IN TULSA.

The Freeman
(Preston News Service.)
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Mar. 7.—During the discussion in the assembly here last Wednesday morning relative to the proposal of Charles Page to donate 160 acres in Tulsa county for the erection of a Negro school, Representative J. W. Simpson, of Tulsa county, declared, "You can put all the colonels you want to on the committee but I'll tell you 95 per cent of the people of Tulsa county will not welcome a Negro school."

In spite of Mr. Simpson's vigorous expression, on motion of Representative Warren Ferrell, also of Tulsa county, the house decided to investigate the offer. Rep. F. M. Boyer, of Tulsa county, rose and thanked the speaker for appointing such broad-minded men on the committee and repudiated the un-American expressions of his colleague from Tulsa county.

REPORT OF FINDINGS COMMITTEE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

Mesleyan Christian
1. It is the conviction of the Association that the year that is past has been in a general way the most fruitful year in the educational history of Southern Methodism. In the face of unfavorable financial conditions, the student bodies have increased in numbers beyond the record of any previous year, and in the midst of a world of dimmed faiths and vanished ideals, our institutions have been strong in faith and bright with ideals, and our young men and women have never been so responsive to what is best in life and religion.

2. The year registers, we believe, extraordinary progress in the organization and practical work of the departments of Religious Education. These departments are really beginning to find themselves in not only teaching the meaning of religion, but also in transforming the lives of our students, developing them in character, and in training them in methods of practical service.

3. We are gratified to record a year that has been characterized by unusually fruitful evangelistic services. It is our experience that hardly another year in the history of our institutions has shown such significant results in respect to the permanent influence of the services which have been held. If the Church-at-

large were aware in its reality of the nature and extent of this influence, it would get a new conception of the supreme importance of its institutions.

4. We have never seen our students more open to the call of God to service, more ready to answer the call, and more solemnly resolved to accept the responsibility of training themselves adequately for it. The quality and number of these young people, the fact that their fields of service cover every activity and need of the Church, are profoundly significant and inspiring as we look ahead to the Church of tomorrow.

5. It is our carefully considered judgment that the spiritual atmosphere and ideals of our institutions were never more wholesome, that trustees, faculties and students never before have had such a clear understanding of the meaning of Christian Education and of the need of present conditions for the application of its principles, and never have they shown a stronger sense of loyalty to it. While within the institutions there is the unshaken determination to make them what they should be in the fundamental matter of scholarship and intellectual standards, yet there is also the determination, stronger if possible, to apply religious values to the great process of education, and thus keep faith with the purpose of the Church in maintaining institutions of learning.

6. We, therefore, call upon the Church to which we belong and which we are trying to serve also to keep faith,—to keep faith with the five objectives of the Christian Education Movement to which it has pledged itself by General Conference enactments, by Annual Conference acceptances, and by individual subscriptions amounting to approximately \$20,000,000.00. The institutions of the Church are endeavoring with all the resources at their command, material and human, to carry out the spiritual objectives of the Christian Education Movement program. But the spiritual results in their fullness wait upon the Church's meeting its obligation to the financial part of the program. Our institutions were never so crowded with eager youth, the need of the world for the type of Christian leadership we might train

them for never so tragically acute, but the need cannot be met unless the Church now furnishes the means to enable our institutions to do what we believe they are divinely called to do,—particularly at this time. Any failure on the part of the membership of the Church to meet its pledges in money would constitute not only a financial delinquency of the most depressing sort, but a spiritual delinquency that would bring to us a humiliating loss of self-respect and paralyze for a generation the progress of the Church and its institutions. The Centenary is in a sense behind us, with its marvelous achievements, in which we all have been glad and proud to have a share. From 1923 the Educational forces of the Church have the first word, and this word must be clear and vital with a sense of the service of our institutions and the spiritual obligations of the Church to widen and deepen this service by furnishing the financial means to which it has so solemnly pledged itself.

Students Hold National Meet in Washington

Colleges from All Parts of Country Send Delegates to First Conference

Chicago Defender
Washington, D. C., April 20.—The first conference of the American Federation of Negro Students convened at Howard university, April 6 and 7. This organization grew out of a conference held this past summer in Atlantic City, N. J. Among the students attending Oberlin, Yale, Howard, Cornell, Lincoln, Tuskegee, Dunnington, Mt. Clair Normal school, Atlantic City high and those entered similar schools the present year. This society authorized an executive committee to place before the Colored students of America five vital questions concerning the promotion of co-operation, the stimulation of Race pride, the encouragement of education, the increasing of Race culture and an intelligent consideration of the race problem. The executive committee composed of seven students of Lincoln university with the slogan, "A more progressive people," set forth efforts to unite students of high schools, colleges and universities and their equivalents to have a conference of delegates of these institutions. The business of the first conference was the drafting of a con-

structive program for the ensuing year.

The first meeting of the conference was called to order Friday morning, April 6 at 9 o'clock in the Moreland room, Carnegie library, Howard campus. Temporary officers consisting of one student from Lincoln university, one from Howard and one from Swift's Memorial college of Tennessee were elected to conduct the meeting. Committees were appointed to record the findings of the conference and to draft remedies to remove the defects which were found by the conference to exist among the Race. During the course of the morning session Dr. E. L. Parks, dean of men, Howard university; Dr. A. Leroy Locke, department of philosophy; W. B. West, executive secretary Y. M. C. A., and Miss Lucile Slowe, dean of women, addressed the students and expressed hopes and beliefs for the great future of the student movement. The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock to engage in a special chapel service in an open session with the students of Howard university. Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of the university, welcomed the students to Howard. D. Ward Nichols, president of the student council, assumed charge of the chapel services in the presentation of the founder of the organization in an explanation of the purpose of the student conference.

The evening sessions were devoted to an analysis and construction of the program. A special feature of the movement was the freedom, frankness and simplicity with which it was conducted. Perhaps aside from the method of the organization one of the leading aims of the movement was a resolution adopted by the organization. The student movement went on record as advocating courses in race relations in our colleges throughout the country. Another important resolution to which the student organization stands pledged is the teaching of our history in high schools, colleges and universities throughout the nation. The meeting was prolonged through Monday evening of last week for the purpose of adopting a constitution for the organization. In the ensuing year three national drives were decided upon at stated intervals, one in October, one in December and one in March, 1924. The purpose of the drives will be for the increasing of "business co-operation," "the stimulation of Race pride" and "the encouragement of education," respectively. These drives will be staged by students throughout the United States in churches, Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A. organizations and through the daily press of the country.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: I. J. K. Wells, president; E. C. Frazier, vice president; C. Glenn Carrington, secretary; George W. Goodman, corresponding secretary; Thomas L. Dabney, treasurer; W. A. James, chaplain; A. Leon Richardson, chairman of committee on publicity. Next year the movement has its annual national meeting in the heart of the Southland. It convenes in Nashville, Tenn., the first Thursday in April, 1924.

THE TELEGRAPH

MAR 26 1923
NEGRO EDUCATION

The Telegraph is in receipt of an interesting and illuminating communication from Principal B. S. Ingram of the Monroe Street High and Industrial School, colored, of this city, on a subject that is more vital to the people of Georgia than they are accustomed to thinking. It is the matter of properly educating and training the Negro.

Many well-intentioned people who have no fundamental understanding of the colored race and its needs, but who think of that race only in terms of Uncle Tom's Cabin and the assertions of political propaganda, have been championing the higher education for the Negro in the South. They have made the same mistake that today is being made more or less in the case of the Caucasian youth, in providing the luxuries of education minus necessities—"educating" but not training. As regards the Negro, however, the error is one of unpardonable stupidity. Both the average Caucasian and the average Negro youth should be taught primarily how to make a living, for if they cannot make a living, they will experience the greatest difficulty in making a life.

The viewpoint of a colored educator on this question should be of especial importance as well as of unusual interest. The dissertation of Professor Ingram on the subject is worthy of careful study. He strikes at the essential needs of Negro education as viewed from the "inside" and as result of years of experience. The fact that he himself is a member of the race in question would be alone sufficient to commend his point of view to concrete consideration, but in addition to this advantage, he displays exceptional ability in making out his case in behalf of soundness and sanity in the education of the Negro youth.

As Professor Ingram so lucidly points out, one of the great missions that education must serve for his people is that it dignify and glorify work. With this outlook and understanding, the pupil will become profitable to himself and profitable to his community. There must be created the love for work, and this depends so much on a proper beginning being made by the teacher as well as by the parent. The fact that vocational training means service suggests that in the case of especially the colored boy and girl, vocational training should always be given first place. Even those who will develop as leaders of their race and probably follow one of the professions, need to have as the foundation of their knowledge an understanding of the mechanical or semi-mechanical.

Pride in work must also be imparted, as Professor Ingram declares. The pupil must be taught to see the beauty in the task. He must be fitted to work intelligently. When things go wrong in the home, the good housewife is often inclined to place the blame upon

the cook or the nurse for inefficiency, inattention to duties or lack of understanding. But the Caucasian is coming to know that the responsibility for the inefficiency of at least the industriously-inclined household help lies largely at his own door in neglecting to see that the Negro child of eight and ten years old is getting the kind of training it will need in this world. As Professor Ingram asserts, the demand for Negro efficiency and intelligence is growing greater than ever before; larger trustworthiness, capability and proficiency are needed and expected as the days go by. The colored race is entering more and more the realm of painstaking industry, and a more thorough training and wider vision on his part are essential.

The "inflated and superficial type of Negro education" must not be allowed to displace the type that accords with the colored man's recognized needs. The surprising fact of the lack of interest in industrial training for the Negro should gradually pass out. "Book learning" at the expense of the hand is too costly a mistake to the Negro himself, to say nothing of the cost to society. It is not surprising to learn that the average "book-learning" Negro does not "reap the benefits of the really intelligent," whose intelligence came about through industrial training, in which was imparted a love for "beautiful, clean and wholesome living," and an appreciation of the value of time, materials and money.

Let the education of the colored youth be determined by conditions and demands, and the "irresponsible spirit" that is coming to be somewhat characteristic of the younger generation will give place to essential patriotism, righteous ambition and substantial usefulness.

THE SOUTH DOESN'T NEED IT.

Montgomery
The Southern Woman's Educational Alliance concluded a two-day session at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday by adopting plans for raising \$150,000 to popularize higher education among Southern women.

Atlanta
The campaign will be in charge of Miss Helen P. McCormick, of Brooklyn, and will be only a preliminary one to meet expenses for carrying on a million-dollar drive in 1924. A plan to hold State-wide scholarship contests among Southern women was adopted. The New York branch is sponsored by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Lawrence Bodine.—New York Times.

Higher education has already been "popularized" among the women of the South. The colleges of the Nation are swarming with Southern girls. Higher education needs no subsidized propaganda to make it popular among our younger women. They are taking all the education their parents are able to buy, here as elsewhere—as did their mothers and grandmothers before them for generations.

Unfortunately thousands of young women and young men in the South once did not have the means to buy the education for which they hungered; but that condition has been greatly improved with the South's

economic recovery, although there is still need for benefactions which will provide means to educate many of our young women. But no money is needed to interest them in the subject of higher education; nor are they a class apart from other women of the country.

Southern people are getting tired of being isolated like germs in a laboratory, and their peculiar characteristics studied for the amusement and enlightenment of the curious.

**"GO TO SCHOOL"
APPEAL IS SENT TO
3,000,000 PARENTS**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—"Go to High School—Go to College" is the message being delivered this week to the Colored students of America by the members and friends of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Starting with the observance of Educational Sunday, April 29, and continuing through the week with conferences with parents, teachers and students, and with visits to homes and special communications to leaders asking co-operation, this educational campaign will end in a great mass meeting in the various large cities of the country on Sunday, May 6, at which addresses will be made by outstanding educational leaders.

This year marks the fourth annual campaign to spread the gospel of "Go to High School—Go to College" among the youth of our race. From all indications, this important message will be carried to every State in the Union as there are now some 45 chapters of the Alpha Phi Alpha with members in practically every city of importance in the United States. The goal of the Fraternity is to reach over Three Million parents and students with the fundamental message regarding the need of education.

Education - 1923

Discussion

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAR 26 1923

TRAINING THE NEGRO

TO the Editor of The Telegraph: I am taking the liberty to address this communication to you because I feel that the matter herein contained is worthy of consideration, and that you are much interested in the development of any project that will contribute to the good of the community. The Telegraph is the most potent factor in this section, and to have it interested in a matter is all important in its development.

The Negro High and Industrial School is in its beginning here in this city. Its purpose is to dignify and glorify work, and to make the coming generation in and around our city more capable, industrious and willing to work, and to become more profitable to themselves and to the communities wherein they live. And to do this, there must be a wholesome and encouraging sentiment given to all concerned in its growth. The school is an institutional factor in the community life, and the better it is known, and the more its purposes are understood, the sooner its efforts will be felt throughout our section.

I shall try to outline what is actually being done at this school at present, and to indicate some of the plans for its future progress as conditions will present themselves. We maintain that genuine vocational education can never be completed during the school life of the pupils, but that the love for work, and the proper beginning will mean the bringing out into the foreground, at the appropriate time and in an efficient manner, all the problems which relate to the transition from school to work. We believe vocational training means, pre-eminently, service—not merely the giving of information, theoretically, but actually doing the work with the hands, well and intelligently.

Furthermore, we keep in mind the fact that vocational education exists only in the one educated and that the mere fact that the school conducts courses in shopwork, cabinet making, wagon making and carpentry for boys, and sewing, domestic science, etc., for girls, and that the boys and girls take the work offered, do not assert that industrial education is being given in its fullest meaning. Unless the pupils are actually fitted to work intelligently, and actuated to want to work and to have pride in their work so as to see beauty in it, and to possess pride in that degree that always cause them to strive to do their best and to rival with all others, no vocational education has been given and no good has been accomplished. To this end we are diligently striving and sincerely seek the sympathetic co-operation between the school and the public.

Training in homemaking is the fundamental need for the girls of the Negro race. To secure better homes the Negro must have a wider vision, more thorough training, more

painstaking industry, more ability to fit them mean for the Negro race one cannot prophesy, to do their part in the betterment of community life. Today, as never before, demands training will mean better health for the Negro to prove trust-individual, better sanitary conditions for the community, better services rendered in every service, and to fill the requirements as value-occupation, better manifestation of honesty, bly and satisfactorily in the industrial and integrity, a happier and more industrious economic equations as any other person engaged in like pursuits.

The inflated and superficial type of education that is commonly given the Negro youth does not meet the recognized needs of the present, nor prepare them for the duties of the future. The education that is being stressed here, and the type of community life that is being developed, are for the masses of our people, that through right living, better conditions for all may be attained. Without training in the best methods of doing work of any kind—homemaking, trades, common labor, hired servants or whatnot—without that pride which personal interest fosters, there is little hope that the coming generation will rise to the heights of efficiency where the perplexities of the past, caused by indifference and indolence will be counteracted.

The isolation of the races, the lack of interest in the industrial training of the Negro, have done much to lessen the efficiency of the Negro. Such training as the Negro got when there was a closer contact with the Whites has grown less and less, until today many Negroes who seek employment as house servants, butler, field-hand, etc., are less prepared for the work than were their ancestors of the days of yore. The giving of "book learning" at the expense of training the head and hand simultaneously, has proved that the method is not conducive to the making of the best possible person or neighbor. Many of the Negroes thus educated do not reap the benefits of the really intelligent, but continue to exist in a shiftless manner, live in cheerless homes, without trace of beauty, with but little of comfort, and lacking in sanitary provisions. Such homes are the outcome of the lack of industrial training along with the love for the beautiful, clean and wholesome living.

Earnest efforts are being made here to cultivate an appreciation for the value of time, of materials, and of money, that the irresponsible spirit now so prevalent may be displaced by a more worthy example. We maintain that the type of training which is to be given the colored youth should be determined in every community, by the conditions in which they live and the possible demands that the future will make upon them.

The pupils who live in the country should have a course to prepare them for better rural life, while those in the city should be prepared to meet the problems of the city. It would be well and would mean much toward making the Negro more stable and satisfied to become a resident of one community, if he were trained how to make himself a profitable worker.

The homes of those Negroes who have not suffered all the disadvantages under which the masses have labored, indicate that there is no racial lack of ability to develop the highest type of home, become a good citizen, and an acceptable neighbor. But he must be trained in the ways of work. The Negro's hand is deft, the Negro's spirit is sympathetic, the Negro's heart is hospitable and would be a valuable asset in any community were his mind versed in those sciences and arts that are fundamental to a well-planned and well-kept home. From the home comes all that is good in life. All that industrial training is to

We count this a blessing. We would appreciate so much to have you make a personal survey of our school at your earliest convenience, and see our daily routine and decide for yourself the merits of our endeavors, so as to speak through the columns of The Telegraph your findings and conclusions in regard to our future aid and services in the betterment of the community life. This is not a Tuskegee, but is a start in the same direction, and may, like Tuskegee, in the future, grow to such proportions in training the youth for service that Macon will be proud of this school as the Alabama city is of its industrial school.

It would be well if every teacher in their not a Tuskegee, but is a start in the same direction, and may, like Tuskegee, in the future, grow to such proportions in training the youth for service that Macon will be proud of this school as the Alabama city is of its industrial school. We are now erecting a brick veneered workshop, 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. We have completed the frame-work, and are ready to begin the brick work. The boys did not place to escape the demand to work, and have a dolent habit of being a partial charity ward addition of more rooms to the main building of the school. We are learning to work and make good citizens. There are more than one hundred girls cooking every day, doing real cooking, not the frivolous "cookies," but the every-day meal such as would please any citizen his mind must be so enlightened as to direct his hands in the execution of the duties of a housewife for the family. More than one hundred of the mind must be taught to reason; and fifty are engaged in sewing every day, making garments, not doll clothes, but the saw, hammer, spade, hoe, needle, scissors, pen and scales and axe and plow, etc.—darning, patching and altering, such as must intelligently and skillfully in doing the work necessary to live.

We think some of this unrest among the rural Negroes could be overcome by teaching the pupils in the rural districts how to live better on the farm. Let them learn how to cultivate small patches of corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., under the teacher's direction around the schoolhouse or at their homes. Let teachers organize pig clubs, poultry clubs, corn clubs, potato clubs, and put energy and interest in that manner of teaching along with their literary work. A view of the rural Negro home, in most instances, portrays a wretched, barren spectacle, a shelter of abode without storage of foodstuffs, hogs, cattle and poultry on the yards. When they are taught to be more industrious, prosperous, more dependable and self-reliant through better methods of industrial education, there will be improved conditions in their home life, and they will have a love for home and content themselves to abide there, rather than answer the call of the roaming spirit of the ancient horde.

This city is fortunate because its Board of Education and its Superintendent of Schools are wholly sympathetic toward a progressive industrial education program. The teachers of the several vocations here received their training at the best industrial institutions—Hampton, Tuskegee and Cheyney—and in addition to their training in the schools, they have had general experience working at their respective vocations for the public as wage-earners; all of which better prepared them to impart the right kind of information and to instill into the pupils the right spirit of relationship and mode of services. They are all Southern-born and reared and fully understand and respect the fixed sentiments and customs established for our goings that are conducive to peace and prosperity for us all. The literary courses here are the same as those of any credited high schools and the pupils receive the same recognition at other institutions when they apply for entrance as do the pupils from any purely academic high school. Besides, they are given the rudiments of a trade and taught how to make a livelihood along with their literary attainments.

We count this a blessing. We would appreciate so much to have you make a personal survey of our school at your earliest convenience, and see our daily routine and decide for yourself the merits of our endeavors, so as to speak through the columns of The Telegraph your findings and conclusions in regard to our future aid and services in the betterment of the community life. This is not a Tuskegee, but is a start in the same direction, and may, like Tuskegee, in the future, grow to such proportions in training the youth for service that Macon will be proud of this school as the Alabama city is of its industrial school. We are now erecting a brick veneered workshop, 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. We have completed the frame-work, and are ready to begin the brick work. The boys did not place to escape the demand to work, and have a dolent habit of being a partial charity ward addition of more rooms to the main building of the school. We are learning to work and make good citizens. There are more than one hundred girls cooking every day, doing real cooking, not the frivolous "cookies," but the every-day meal such as would please any citizen his mind must be so enlightened as to direct his hands in the execution of the duties of a housewife for the family. More than one hundred of the mind must be taught to reason; and fifty are engaged in sewing every day, making garments, not doll clothes, but the saw, hammer, spade, hoe, needle, scissors, pen and scales and axe and plow, etc.—darning, patching and altering, such as must intelligently and skillfully in doing the work necessary to live.

We think some of this unrest among the rural Negroes could be overcome by teaching the pupils in the rural districts how to live better on the farm. Let them learn how to cultivate small patches of corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., under the teacher's direction around the schoolhouse or at their homes. Let teachers organize pig clubs, poultry clubs, corn clubs, potato clubs, and put energy and interest in that manner of teaching along with their literary work. A view of the rural Negro home, in most instances, portrays a wretched, barren spectacle, a shelter of abode without storage of foodstuffs, hogs, cattle and poultry on the yards. When they are taught to be more industrious, prosperous, more dependable and self-reliant through better methods of industrial education, there will be improved conditions in their home life, and they will have a love for home and content themselves to abide there, rather than answer the call of the roaming spirit of the ancient horde.

To accomplish our aims and to render the greatest services to the community, the people must know about our school and give it sympathetic and encouraging sentiment. The Telegraph can do all this, and we solicit its aid. Respectfully,

B. S. INGRAM.

Principal Monroe Street High and Industrial School.
Macon, Ga. March 20.

CITIZENS HAVE HEARING BEFORE SCHOOL BOARD

Appeals And Petitions Made In The Interest Of Better School Facilities And Better Prepared Teachers For The Colored Schools. Board Gives Sympathetic Hearing. League Of Women Voters Conducts Conference. Ten Points Submitted For Consideration By Central School Patrons' Association.

Representatives from several organizations appeared before the Board of Education last Monday afternoon in the interest of better school conditions for the colored children, and more adequate training for the teachers who are to instruct these children. 4-27-23

The hearing was arranged through the educational committee of the League of Women Voters.

The board was informed that a high school east of Grand avenue is necessary; that the Negroes need a real normal training school with sufficient facilities; that open air schools are imperative, and that juvenile delinquency, race friction, and disease can be traced directly to the school situation.

G. H. Simpson, Negro, director of the Urban League, declared 1500 Negroes have entered St. Louis since January 1, that most of these are women and children and that 80 per cent of them remain here. He said 69.3 per cent of the Negroes live in the district bounded by Cass, Arsenal, Grand and the river. They must have schools, he said.

Larger Normal School Needed

Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis, representing the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, showed the need of a Negro normal college to properly train teachers, so that, with the decrease of ignorance will come a drop in crime. She declared the present normal school is woefully insufficient.

The Rev. S. W. Parr, pointed out that because the grade schools are crowded, most of them end at the sixth grade, and children are forced to ride to one or two schools to get the last two years of grade school instruction. He said, this burden fell on those least able to afford it.

Short Sessions Promote Crime

Mrs. E. C. Runge, probation officer, declared that half sessions in the grades lead to formation of gangs, juvenile crime and immorality

When children have to ride to school the effect is bad, she declared.

A statement from Elmwood Street director of the Community Council, showed an appalling disproportion in illegitimacy among the Negroes. Street blamed the situation on lack of schools.

C. N. Hubbard of the Provident Association said that of the 3000 cases handled last year, 1000 were Negroes. The situation, he declared, was a menace to the entire community. Lack of educational facilities was much to blame, he said.

Homer Hall, president of the Tuberculosis Society urged the need for Negro open air schools, warning that the death rate among Negro children from tuberculosis was 16 times that of the whites, and that this situation represented a menace to the community at large.

The Rev. George E. Stevens read the list of questions which had been prepared for distribution to the Board of Education.

Mrs. Laura S. Edwards of the League of Women Voters presided.

Appeal by Mrs. Curtis

"As a representative of the Federated Clubs of Negro women of this city, who are awake to the conditions and vital needs of the Negro youth, as shown by recent surveys and reports, we bring to the School Board of St. Louis this petition—That the young women, who are to be teachers in the schools set aside for Colored children be given the advantages and opportunities that come from training in a first class Teachers' College.

"We hold there is no Teachers' College in St. Louis for Colored. We shall give facts to substantiate this statement by Superintendent of Mo.

"Upon recommendations made to the Board, June 14, 1921 and without doubt adopted, the name of the school was changed from Sumner Normal to Sumner Teachers' College, but it was changed in name only, as in reality, the same conditions exist as before the change.

In a report of the Acting Superintendent of Inst., June 14, 1921, among other things we find:

In order that the training of Colored teachers in the Sumner Normal Course may stand on an equality with the training for white teachers offered by the Harris Teachers' College, the following recommendations are made:

1. That the course for the training of Colored teachers for the kindergarten and the grades and the extension courses now offered to Colored teachers in service be collectively known as the Sumner Teachers' College and that, as in the case of the Harris Teachers' College Courses for the training of teachers for the Elementary Classes be called the Junior College and those for teachers in service the Senior College.

2. That the courses be offered and so organized that teachers may, by extension work in the regular and summer terms secure sufficient credit or the A. B. degree; and that this degree be conferred upon those who fulfill the same requirements as obtained for the A. B. degree from the Harris Teachers' College.

By Comparison

"We are especially concerned just now with that part known as the Junior College for the training of young women who are to be teachers

"The faculty of Sumner Teachers' College, is composed of men and women employed by this Board as High School Teachers and ranked as such. Do you feel that educators employed with one rank and required to do work of a higher rank, machinery is puzzling all day long. can and do feel that they are being treated fairly; and can or will give as splendid service, as if they were ranked properly and work of that rank were required? We think not.

"The supervision of this college is all High School supervision. Since St. Louis has an assistant superintendent, whose duty it is to supervise Harris Teachers' College, is there any good reason why Sumner Teachers' College should not have the same superintendent? Certainly one who is devoting his time entirely to Teachers' College work will be able to keep the two schools more nearly on a par than a High school supervisor.

"The Harris Teachers' College, and we refer to this college since the superintendent used it as a standard in his recommendations, belongs to the American Association of Colleges and the National Central Association of Teachers' Colleges and Secondary schools. Such membership is an inspiration to students, yet the students of Sumner Teachers' College have no such inspiration. Harris

Teachers' College is a State Teachers College, made so by the Board by conforming to a legislative act enacted in 1915. Sumner Teachers' College could become a State Teachers' College under the law, yet no such provision has been made. The Board, by taking advantage of the act, receives a regular appropriation from the State for Harris Teachers' College. This gives six splendidly equipped, accredited Teachers' Colleges in the state for white people, and not one for Negroes.

Lack of Facilities

"Library—Harris Teachers' College boasts of its splendidly equipped library with its 18,000 books and subscription to approximately fifty of the best scientific and educational magazines, and it is a room used for study purposes. The library at Sumner is a travesty, with its lack of books and magazines. Unless an encyclopedia has been placed there very recently, the one being used is of an edition thirty years old. Instead of a study room, it is a class room, and pupils can only study there when classes are being heard. It is a mockery and by this lack, teachers are hampered and pupils are dealt an injustice.

Space—When last we spoke here, we said the Normal was crowded into any available space. To overcome that, this year four of the best rooms on the second floor have been given to the girls in the Normal—but at the expense of High School pupils for whom they were built. Now instead of Normals being crowded anywhere, the High School pupils are going from one place to another seeking any unoccupied space. Some classes are being heard next to a machine shop where the machinery is buzzing all day long. You can imagine the grade of work that can be done under such conditions.

Laboratory—The laboratory at Sumner is a High School one, and was built for that purpose. Yet all the college work is done there with about one-tenth of the necessary equipment.

The opportunity for self-discipline is almost entirely absent. These young women training for teachers are not allowed the freedom that goes with such training, but are under the same discipline that all the High school pupils at Sumner are subject to, and as a result, they are not able to control large rooms of children, not having yet learned self control, and it is not their fault.

The cultural and professional atmosphere, so essential to proper training of teachers is lacking under the existing conditions at Sumner. There is disorder and unrest, and an underlying feeling of resentment.

The School for Observation is just like any other grade school in the city. In one grade in that school

this year, five inexperienced teachers have been tried out and just as many changes made. What think you is the professional advantage to those training for teachers to observe such work? There are no seventh and eighth grades in the Observation School, yet these young women are sent into those grades to teach.

"An answer to the question: Do these people want a Harris Teachers' College? No, they want a college up to the standard of that recognized by the school system of the city. One that gives to the teachers of the Colored children, the same courses of study equivalent in training and culture value as are given to the teachers of all other groups in the city. Lincoln was once asked how long a man's life ought to be. His reply—"Long enough to walk on," fits here. We want a college with legs of its own, long enough to be useful in doing its own work. They may not be legs as fine, nor as long as those that Harris Teachers' College is going on, but if they are of the proper construction and proportion, they will carry those who walk on them to the same goal of service and efficiency.

"A college, separate and distinct from Sumner High School, manned with its own faculty, giving equal, although not necessarily identical advantages and opportunities for the training of teachers in the Colored schools of St. Louis, is what the Negroes of this city want; and must have, if they are not denied, what just."

Ten Points Submitted by the Central School Patrons Association

To the Members of the Board of Education, St. Louis:

Presented by Central School Patrons Association at hearing under auspices of Educational Committee, League of Women Voters, April 23 1923:

According to the plans recently approved by the citizens at the polls St. Louis may come to be noted for physical attractions, commercial activities and material wealth; but her highest distinction and destiny linked with the right training of all her young, is in the keeping of the Board of Education. The Christian Church and Synagogue alones takes priority here. We know too that the problems connected with the schools of this great city, pressing for immediate attention are many and perplexing; but we assume nevertheless and are assured that the Board wants the honest co-operation of every section and group of citizens, and to know if the shoe pinches and where. It is in this spirit and with this confidence that we submit the following questions relative to the Colored schools of our city:

Education - 1923

Discussion

II

Question 1.

Are the splendid results of educational experience and science and the approved pedagogical method which distinguish our St. Louis school system fully and impartially allowed to the Colored schools of our city?

Question 2.

Does the Board realize how rapidly the Colored population is increasing and permanently so, the reasons for that increase and how it can be made an asset and not a menace to the city? In this connection note:

(1) There were 1400 more Colored pupils enrolled this year than last year.

(2) They are coming to St. Louis for liberty and security of life, for better schools for their children and for better wages and freedom from peonage.

(3) With foreign labor reduced will not these Negro Americans crowding in upon us be needed to do the rough work in line with the Bond Issue program to make St. Louis industrially prosperous and physically beautiful? They come with their families, should not their children have every educational opportunity.

Question 3

Does the Board realize the appalling congestion in the Colored schools? In some there are two distinct classes averaging 45 pupils to the class being taught simultaneously in the same room. Proper discipline is quite impossible and decorum is demoralized. Teachers are bewildered and overwhelmed by the mass of young soul stuff before them which under present conditions is beyond their reach to properly direct. In many instances they seem to be but marking time.

Question 4.

Why should so large a percentage of Colored parents as is now the case be forced to pay an enormous sum running into thousands of dollars annually for car fare in order to give their children a seventh and eighth grade education and nothing more?

Question 5

Until the Junior High School buildings are provided for our youth, may not the 7th and 8th grades now at Marshall School be placed back in the grade schools especially those east of Grand Ave? Would not the use of portables or the transforming of dwellings at or near these grade schools be a just and speedy though temporary way to meet this situation?

Question 6

Does the Board realize that this question is bigger even than the enormous financial burden on these parents? The greatest bulk of Negro

school population lives east of Grand Avenue. Note the following:

(1) This is the most rapidly increasing group and from the nature of the case will remain so.

(2) This group is least able to pay car fare and as a result, many of the children east of Grand Avenue go no farther than the sixth grade.

(3) Of the three thousand families which the Provident Association helped last year one thousand was colored; and though the Negro population is one tenth of the general population the dependents upon public charity was one third. This group east of Grand Avenue containing many of the best and most prosperous Negro families; but this group also furnished all these dependents upon public charity and are expected to pay this enormous car fare referred to.

(4) The juvenile court reports will show that there is an abnormal amount of delinquency from this group. Why not? Mothers in many instances are out at work all day. With schooling stopped at sixth grade or with discipline lax, coupled with long periods on the streets or on the cars, self restraint is reduced and delinquency easily follows.

Question No. 7

Is not the Summer Normal course far below our St. Louis standard? Why should Negro teachers be trained in a situation which is not conducive to the development in them of initiative, self-direction and rich personality as is now the case? Why should the proper observation of school facilities be so rudimentary? Why should Normal school worthy of the name be denied our Colored teachers in training for their life work?

Question 8

Could not the Superintendent of Education work out a plan whereby a normal college with its own picked faculty and model school of practice could be established in some grade school building as at Marshall, properly equipped and where the supervising officer of Harris Teachers College would have general supervision of this school for Colored teachers? Would not such an arrangement standardize our normal course eliminate present defects and stop the process of deterioration now on? Harris College splendidly manned and equipped with its fine extension courses and credits is known the country over; but that means nothing to our teachers. However well trained and conscientious our Normal instructors be they cannot do under existing conditions what they ought to do in training teachers

for their work.

Question 9

As regards the new lot east of Grand Avenue which the Board recently purchased, since it is large enough could there not be built, on it both a senior and a junior high school, physically one, providing the junior high idea becomes a permanent part of our St. Louis system? A similar arrangement could be made for all those living west of Grand Avenue at Summer which could remain as it is a senior high school and have the junior high added. Some such arrangement would meet the educational needs of the Colored population for many years to come.

Question 10

Would it not quiet a great deal of the natural unrest in the minds of the Colored people and strengthen their confidence in the justice and impartial and liberal purpose of the Board as to their schools if the Board would give them a clear candid statement as to their plans and program in general and in particular what is to be built upon this lot east of Grand Avenue so that we may have some idea when relief will come.

It is earnestly hoped that the Board of Education will not think that we come in any spirit of censure or mere dictation to make the suggestions in the above questions. We know that the Supt., his assistants and the Board are the experts and bear the responsibilities as to the public schools. But sometimes, necessity and pressure will give an insight to the laymen whose suggestions may be of value to those in charge here at headquarters. Where there is a persistent unrest is it not well for the Board to carefully consider whether there are real grounds for that unrest?

Respectfully submitted,

The Central School Patrons Association,

Geo. E. Stevens, Chairman.

In attendance at the national training school sessions at the branch building are: Mrs. Della K. Dillon, McKeesport, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, Cincinnati, O., Miss Estelle Fitzgerald, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Alice Foster, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Amy Hall, Kansas City, Kansas; Miss Fattie Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Laura McFall, Richmond, Va., Miss Edna M. Stratton, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Mattie D. Young, St. Louis (Mo.) and Miss Marion Smith, Youngstown, Ohio.

Instructors include Miss Eva D. Bowles, New York, national administrator for Colored work in cities; Miss Anna Scott, personnel director of the national office; Miss Vansant Jenkins, national girl reserve secretary;

Dr. Sara Brown of the national association health education department and Miss Almyra Holmes of the national religious educational department.

The training school with headquarters in Dayton covers representatives from 11 states and is preliminary in the annual summer conference of prospective association workers in New York.

Members and faculty of the training course visited the shrine of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, where a short ceremonial was held. Mrs. Matilda Dunbar, mother of the poet was with them. A beautiful floral tribute was placed upon the grave in loving memory and appreciation.

TRAINING SCHOOL HEADS IN CONFERENCE AT NASHVILLE

Nashville, Tenn., April 27.—An educational conference of training school principals and supervisors of Kentucky and Tennessee, held at the Tennessee A. & I. State Normal, of which Prof. W. J. Hale is president, adjourned April 19, having been one of the most important and instructive meetings ever held at the institution.

The conference was called by Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the Slater board and Anna T. Jeanes fund, for the purpose of hearing reports of the work of teachers in the rural schools of Tennessee and Kentucky and to note the progress they have made in the past four years. The reports revealed a miraculous change in the size and type of school buildings, the qualification of teachers, the attendance of students and, above all, the growing change in the attitude of the white race in favor of Negro education.

Attending the sessions were the following: Dr. Francis Shepardson, secretary to Julius Rosenwald, president of the Sears-Roebuck company of Chicago; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, chairman of the general board of education, New York; Dr. Thorklson, member of the general education board; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Southern College Y. M. C. A.; Hon. J. C. Napier; Hon. P. L. Harned, commissioner of education of Tennessee; Hon. J. B. Brown, ex-superintendent of education; Dr. B. C. Caldwell and W. T. B. Williams, agents for the Slater board; Jackson Davis, agent for the general education board; Prof. W. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute; Prof. S. L. Smith, director of Rosenwald work in the South; Prof. O. H. Bernard, state supervisor, and Mayor Easterly of Brownsville, Tenn.

Every training school in the two states was represented and more than 50 supervisors, representing as many counties, were present.

SKILLED TRADES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Booker T. Washington was a far-seeing man. We make this statement without reservation. His ideas were far in advance of white people as well as members of his own race. This great educator was a pioneer of industrial education in this country. His worth will be appreciated more and more as time rolls on. Local newspapers tell us the building employers, labor unions and Board of Education have joined in a big movement to teach industrial education in the city schools. It is thought such a plan will develop an apprentice system that will meet the needs of the building trades.

Miss Mary K. Coleman, executive secretary of the Apprenticeship Commission of the New York Building Congress, says there are in New York 200,000 working boys and girls who leave school between the ages of 14 and 16 without definite guidance or counsel at a time when it is needed most.

"They are not fitted for any trade or occupation," she says, "and are virtually committed to a life of drudgery. They shift from one job out of them, and into others almost without end. Some of them have as many as ten jobs in a few years. The first sign they see calling for 'Boy Wanted' or 'Girl Wanted' finds them applying. If a boy starts at one of these jobs he finds out sooner or later he is seeking a man's wages but only fit to fill a boy's job."

"And remember there is a shortage of skilled mechanics in the building industry—a shortage growing daily more serious. In the past we have recruited our skilled mechanics from Northern and Western Europe, in countries where industrial education has been established. During the last five or ten years the trend of immigration has been from Eastern and Southern Europe. In these countries there has never been an industrial education system, and consequently the immigrants are of the unskilled labor type."

"The Board of Education is co-operating with us to the utmost and has set aside a fund for the current fiscal year to be used for teachers' salaries. The course of study was outlined by a specialist of each trade and includes technical training which cannot be received on the job. It will be given in all the apprentice classes throughout the city. Regardless of what school the boy attends,

he will receive the same course of instruction."

THE AGE assumes that with the Board of Education appropriating the city's money to further a praiseworthy undertaking of this kind the colored student will be given the same training as the white student, and that an understanding is reached with the leading employers and labor unions under this new apprentice system for the colored lad to be given the same opportunity to earn a livelihood as his white classmates. If colored and white boys can learn side by side, surely there should be no objection to permitting them to earn their daily bread side by side.

Foreigners, Indians and Negroes

Our work among the Foreigners, Indians and Negroes is meeting with most gratifying success. We need greatly to enlarge this work both in the number of workers and in better equipment. Three years ago we purposed erecting a splendid school building for our Mexican work in El Paso, Texas, but the delay in our receipts made that impossible. With a suitable building we could soon have five hundred pupils, reaching not only the Mexican population in Texas and New Mexico but far into Old Mexico and thus prove an evangelizing agency in that Republic. We need a score of chapels for our Mexican work in Texas alone. The foreign population in Louisiana and other sections of our territory call piteously for help.

The Indians. While not numerous, command our special sympathy in view of their peculiar claims upon us.

The Negroes. Our work among the Negroes has been signally blessed, limited primarily by our lack of funds. The nine millions of them in our midst affect us more vitally than any hundred millions of people elsewhere. We shall be unfaithful to them, to our better selves and to our Lord if we do not come to their help in a larger way. The Board plans the enlargement of this work as soon as our funds will justify.

Backward Louisiana

SIR: As a visitor in Baton Rouge this June, I had occasion to use the library of the Louisiana State University. I borrowed Karl Marx's Capitalistic Production and Thorstein Veblen's The Theory of the Leisure Class. It was with dismay that I noted the lack of attention given such works. There was but one copy of each in the library yet the former, placed in circulation in January 1917, had been borrowed but three times, and the latter, placed in circulation in February, 1918, had never been borrowed.

What are our institutions of higher learning teaching, what are the professors and instructors connected with them doing, when books of this nature are not read and studied?

The boys of the university play jazz music, handle rifles and perform military drills with great skill and alacrity; the girls use the lip stick with facility; but if any knowledge of the right kind is dispensed at this institution it surely can't be along the social sciences.

Probably the agricultural studies displace them. At any rate, let us hope that when the new state university is built, for which the state has already appropriated \$7,000,000, some-

thing will be done towards fostering a greater knowledge of the social sciences.

VICTOR G. GOUGH.

New York City.

NEGRO COLLEGE WOMEN of America have organized a National Association of Negro College Women, including in its numbers graduates from Oberlin, Smith, Cornell, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Ohio State, Michigan, Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago, as well as graduates of the best known Negro schools. The purpose of the association is primarily educational. In the North, effort will be directed toward helping to keep Negro children in school for longer periods than is now the general rule; and in the South the association will work for better educational facilities for Negroes. The address of the association will be 1815 Thirteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOLMES PLEADS FOR EDUCATION OF DIXIE NEGROES

Windsor, Ont., August 19.—(Special.)—The ten-day campaign opened in this section to raise funds for the Holmes Institute closed Monday afternoon, Rev. B. R. Holmes, president, delivering three addresses, covering every phase of the work of the institute.

Holmes made his final remarks in Bethel A. M. E. church in Detroit Sunday night to more than 4,000 people.

"The churches of America are spending too much money in erecting fine churches when two-thirds of the amount spent would answer for the same purpose and the rest could be used for building homes for old, unfortunate members of the church who are suffering for the necessities of life," he said. "The race is in need of more consecrated ministers than it is of fine and expensive churches."

"The laws in this section are such that Sunday does not seem different from any other day in the week. There is a great contrast between the laws in the south and those in the west and east in the observance of Sunday. The environments of the south are far superior to those in the north or east, helping to make men and women better fathers and mothers."

Rev. M. C. Wright, pastor of Ebenezer, and J. Gomez, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, made strong appeals for the education of the negroes in the south.

DR. BUTTRICK SPEAKER AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—Dr. Wallace Buttrick of New York, chairman of the General Education Board, spoke recently at Hampton Institute concerning the valuable educational training which he had received as a boy in a small farming village of Northern New York State. Doctor Buttrick vividly described the educational experiences which he received through the farming and industrial activities of the life about him and stressed the importance of "going to school to the whole community."

NEGRO EDUCATION AND CULTURE

By JOHN O. GARRETT, B. S. C. E. M. E. I.

When Booker T. Washington said the sun never moves; that it was the earth that revolves. Then the other student questioned Noah and the Ark, acclaiming that according to the biblical measurement and the load taken on board by Noah by the law of buoyancy the load had exceeded the Ark's capacity and so it would not float, but would sink. In the meantime not a word was said by the learned D.D. in answer to the question. He simply sent one of his deacons out the back for the police, who summoned the students and charged them with disturbing a holy meeting, and the judge fined them each five dollars.

When we have learned scientific and artistic trades that are relative to agriculture which human beings depend on for a certain amount of food, clothing, photography, drugs, etc.; and animal oils, meats, wool, bones, feathers, etc.; scientific fishing for cloaks can cover themselves in ignorance. The height of their ignorance is reached as acclaimed and they cherish the idea that God curses human economic strength. Iron and copper are inevitable in progress. Even bridges, railroads, steamships, tools, that is true then each medical man and nurse defies the will of God when they try to cure ills, and hospitals and squared and cubed ourselves since the Metal Age, about 6000 years ago, against God's will instead of houses of manufacturing textiles and engineering. "Johnson" says, we they try to cure ills, and hospitals and squared and cubed ourselves since the Metal Age, about 6000 years ago, against God's will instead of houses of manufacturing textiles and engineering. This is only one of the many faulty leaks in Christianity. Some of the teachings they have taught the Negro have caused him to place all his ambition beyond the race. Real religions and science should agree, but don't. An industrial artisan or scientist has about as much chance around classical dogma as a woman has in the fishing season. It appears as if Christendom was ever aimed and sighted right at the black man, and manufactured to keep him in darkness, and Negro clergymen are which the classical Bourbon's destroy their messengers of this Stone Age as they did Persepolis, Rome, and Carthage. Statistics have proven that we shall be washed whiter than snow, and given white robes and honey and sleep eight hours, and study or recreation 100 per cent. proof wines, when we ate eight hours a day are in a minority among thugs, criminals and degenerates. Still our classical leaders and idleness rather than thinking and acting men do very little to enhance our boys ing constructively in our economic towards applied science and arts and earthly advancement.

Then, and not until then, shall the Negro be on the right road to happiness and social recognition among men. Trade men have ever been the pioneers in human endeavor, ever aimed and sighted right at the black man, and manufactured to keep him in darkness, and Negro clergymen are which the classical Bourbon's destroy their messengers of this Stone Age as they did Persepolis, Rome, and Carthage. Statistics have proven that we shall be washed whiter than snow, and given white robes and honey and sleep eight hours, and study or recreation 100 per cent. proof wines, when we ate eight hours a day are in a minority among thugs, criminals and degenerates. Still our classical leaders and idleness rather than thinking and acting men do very little to enhance our boys ing constructively in our economic towards applied science and arts and earthly advancement.

Here is an illustration that sounds like blue fiction. A couple of students engineer I was much more thriving, in engineering went to a church where one parson spoke on Joshua stopping among my people." He also concluded the sun, and, another on Noah's Ark, that he received very little philanthropic help when studying engineering, one of the students arose and questioned the subject of Joshua stopping the sun, and went on to say that and he went on to explain how he

Discussion of



was harassed while employed as mechanical engineer by the Armour Packing Co., and after changing to Bethlehem Steel Co., was practically forced to take up medicine, and was given a scholarship at Yale by Schwab, his employer.

Lieut. Harper, A.B., now a government student of electrical engineering at Cooper Union, was told many times by the dean of that department that there were no fields for him in electricity, and that he had better take up theology, and Harper flatly refused, saying, "I am old enough to know what I want, and if there is anything in this field for the white man, then I'll find it, too." They said he was crazy, and sent him to the mad house and revoked his scholarship.

Again Dr. James R. Austin, D.Sc., Mine E., says while in South Africa as a mining engineer he was not allowed colored servants even; they gave him white ones, and his technical books were guarded like a mint.

S. D. Bernard, B. S. trader, says: "Because I told my people the real price of their produce in the West Indies the British Government blocked me in exporting them to America."

Prof. Roy D. Irby, A.B., M.S., Chem. E., Ph.B., says that as a chemical engineer in the government arsenal after the war was over, they tried to poison him with the very same gas that he assisted in perfecting.

And Mr. Caleb Anthony, an African M. E. fellow of the Royal Society, a mechanical engineer, who boasts of knowing no other science of arts than gun gun, formerly employed at Vickers' Arsenal, in England, as gun engineer or designer, when requested by his sweet little Georgia wife to take her to his home and live, he said: "Honey, are you tired of me already?" However, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are preparing to leave for Africa, but not his home. After showing me a few tractors and plows, I asked him whether he intended making guns with them. He retaliated abruptly by saying: "I am going to Liberia to farm." This only goes to show the solid front that the whites put up against Negroes who try to enter the field of production and distribution. Our white brothers don't seem to care or to be interested in how much we advance industrially, but stand in the pathway and block the Negro's advancement productively. Still he calls us brother in divinity and humanity, and the thing that makes us human is our reasoning faculty, and they deny us the use of it. How can a part of a whole antagonize the whole and conscientiously suc-

ceed?

Had Dr. BuBois studied in Massachusetts Institute instead of Harvard we could rank him among men like Col. Young, M.S., C.E., or Falkner, A.M., M.E., or Damond, A.B., C.E., B.S., E.E., Ph.B. Of course, these degrees are not given away like classical ones, by writing a thesis on Jonah swallowing a whale, or on how to poll two votes with one citizen, or featuring a washerwoman as a debutante, nor sculpturing or painting a man that conducts bucket shop brothels or playing the "Lost Chord" on a one-string violin, or how to hand out catarrh pills, or who wrote "Vanity Fair, and what horse won the Derby, who played the leading role in the "Sheik of Araby," what pugilist holds the belt, or how to stand off a "T" on a golf course, or how to handle a pair of crooked dice and marked cards, or have seven women and keep them apart. We can really see that the classical side of science and arts is harmless. They can't scientifically build a railroad, steamship, bridge, road house, automobile machinery, ammunition, guns, submarines, airplanes, factory or mine, fish, ranch, farm, on a practical economic measure.

Natural laws created and govern the universe in which we live, and is responsible for its contamination. While civil law, which our colored men goes balmy over, simply tries to protect property, personal and real. As a matter of fact, the Negro has no property personal nor real. So the Negro who studies law has the bull by the tail. It is pitiful how we have been misled educationally. Our white brothers never did want the Negro to know the right way to advance.

Experience has taught us that we possess nothing as a race or nation until we have sufficient military power, and without it law and order property sinks down into oblivion and to have it means work and study along practical scientific lines. These classical professions like law, music, theology, medicine are non-productive and men who possess them are parasites on the working community. And they tend to be united in the cause and joined in holy bonds to fool and rob the laymen.

An eminent physician in an article says the death rate of the Negroes is greater than the whites of America, and need more doctors. The ills the Negro is dying with are not those that medicine can cure. It is an economic ill, production is its only cure, to add more M. D.'s only makes things worse. More parasites to feed.

But the most characteristic parasites are the gang of political leaders of political economists who boast of placing the Negro economic status in civilization on a fixed basis. Among the most noted are Mr. Randolph, the Socialist dreamer, who acclaimed that if all the Negroes vote the Socialist in power they will split or divide all the nation's wealth equally. That sounds good, but it is as practical as turning pure steam into corn whiskey. Mr. James Johnson, the Republican poet, whose emotional prose gets the Negro rather sympathetic through attributing the freedom of the Negro to the Republican party. Oho! that poetic command. Give us your vote. You owe us a moral obligation. Meanwhile these so-called leaders look at Harlem cross-eyed. The election district seems zig-zag, so much so that a Negro Congressman has got as much chance of being elected as he would have of baking potatoes in a volcano.

Our Harlem factory district is slipping downtown gradually. Our cute little post office is now big enough for a phone booth. Rent profiteering is getting better; colored tenants are still paying double what former white tenants paid.

The writer does not intend this article to be pessimistic, but rather optimistic. Not destructive, but constructive and elevating in as much as we are aware of the fact that humanity doesn't appreciate truth so much as bunk. Nevertheless truth is the only foundation in conflict or danger. Sometimes the most noblest who possesses discord in truth sink down into the depths of insignificance or Hell where failure keeps the gate. While the most humblest who is in harmony with that infinite fortune of power and knowledge or omnipotence knows and initiates the truth, arise to the zenith of Heaven or higher things where success keeps the gate.

MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH OCTOBER 20, 1923 INFLUENCE OF CHURCH INSTITUTE SCHOOL

DEAN LATHROP writes of a visit to St. Paul's, Lawrence-Va., one of the negro industrial schools under the direction of the American Church Institute for Negroes:

"While I was at St. Paul's School at the conference of negro workers, I had a chance to meet the sheriff of the county. He was an interesting old gentleman, a typical southerner, sheriff for fifty years of Brunswick County. I asked him about the effect of the school on the colored people. He said that it had changed the conditions very much for the better. Any negro who has received a diploma for graduation from St. Paul's School can be counted on as a law abiding and a useful member of society. "For a radius of fifty miles," he said, "you can see the result. There are negroes owning

SOUTHERN NEGRO EDUCATION.

The Charlotte (N. C.) News is authority for the statement "that white churches last year spent \$2,600,000 for Negro education." A report from Natchez, Miss., is that, in spite of the migration, the opening of the Negro schools there show no falling off in attendance and that school teachers report increased interest in education.

Professor Lawrence Jones, ex-lowan, founder and principal of the Piney Woods School, Braxton, Miss., some time called the "Little Tuskegee," is reported by Herschell Brickell in the New York Post as having built up his school to an attendance of more than 300 students; several substantial buildings were erected by student labor, 1,500 acres of land and forty head of live stock is owned by the school. The Presbyterian Church at Louisville, Ky., has been successful in building up a trade school for colored children there.

Reports of educational advancement in the south is important in determining what our people are capable of doing along those lines. There are thousands of us who do not like the idea of manual training alone. This is perhaps due to lack of knowledge of either the cause or effect of our manual training schools.

Any national progress we make will be founded, in the future as it has been in the past, on actual dollars and cents, and there is not a Negro owned fortune in existence that has not been built on the earning power of members of our own race. Every one of our homes, schools, churches, business enterprises or what not merely represents the tax-paying, cash-earning capacity of the race. 11-2-23

And the Negro who can earn with his hands is the foundation upon which all our success has been built. Without our best brains, best training, highest ideals of citizenship, most worth-while ambitions would mean nothing.

And segregation and divisions of American citizenship on a basis of race is bad. Being practically unsound, time will remove it from American life or there will cease to be an American life, but for now, and probably during the lives of our children's children, proscription of Negroes will be a part of the white man's policy.

During that period unavoidable conditions will force us to weigh in the light of its importance the training of southern Negro youth along lines similar to those laid down by Booker T. Washington.

and working farms and living useful and law-abiding lives. In Brunswick County, for instance, today there are 1,100 negro land owners owning their farms, besides the number who are still paying for their land." The negroes in that county own one-seventh of the land and are paying \$15,000 annually in taxes. Twenty-five years ago the real and personal property of the negroes was valued at \$50,000. Today it amounts to \$780,000.

The ruins of the old slave quarters are still standing on the land owned by St. Paul's School, and I met a negro who was a slave on that plantation. It was interesting to realize that the same fields that the negro slaves tilled a life-time ago are

now being worked by negro boys and men who are learning how to be farm owners. St. Paul's is doing a practical work of inestimable help to the colored people of that part of the world.

Some Things the White Folks Ought to Know About the Georgia Legislature

The State of Georgia can no more reach its proper place among the galaxy of progressive states of the Union, with half of the population educated and the other half ignorant, than the Nation could survive half free and half slave. And the masses of white folks ought to know that the program of the present legislature and its predecessors has been to educate the white youth and keep the black youth in ignorance and poverty.

Migration is largely based upon the negligence of the state to do its duty economically by its black citizens. The black man in Georgia is in a position where he has no rest lies very largely in the educational advantages provided for the white people. Educational advantages, improved housing conditions and wages above a living level form the background for that satisfaction of mind that makes for economic success. And until the constituted authorities take into consideration the development of the Negro as an economic factor, rather than a liability, the South is going to have not only unsettled labor conditions, but a depreciation annually in the economic welfare of our section.

A dependent class of labor is an asset, and not a liability and the government owes it to its own perpetuity to treat the treatment of labor as will develop the asset each year. The white man must grow large enough in soul and broad enough in Christianity to accord the Negro laborer the same treatment that he has in the back of his head for the white immigrant that he hopes to import from the northwest and from Europe. He must prove his faith in his boasted inherent superiority by according his black brother an equal opportunity with him in the trades, in the field, in the schools, in the church and in politics; he must show his faith in himself by helping the Negro industrially, economically and politically; and conceding the Negro every right that he reserves for himself. In fact, practice the principles of social justice as established by Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, and take unto himself no advantage or right that he does not concede every other man.

This leads us up to a few specifications:

1. Do the white folks really know how little the state does for the education of its black people?
2. Do the white folks know that the appropriation bill now pending before the General Assembly carries only \$25,000 for the higher education of the Negro, including his industrial, mechanical and agricultural equipment?
3. Do the white folks know that the same bill carries \$322,000 for the higher education of the white youths of the state?
4. Do the white folks know that the federal government gives to the state annually \$282,714.26 from the Smith-Lever Fund, and that the state matches that fund \$100,000 annually, bringing the total up to \$382,714.26 for the agricultural education of all the people, and that all of it is spent for white education and not a cent for black education?
5. Do the white folks know this is mean, miserly, unchristian and violative of the sacred trust by which the state obtains this money from the federal government?
6. Do the white folks know that, in addition to the \$531,957.26 spent for the college education of the whites, \$180,000 is spent on the twelve district agricultural schools for whites, against nothing for the blacks?
7. Do the white folks know that the legislature provides for the education of white lawyers, doctors and school teachers, and does nothing for black lawyers, doctors and school teachers?
8. Do the white folks know that the legislature spends at Milledgeville, Valdosta, Bowdon and Dalton \$195,000 annually for white girls, and nothing for black girls?
9. Do our white friends know that the legislature spends \$6,000 annually for teachers' summer school for whites, and nothing for black teachers; and \$61,000 for vocational and rehabilitation education for whites, and nothing for the blacks?
10. Do the white folks know that when the Negro asks for economic advantages he means more opportunities in the fields, in the shops and on the public highways to earn meat and bread; better school houses, better housing conditions on the farms and in the cities; better class of teachers and better pay for them, and better protection of the law?

(Signed)

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, Editor.

NEURO EDUCATION IN N. CAROLINA equipment it is already far ahead and in required standards of efficiency for teaching far fairer than that of most Southern States and bids fair to be fairer still.

The State Teachers Association.

But now briefly to the State Teachers Association. This was indeed an inspiring, instructive and business-like gathering of Negro educators. The enrollment, while yet incomplete, gives an attendance of more than a thousand and an annual enrollment of more than two thousand Negro teachers. The program was, all told, very systematic and successfully carried out. Among the prominent speakers were the Governor, State Superintendent of Education, State President of the Whitaker Teachers Assembly, Dr. Dillard of the National department to look after the interest and development of her Negro schools? They relate to these various departments to mingle with such a group of enthusiastic workers awakens in one new hope aspirations for the race.

But What of Georgia?

Yet through it all my heart was pained when I thought of dear old Georgia with its marvelous resources and possibilities yet untouched, unexplored or undeveloped. Why can't Georgia have more than a bare dozen or more schools doing high school work under state supervision with a possible one accredited high school? Why cannot she also have more Rosenwald schools with higher standards and salaries for teachers? Why can't she have some James and Slater Funds and others. There were also sectional meetings for college, vocational and elementary school, vocational and elementary workers with live speakers and live subjects bearing on methods and problems a

Schools?

With the information and inspiration gained here, I stand more ready than ever before to join in a movement looking toward the bringing about of these results of any others that may improve the present deplorable and shameful condition that now exist in our state.

K. D. REDDICK, Principal,
Wilkesboro Colored High School

Some Things the White Folks Ought to Know About the Georgia Legislature

The State of Georgia can no more reach its proper place among the galaxy of progressive states of the Union, with half of the population educated and the other half ignorant, than the Nation could survive half free and half slave. And the masses of white folks ought to know that the program of the present legislature and its predecessors has been to educate the white youth and keep the black youth in ignorance and poverty.

Migration is largely based upon the negligence of the state to do its duty economically by its black citizens. The background upon which the economic success of a people rests lies very largely in the educational advantages provided for that people. Educational advantages, improved housing conditions and wages above a living level form the background for that satisfaction of mind that makes for economic success. And until the constituted authorities take into consideration the development of the Negro as an economic factor, rather than a liability, the South is going to have not only unsettled labor conditions, but a depreciation annually in the economic welfare of our section.

A dependable class of labor is an asset, and not a liability and the government owes it to its own perpetuity. Such treatment of labor as will develop the asset each year. The white man must grow large enough in soul and broad enough in Christianity to accord the Negro laborer the same treatment that he has in the back of his head for the white immigrant that he hopes to import from the northwest and from Europe. He must prove his faith in his boasted inherent superiority by according his black brother an equal opportunity with him in the trades, in the field, in the schools, in the church and in politics; he must show his faith in himself by helping the Negro industrially, economically and politically; and conceding the Negro every right that he reserves for himself. In fact, practice the principles of social justice as established by Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, and take unto himself no advantage or right that he does not concede every other man.

This leads us up to a few specifications:

1. Do the white folks really know how little the state does for the education of its black people?
2. Do the white folks know that the appropriation bill now pending before the General Assembly carries only \$25,000 for the higher education of the Negro, including his industrial, mechanical and agricultural equipment?
3. Do the white folks know that the same bill carries \$322,000 for the higher education of the white youths of the state?
4. Do the white folks know that the federal government gives to the state annually \$282,714.26 from the Smith-Lever Fund, and that the state matches that fund \$100,000 annually, bringing the total up to \$382,714.26 for the agricultural education of all the people, and that all of it is spent for white education and not a cent for black education?
5. Do the white folks know this is mean, miserly, unchristian and violative of the sacred trust by which the state obtains this money from the federal government?
6. Do the white folks know that, in addition to the \$531,957.26 spent for the college education of the whites, \$180,000 is spent on the twelve district agricultural schools for whites, against nothing for the blacks?
7. Do the white folks know that the legislature provides for the education of white lawyers, doctors and school teachers, and does nothing for black lawyers, doctors and school teachers?
8. Do the white folks know that the legislature spends at Milledgeville, Valdosta, Bowdon and Dalton \$195,000 annually for white girls, and nothing for black girls?
9. Do our white friends know that the legislature spends \$6,000 annually for teachers' summer school for whites, and nothing for black teachers; and \$61,000 for vocational and rehabilitation education for whites, and nothing for the blacks?
10. Do the white folks know that when the Negro asks for economic advantages he means more opportunities in the fields, in the shops and on the public highways to earn meat and bread; better school houses, better housing conditions on the farms and in the cities; better class of teachers and better pay for them, and better protection of the law?

(Signed)

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, Editor.

NEED FOR EDUCATION IN N. CAROLINA. Equipment it is already far ahead and therefore in favor of the white teachers, is required standards of efficiency for teachers far better than that of most Southern States and bids fair to be fairer still. But now briefly to the State Teachers Association. This was indeed an inspiring, when I thought of dear old Georgia with its aspirations for the race. But what of Georgia? Yet through it all my heart was pained by the thought of the state with its marvelous resources and possibilities yet unexplored or undeveloped. Georgia has more than a bar of any others that may improve the present deplorable and shameful condition now exist in our state. K. D. REDDICK, Principal, Milledgeville Colored High School.

Some Facts and Figures. But first I wish to give some facts and figures connected with the State Department of Education. The program was, all told, very systematic and successfully carried out one accredited high school? Why? Suffice it to say that all the in-the-state capital nine Negro school off-the Governor, State Superintendent of schools with higher standards and salaries. Information thus far gained indicates that such as supervisor of high schools, Education, State President of the White Teachers? Why can't she have some North Carolina is far ahead of Georgia in its of vocational training, etc. The state, times and Slater Funds and others. Their national department to look after the in or any of our other Southern States in its of Negro education a uniform system of education with are also sectional meetings for college and development of her Negro attitude toward and support of Negro education a uniform system of education with are also sectional meetings for college and development of her Negro in both elementary and high school uniform standards of requirement for high school, vocational and elementary branches. In general facilities for poor white and colored teachers. The salary of teachers with live speakers and live school work such as buildings and others, while present discrimination exists bearing on methods and problems a

Education, — Discussions of, — 1923

See Also: Common Schools, Condition of
Common Schools, Improvement of
Labor

Race Problem, United States

Racial Consciousness.

Education - 1923.
High Schools.

Georgia.

ROME GA

NOV 9 - 1923

Breaking Ground for Building at Negro Industrial School

Ground is being graded for the Rome High and Industrial School, a negro institution, and Contractor W. B. Broach has been given the plans for the new school, to make a bid on it. The grading is being done by the county.

This new school is provided for by a fund made up by Romans, the Board of Education and a public fund, and when the new building is constructed it will be second to none in its class in this section of the South.

Rev. J. H. Gadson is at the head of this school. He has worked many years with it and now has a creditable institution, but with the new building he will be able to widen his scope and do an even greater work than he is now doing.

Education — 1923.

Arkansas.

Illiteracy.

The War on Illiteracy.

Commercial Appeal
The resolution adopted at the closing session in Little Rock of the conference on illiteracy declaring war upon illiteracy in the southern states is a call to arms that should be answered by all the forces bent upon the upbuilding of this section of the country. The South has been burdened in the statistics of literacy by a race that something over a half century ago was in slavery. During the years that have intervened since the closing of the Civil War much has been done in the way of educating the negro. In fact, considering the condition of the southern states after that exhausting conflict, it is nothing short of wonderful what has been accomplished towards making a subject race independent and competent.

But all that the leaders of the South desire in making all elements of the people here self sufficient in the attainment of their needs has not been accomplished either for the negro or for some of the backward white people in the remote and isolated sections of the southland. The education of these elements remains a sacred charge upon the other people of the south. It is not a question of establishing a fine record in the national statistics on education by the making of the population of the South 100 per cent literate. That of course is a desirable thing. But it is much more important for the attainment of the wonderful future that lies ahead of the South that all of its people be made fit and anxious agents in such attainment.

The best and most profitable investment that any government, whether it be national, state or municipal, can make is in the training of the minds of its people. By a real education of the head and hand and heart the untold wastes caused not only by inefficiency but also by crime can be very much reduced. At the same time the development of efficiency will bring in returns that increase in an expanding ratio with such development. A nation or section that is part illiterate is a nation or a section that is enforcing an unfair and unjust burden on the part that is literate.

The slogan of no illiteracy in the south by 1930 is one that can and will command the support of all ele-

ments who realize that no people can reach their highest prosperity and happiness until they are able to bring to the task their highest powers.

Education — 1923

Illiteracy

ILLITERACY MEET WILL OPEN TODAY

Ph. Marion Smith
Southern States Conference to Re-
main in Session Two Days
Delegates from 14 Southern states
to the Illiteracy Conference of South-
ern States began arriving yesterday,
and it is estimated that between 300
and 400 will be present at the opening
session at the Hotel Marion at 10 o'-
clock this morning. Among the dele-
gates will be numbered some of the
most distinguished educators in the
United States. The sessions will con-
tinue over two days with morning and
afternoon sessions both days and a
night meeting tonight.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Frank-
fort, Ky., conference chairman, will de-
liver her annual address at the High
School auditorium tonight, and other
speakers at tonight's session, which is
open to the public include the presi-
dent of the National Educational As-
sociation, the United States commis-
sioner of education and Mrs. Margaret
Hill McCarter of Topeka, Kans.,
author and club woman.

The program for today follows:

Invocation, Dr. Hay Watson Smith,
pastor Second Presbyterian church,
Little Rock; community singing led
by Miss Sarah Yancey Cline, supervi-
sor of music, city schools, Little Rock
"The Advantage of an Illiteracy Con-
ference to the Hostess City." R. C.
Hall, superintendent of schools, Little
Rock; "Should Little Rock Find Her-
self Without an Illiterate What It
Would Mean to the City," Mayor
Brickhouse; "What May It Profit Edu-
cation in General to Redeem the Illite-
rates," A. B. Hill, state superinten-
dent public instruction; "Can the State
Afford to Have Illiterates." Gover-
nor McRae; "The New South When
Free From Illiteracy," Mrs. Lee
Joseph, president Texas Federation
Women's Clubs, San Antonio; annual
address of conference chairman, Mrs.
Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky.

Afternoon, 2 O'Clock

"Facing the Facts as a First Meas-
ure in Fighting Illiteracy." Dr. E. L.
Stephens, president Southwestern
Louisiana Industrial Institute, La-
fayette; "The Challenge of Illiteracy

to the American Legion." O. I. Boden-
hamer, state commander American
Legion of Arkansas Eldorado; "The
Part of the State Federation of
Women's Clubs in Combating Illiter-
acy," Mrs. Edwin Bevins, president
Arkansas Federation Women's Clubs,
Helena; "What tthe State Teachers'
Association May Do Toward the Re-
moval of Illiteracy," J. W. Provine,
president Mississippi Educational As-
sociation, Clinton; "How the Removal
of Illiteracy from the Community
May Affect the Teacher," W. J. Craig,
president Kentucky Educational As-
sociation Bowling Green; "State Nor-
mal Schools and Teachers' Colleges in
the Field of Adult Education," T. J.
Coates, president Eastern Kentucky
State Teachers' College, Richmond; "A
State Program of Adult Education"
J. H. Hope, state superintendent of
education of South Carolina, Columbia

Night Session, 8 O'Clock

"Adult Illiteracy as Viewed by the
National Education Association." Wil-
liam B. Owen, president National Edu-
cation Association, Chicago, Ill.:
"Should the United States Government
Help to Free the Nation's Illiterates,"
John T. Tigert, United States commi-
ssioner of education, Washington, D. C.
"Our Defrauded Americans and What
Is Due Them," Margaret Hill McCar-
ter, author and club woman, Topeka
Kans., annual address, Mrs. Cora Wil-
son Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA PA N AMER
DECEMBER 30, 1923

A Correction

TO THE EDITOR—Tuskegee's secre-
tary recently stated in the press that
in the United States "nearly 2,000,000
negro children of school age never
see the inside of a schoolhouse." This
erroneous statement, unless corrected,
might injure both the south and the
negro. For it is the result of prob-
ably unintentional misapplication of
the statistics.

Tho it is true, as the Tuskegee
statement claims, that the negro in
the south gets less than his share
of the school funds, and that the
negro children have shorter terms
than the short terms of the white
children; tho it is true that, for ex-
ample, the negro is 41 per cent of
the population in Alabama and gets
only from 10 to 11 per cent of the
school money, still, that is quite an-
other thing from saying that 2,000,-
000 negro children never see the in-
side of a schoolhouse.

Now, Tuskegee Institute itself re-
futes that statement. On page 236
of the Negro Year Book, published

General.

by Tuskegee for 1921-1922, is the
statement that there are only 3,798,-
957 negro children of school age (5
to 20 years) in the United States, and,
that of that number 1,766,588 were
not "enrolled in school" in the census
year. That last figure led the Tus-
kegee secretary into his blunder.

It is clear that most of the group
(1,766,588)—the school age being
from 5 to 20 years—had finished go-
ing to school when the census was
taken and had gone to work. Again,
many of those under 15 years of age
were not in school in the census yea
but had been in school in previous
years and perhaps would be in school
again the next year after the census.
Finally, most of those who were 5
years old and many 6 and 7 years
old had not begun their schooling in
that census year. So, on the basis of
the facts, it is absurd and unfair
to both the negro and the south to
say that 2,000,000 negro children
"never see the inside of a school."

It is true that the negro children
who do go to school are furnished
with inferior and often unsanitary
buildings, inadequate equipment, and
their teachers are terribly underpaid.
The last is the really worth-while
part of the Tuskegee statement—that
the negro child gets an unfair per-
centage, and unjustly small propor-
tion, of the school funds. And we do
not admit justification for this in-
equity as does Tuskegee's secretary
on the ground that the south is "poor,
wasted by war and pillage." The
amount of money to be divided has
nothing to do with a fair division
of funds. We can be just and honest
even if poor. In fact, the south has
now many times as much money and
spends on education many times more
money than we spent seventy years
ago, before we were "pillaged."

In one more particular the Tuske-
gee statement misses the mark when
it says: "The remedy lies in more edu-
cation and less agitation." We need
more agitation of the sort contained
in the Tuskegee secretary's letter,
only based on facts and not misap-
prehension of the facts. His own
article agitates the question of negro
education. And his inaccuracy will
agitate intelligent people. Agitation
for education is certainly good agi-
tation and so is agitation for inter-
racial justice, fairness and peace and
good will among men. Let both white
and colored men agitate for these
things. But let them get their facts
straight first. The whole truth hurts
no cause.

Education—1923.

Georgia.

Illiteracy
ATLANTA, GA., Co. of Illiterates

AUG 1, 1923

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN STATE NUMBER NEARLY MILLION

Increase of 59,491 Shown
by 1923 Census Over
That of 1918 as Shown in
Report.

**15,432 ILLITERATES
IN 900,352 TOTAL**

52,381 Increase for Whites
as Compared to Only
7,110 For Colored Chil-
dren.

There are 900,352 children of school age, 6 to 18 years inclusive, in the state of Georgia. These figures, according to the 1923 census of the school population, which has just been made public by the state department of education, show an increase of 59,491 over the school census of the state taken in 1918.

The census, taken during the months of March and April, 1923, in every county of the state, was approved by the state board of education at its meeting June 21. The total cost of taking the census the report sets forth, was \$55,308.17.

One of the interesting points brought out in the report is the fact that the increase in white children of school age during the five-year period was 52,381, whereas the increase of negro children was only 7,110. Of the 900,352 total in 1923, 524,135 are white and 376,217 are colored.

Fulton is Leader.

Fulton county leads in the number

of school-age youngsters, according to the report, with a total of 65,775. Of this number, 52,069 are in Atlanta. Chatham county stands second with 23,196; Bibb county third with 19,489, and Richmond county fourth with 18,864. All other counties have less than 15,000 each.

A decrease in the per cent of illiteracy among school children in Georgia as a whole is noted in the report. The total number of illiterates in 1918 was 25,783. In 1923 this figure had been reduced to 15,432. The decrease in number of white illiterates was 2,586, or a decrease of 0.62 per cent. Negro illiterates decreased 7,765 in number during the five-year period, or 2.1 per cent.

One hundred and thirteen counties reported a decrease in the percentage of white illiteracy, while 31 counties reported an increase. One hundred and sixty counties reported a decrease in the percentage of colored since the 1918 census was taken were not included in the comparisons.

Although the school age of children included in the school census was stated by the report to be from 6 to 18 years of age, those classed as illiterates were children over 10 years of age unable to read.

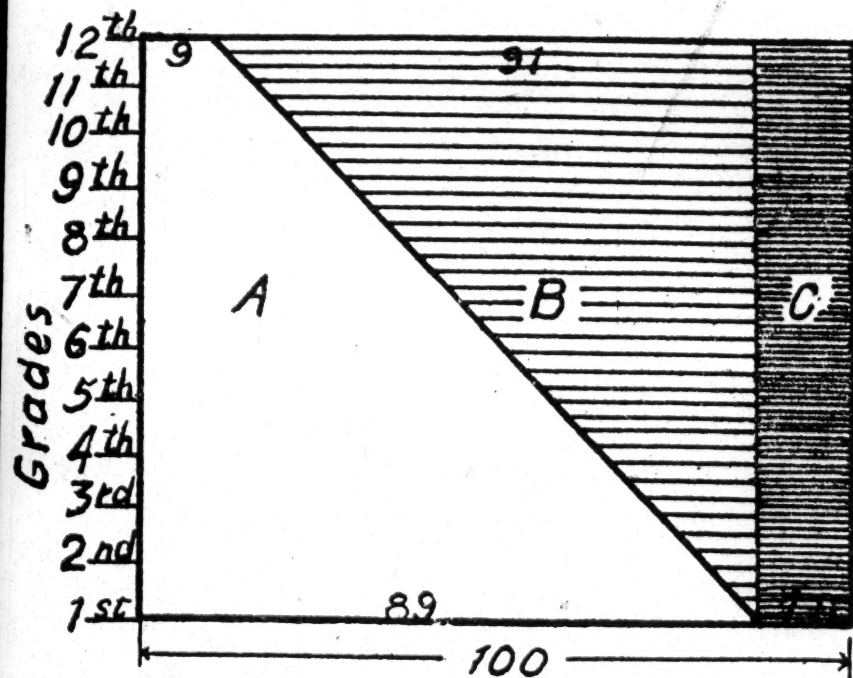
Burke county leads in the number of illiterates, possessing 519, of whom 502 are colored children. Jefferson county, with 384, 353 of whom are colored, is second, while Troup county is third with 317, of whom 300 are colored. The largest number of white illiterates is reported in Walker and Bartow counties, which have 93 and 92 respectively. According to the report, Atlanta has only seven illiterate children, of whom all are colored.

During the five-year period since the taking of the last census, there has been a slight increase in the number of school-age children classified as defectives. The figure in 1918 was 4,522, while for 1923 it is shown to be 4,928.

Four hundred and one of these are blind, 626 are deaf and dumb, 1,930 are crippled and 1,971 are feeble minded. White school age-children classified as defectives number 2,738, while defective colored children number 2,190.

One Pupil In Ten Finishes Mississippi High Schools

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI



- A- Those In School
- B- Those Who Drop Out Of School
- C- Those Who Never Attended School

JACKSON, Miss., May 6.—F. J. Hubbard, director of state vocational education, has prepared a graph showing the ratio of illiteracy and education in the state, with the grades between, and elucidates the status of education, showing that nine out of every 10 pupils who enter the first grade in the public schools of Mississippi never complete the high school course. The reasons assigned for withdrawal from school are various: "Must help support the family," "poor health," "no money," "dollar," "Can't keep up," "too short," "not interested," "can't keep him in school," "want to get into business for myself," "school doesn't fit me to make a living," "course of study not practical," "school too far from home," are some of the reasons and excuses for the alarmingly large number who drop out of school along the way.

Explanation by Graph.

It is easy to see that our public school system, efficient as it is, reaches only a proportion of the small number of children who should enjoy its benefits. Until recent years the attention of educators has been centered upon "A" (see graph), the group of favored ones who are in school. The needs and rights of "B" and "C" have received scant consideration.

In "C" our illiterates are found. Approximately 11 per cent of all Mississippians over 10 years of age, ac-

ceding year. This increase in attendance would have been even greater could the public schools have provided ample housing facilities for the increased number of pupils.

The law providing for the equalization school fund will have its effect on reaching groups "B" and "C" by equalizing the public school term, and therefore, giving more nearly equal educational opportunities to all the children of the state.

Vocational School Value.

The state vocational education act, which provides for a state programme of vocational education as an integral part of the public school system, will give substantial aid in the solution of this problem of reaching those persons in group "B" and "C" who are out of school. This aid is furnished in two general ways:

First, vocational education provides practical courses of study which prepare its pupils for making a living. This removes two important objections which are raised by a very large number of those in group "B" who drop out of school because "Course of study is not practical" and because "School doesn't fit me for making a living." While no specific data has been assembled to show the increased number of pupils remaining in school on account of vocational courses, nevertheless, it is definitely known that a large number of pupils are remaining in school or re-entering school for this reason. One consolidated school in the state now has enrolled 20 young men from 16 to 22 years of age, two of whom are young married men. These fellows have stated that they remained in school or re-entered school because they wanted to get primarily the course in vocational agriculture. Other instances could be cited where courses in vocational agriculture and vocational home economics have been the cause for boys and girls remaining in the high school. We may reasonably expect, therefore, that vocational education will keep many boys and girls in the public schools, and that it will thereby aid the public school system in reducing the size of group "B" in the diagram by keeping in school a large number of those who ordinarily drop out.

The second way in which vocational education will very greatly aid the public school system in reaching groups "B" and "C" is through the promotion of part time and evening classes. Part time and evening classes in agriculture, in home economics and in trades are now being conducted in the state and each class is receiving state and federal aid through the state vocational board. These classes are operated in co-operation with the public schools, and are made up exclusively of pupils from groups "B" and "C."

Work of Part-Time Schools.

Up to date of July 1, 1922, there had been conducted in the state 46 part-time and evening classes with a total enrollment of 1,143 persons. During the present year there will be approximately double the number of persons attending part-time and evening courses in the state as were enrolled in such courses in all of the five preceding years put together.

McComb City school has at present 10 part-time and evening classes in trade and industrial education, with a total enrollment of 126 adult persons; Laurel has six part-time and evening classes with a total enrollment of 90 persons; there are 10 other city schools in the state now conducting similar classes; and all the 12 city schools of the state which are now conducting part-time and evening

classes in trade and industrial education have a total enrollment of 412 persons in these classes. Hattiesburg and Jackson are now conducting part-time and evening classes in home economics, with a total enrollment of 31 women; another centers are planning to organize similar classes before the end of the fiscal year. Twenty part-time and evening classes in

agriculture are now in operation in the state with an enrollment of 213 older boys and adult farmers. Plans have been made for 15 more such classes, with an estimated enrollment of 187 before the end of the present fiscal year on July 1. A conservative estimate would be that the public schools of Mississippi will extend their services to 1,200 persons in groups "B" and "C" by giving them definite and systematic instruction through part-time and evening classes.

Problem Not Peculiar.

This public school problem of reaching groups "B" and "C" is not a problem peculiar to Mississippi. Every state in the union is facing it. Twenty-four states have enacted compulsory part-time education laws with a view to extending the educational training of that group of persons under 18 years of age who have dropped out of school and entered employment. Mississippi has no such law at present, and may never have.

One definite and specific aim is a part of the state programme for vocational educational education is to give instruction to persons in group "B" and "C" through part time and evening classes. In fact, one-third of the federal fund received by the state each year for trade and industrial education must be spent for instruction in part-time classes, if it is spent at all. The remaining two-thirds of this fund may be spent for instruction in evening classes. Nevertheless, it is true that several thousand dollars have reverted to the federal treasury every year during the past five years, because this money could not be expended in Mississippi for this purpose. While there is a larger number of people enrolled in part-time and evening classes this year than there were in all five preceding years, at the same time it is now known that approximately \$3,000 of this fund will revert to the United States government this school year because there are not enough schools in the state with part-time and evening classes to use it.

Education-1923

New York.

Illiteracy PLAN TO LEAD SOUTH OUT OF WILDERNESS

Charlotte
Churser
New York Women to Play Auction Bridge to Help the Illiterate Whites.

BY M. R. DUNNAGAN.

NEW YORK, March 29.—"The vast percentage of illiterate, native-born whites in the southern states is a serious menace to the future welfare of this nation," the New York auxiliary of the Southern Industrial association announces, and, "to remedy this condition" the members and others, in the name of sweet charity, will play auction bridge on April 10 at the Biltmore hotel.

These feminine Moseses, who have been raised up to lead a benighted people out of the land of darkness into light, following Aycock, McIver and Joyner and other Tar Heels, some 20 years, have heard the "cry of the children in the night, for the light" and, crossing on the auction bridge, will come to the relief, finding that "today the illiterate whites outnumber the illiterate negroes."

A snort of disgust that went up from a southerner temporarily located in the metropolis caused consternation to a group around him. But he soon cooled off after reading the article, including the statement from the charity organization that is so worried about the people of his section. Finally he said:

"Well, let them alone. They get lots of satisfaction out of the belief that they are following in the footsteps of the Good Samaritan. At the same time, they are putting back into the south a little of the money the northern carpetbaggers carried off."

"Yes," chimed in another "down homer," "and a little of the money the south is paying toward the support of the federal veterans of the war between the states. By the way, you've got to hand it to President Harding for nipping in the bud the legislation of some of the legislators who would have extended it to 'the third and fourth generations.' The south, you know, pays something like a fourth of that pension fund, in addition to looking after the pensions of their own Confederate veterans, with state funds."

"I've been taught to be courteous to women, but I do wish she had been a man," said another whose sectionalism could not be mistaken. He amplified his statement by saying that he had met a very prominent New York woman a few days before and that she had drawn herself up and pulled a little closer around her the cloak of satisfaction at good deeds well done and appeared to speak down at him as

she told of having been south as a representative of her educational society in the interest of the benighted natives.

The statement attributed to the association in New York papers, announcing the bridge party, is as follows:

"In the south the county and state appropriations for education go to the districts where there are the greatest number of children. As mostly negroes flock to the centers, they become the greater beneficiaries. There are today 1,600,000 negro children in the public schools supported by the southern states. In these states the negroes are only able to pay from one-fifth to one-fifteenth of the direct taxes, but they in turn receive more than one-half of the appropriation for the common school education.

"In most of the southern states 50 per cent of the revenues for general purposes is appropriated to public education. The vast percentage of illiterate native-born whites in the southern states is a serious menace to the future welfare of this nation. Thirty years ago the illiterate negroes outnumbered the illiterate whites by a vast majority, but today the illiterate whites outnumber the illiterate negroes."

Education — 1923.

Illiteracy.

The Cure for Illiteracy.

There is much illiteracy in South Carolina; old men and women, middle-aged men and women, young men and women, youths of both sexes—all white—can not read or write their names. What are we going to do about it? Earnest efforts are being made to gather some of these individuals into special schools and teach them. That is fine work but no amount of it can reach the root of the difficulty, no amount of it can cure the disease of illiteracy affecting South Carolina, and destined to afflict just so long as the fundamental remedy is not applied.

There are thousands of white children not attending school in South Carolina when there are schools provided for them. These will, in another half decade, furnish a fresh crop of "adult illiterates." What is the remedy? There is only one remedy, or rather a compound remedy for illiteracy in a state: Adequate schools and full attendance. And nowhere in the world is there full attendance except where there are compulsory laws properly enforced.

Prof. R. F. Fairey, superintendent of the Bishopville public schools, accepting The State's general invitation for a diagnosis of the cause of the illiteracy with suggestion of a practical remedy, points out what should be obvious to every intelligent person in the state. Until the legislators "pass a compulsory school attendance law that really compels the parent or guardian of a child to compel his child to go to school, and not as at present suggests, adult illiteracy in South Carolina will never disappear."

The glaring defects of the present ineffectual attempts to secure attendance are made bare by Superintendent Fairey when he says: "If any person will take the time to examine the compulsory attendance law now in force, or I might say on the statute books, in this state, he will be impressed mainly with what it does not guarantee. The whole burden of forcing attendance is left upon the local trustees.

Of course the law says that an attendance officer 'may' be appointed, but until 'may' is changed to 'shall,' the compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina is not worth the time and expense it takes to have it printed and distributed." And there is this sage conclusion: "The members of the General Assembly are to be praised for the way in which they have responded to the financial calls for education, but they will continue to fall short of the real aim of school legislation as long as they appropriate money to be spent to educate children who do not go to school."

South Carolina has developed in breadth and intelligence in the last decade and a half. For one thing, the women are taking a larger interest in public affairs; and in such affairs the woman's voice, when backed by a vote, has more potency. There is therefore more hope of securing a real remedy for illiteracy. The argument, made in substance, fifteen years ago, that a man has the "God-given right" to control his children and, if he needs their labor, keep them at work and illiterate, may still be brought forward, but will lack impressiveness. Nor will any politician now hoping for popular support, be likely to stump the state against compulsory school attendance, or argue that it would result in giving the negro political domination in this state. Such tactics are pretty well played out.

The others are thinking more and are not in favor of condemning their children to the perpetual, ignominious slavery of illiteracy. The taxpayers, too, must now be reckoned with. They are paying a great deal more for popular education and they are in a position to demand full return for their money. They are not getting that return when their money is taken and spent "to educate children who do not go to school."

There is a barrier to be crossed—a barrier raised by demagogues in pandering to crass ignorance and stupid, benighted prejudice. How long will the legislature balk at jumping it?

South Carolina.

Illiteracy.

ANOTHER PROOF OF OUR GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT.

For many years Texans with other states of the South have been accustomed to sighing dolorously over the contemplation of their educational reports and to declare that they would be blessed as far as literacy was concerned could the illiterate Negro be dispensed with. But this year's report is much more heartening according to an editorial utterance of the Dallas Morning News. It has been discovered that the illiterate Negro, though still too numerous, is not the chief contributor to the standing of Texas in thirty-fifth place among the states of the union in literacy.

Says the News: *Dallas Express*

"Texas stands highest in literacy among the Southern States, but is thirty-fifth on the roster of the entire sisterhood of States. The bulletin published by the University of Texas assumes that there must be some reason for this low standing of Texas relative to the Nation as a whole, and incidently it explains the still lower standing of the rest of the South. The first examination is into the effect of race and nationality on the ability to read and write. Figures show that of native white Texans only 3 per cent are illiterate, of foreign-born white Texans 33.8 per cent are illiterate and of Negro Texans 17.8 per cent are illiterate.

The chief explanation of illiteracy in the South, to be sure, is the Negro. But in Texas the case is different. While it is true that the Negro rate of inability to read and write is nearly six times that of the native white, it is also true that in twenty years the Negro has cut that rate in half. While the percentage of utterly ignorant Negroes is decreasing at a very creditable rate, the percentage of similarly unschooled foreign-born white Texans is going up and now stands at practically double the corresponding rate with Negroes. There are 112,000 white foreign-born illiterates as against 102,000 Negroes in the same class. So far as race is concerned, therefore, the whites contribute more to the problem than the Negroes do, and the foreign-born whites contribute most of all.

The term "foreign-born white" is misleading in a sense. It sounds as if it meant the immigrant from Europe. It includes him, to be sure, but in illiteracy figures for Texas it means, practically, the Mexican of the peon class who comes into Texas to dig our ditches, pick our cotton and peddle "dulce" and tamales. Practically 70 per cent of all the foreign-born whites in Texas are of Mexican origin, and probably an even greater per cent of the foreign-born white illiterates come from the Southern Republic.

The conclusion seems to be that the problem of Negro illiteracy is solving itself, through the efficiency of Negro schools under Negro instructors, but that the same problem among Mexicans is of growing seriousness, owing to the fact that we have no crops of teachers qualified to teach the Mexicans and have no texts especially adapted to their use." *10-20-23*

Such a statement gives evidence of the power of continued ambition to learn such as has been evidenced by our people all over the South. With the poorest possible schools, until the recently increased appropriations, we have done our best by attending and urging attendance at school until now our literacy by comparison removes us from the rank of chief offender by our lack of education. *Dallas, Texas*

But this fact, welcome as it may be, does not mean as much

as it might at first seem. It only gives evidence of progress enough to hearten us in our quest for a still smaller percentage of illiterates and a still higher quality of training.

The ability to read and write removes one from the class of the illiterate but it does not place him in a class with the educated. We must have more really educated members of our masses. We must somehow seek to obtain a larger percentage of really cultured persons who will not merely serve to indicate our further removal from absolute illiteracy but will call attention to our real cultural progress.

This will come only as we seek still better schools and more prepared teachers—teachers who have a standard to maintain—who will demand a decent salary for the kind of service which they know themselves fitted to render. Our schools must, to an ever increasing degree become raised in their tone by the employment of such teachers in them. The bluff and the charlatan have no place in them. Traffickers in questions and those who are eager purchasers are only bandits of our youths, robbers who render them ineffectual in serving their people and their day efficient.

We may take courage from the statement included here. It means that though slow, our progress has been sure. But the degree of our progress is by far too slight to allow much more than an increased determination to improve even more as opportunity and our own exertion make it possible.

Industrial Schools

"Little Tuskegees"

Aid South's Negroes

'Piney Woods' School Fine Type of Industrial Institution

NYC POST

SEPTEMBER 10, 1923

By Herschel Brickell

When the next history of the negro race in America comes to be written a brave and fascinating chapter can be made of the struggles and achievements of the educators who are following in the footsteps of Booker T. Washington, and carrying on, through their own schools, the work of that good and great leader at Tuskegee Institute.

These "little Tuskegees" have sprung up all over the South. Many were started before Washington died, by early graduates of Tuskegee, who, fired by the example of their teacher, and realizing the need of their people, set about spreading the influence of Tuskegee as best they could, often under circumstances that would have broken the heart of less zealous converts to the cause of education.

It is not, of course, remarkable that young and ambitious negroes who were fortunate enough to have first-hand contact with Washington should wish to emulate his example as far as they were able. But his influence did not stop among his own graduates. One of the most interesting of these industrial schools was founded by a negro born in St. Joseph, Mo., and graduated from the University of Iowa.

Rather far, geographically and other ways from the location of his school but not too far for Laurence C. Jones, originator of the Piney Woods Country Life School, at Braxton, Miss., to hear of Tuskegee and to catch something of its inspiration.

The son of a hotel porter in "St. Joe," Jones made his way through high school in Marshalltown, Ia., the first colored graduate the school ever had, working at anything that came to hand, and earning his living by the hardest sort of drudgery. Then he went up to the university and by dint of four more years of unceasing effort was graduated. It was while he was at the university that he came under the influence of Washington, and determined to turn towards the South, where he knew his people needed all that could be done for them.

Story in His Own Book

All this and much more, it should

be said, are set down in Jones's own book, "Piney Woods and Its Story," which has gone through three editions, and which recounts in greater detail than is possible here the life story of the man and his school. The two are so closely interwoven that they could not be separated—he has lived for "Piney Woods" from the day he taught its first class of three pupils under a cedar tree sitting on pine logs.

A year of farm work in Arkansas and a year of teaching near Jackson, Miss., found Jones with \$400 invested in land and nothing left over, except his clothes and a watch. He went to Braxton, after pawning the watch, to look over the prospects of founding a school, with \$1.65 in his pocket. Upon his arrival he found that for something like twenty years the negroes of the neighborhood had been trying through the agency of a Sunday school association to establish a "high school," meaning a school to carry its pupils through the seventh or eighth grades.

The "piney woods" country, environment of Jones's School, has a poor negro and white population, or had when Jones went there to establish his school. Of the 30,000 negroes in the immediate territory around Braxton, some 50 per cent were illiterate, and their poverty was a poverty that left little or nothing in the way of money to further the ambitious schemes of the young Iowan.

Despairing after weeks of effort of finding a building for his school, Jones bethought him of Mark Hopkins and his famous log. He had reason to think particularly of Hopkins, for Hopkins taught Gen. S. C. Armstrong and Gen. Armstrong taught Booker T. Washington, so that Jones was a spiritual descendant of the educator, whose name is preserved for all time in an aphorism. And so he passed the word around that Monday morning he would begin to teach school under the pines.

It has been mentioned already that Jones's first class consisted of three pupils. But he was a winning teacher, and the young negroes were hungry for his message—the burning desire for education among the negroes of this generation, and of their parents for them to be educated cannot be ignored.

And so the classes grew. It was not long before many more pine logs had been rolled up near the old cedar, and before two teachers from Iowa joined forces with the young head of the Piney Woods School, fashioned exactly upon the Mark Hopkins model. Cool weather came along. Bonfire were built of the plentiful pine wood, and the classes were not interrupted.

By the time winter arrived, a ex-slave who owned a farm near by had become sufficiently interested in Jones and his work to give him an old, tumble-down cabin, although even to call it a cabin dignified it, for it was little more than a shack. It was the first building the school had, though, and with the same practical application of intelligence and energy that has marked the succeeding years of

Jones's administration, it was converted into a school building of a sort.

Two Checks Came Back

The end of the first year's work found "Fesser" Jones, as he is still known to his own people, with eighty-five pupils, and a steadily growing interest in his work among both races. Two thousand letters were sent out, asking for much needed assistance, for it must be remembered that Jones and his helpers worked entirely without compensation: theirs was a living of the scantiest. Two letters came back with checks. There were hardships, and unexpected difficulties, cyclones, poor crops, and the like.

But the Piney Woods School was alive and growing. Some white residents of Braxton gave the materials for a girls' dormitory. Jones needed a typewriter, prayed for it, and got it. Never for a moment has his religious faith been shaken; unless he had had something of the kind to give him strength, he could not have gone on as he has. The negro's religion is one of genuine trustfulness and faith; simple, emotional perhaps, but powerful, and moving to those who glimpse its depths.

These were the beginnings. Now there are 300 students at the Piney Woods School, substantial buildings erected by student labor, forty head of cattle, 1,500 acres of land, and eighteen teachers. Its courses are eminently practical. A good common school education is the foundation, upon which is placed instruction in agriculture for boys, in carpentry, blacksmithing, broom-making, shoe mending, and printing; for the girls, two years' instruction in agriculture with the boys, laundry work, cooking, basketry, and the higher branches of domestic science and handicraft. They learn by doing, help the school to be self-supporting, and earn their own way.

Generally, the white people of Braxton and the surrounding country have been friendly to the school. They are, of course, more so now, after years of acquaintance with Jones and his wife and their co-workers than they were at the outset, when the hostility towards the education of the negro was somewhat general, and especially towards the presence of an educated negro leader from the North. But there has been trouble. It is passed lightly enough over in Jones's own story, although he does tell of a time when he came perilously near to being lynched because of a misunderstood sermon.

From the top of a heap of pine logs, gathered for fagots, and with the noose about his neck, he spoke to the white men who had heard he was advocating an uprising. The result was that the crowd that had come to hang Jones took up a collection for him, raising \$50, and one of the members of the mob lent him a horse to ride home on.

incidents, too, but Jones has been too busy with his work to dwell upon them.

The reward that Jones and his helpers have won for their efforts has been little more than a bare living and the good they have done for the scores of young negroes who have gone through the school and the hundreds of older ones they have helped through their endless extension activities. The school is still poor; its expenses are \$25,000 a year, and the treasury is usually well-nigh empty. Jones and others put in the vacation period every year in procuring support for the school, so that there is no rest for them.

In spite of the truly remarkable progress of the school since Jones first taught his three pupils under the cedar tree, it is, of course, far from adequately equipped. But it has won through its hardest years, for it has proved its value, and Jones has gained the respect and admiration not only of the people who knew him in his early days in Iowa, but of the people of Mississippi with whom he has come in contact.

Education—1923 Industrial Schools

Arkansas.

BUY NEGRO SCHOOL SITE.

Industrial School Will Be Built Near
White School at Pine Bluff.

Commercial Appeal
PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 6.—The board of trustees of the Arkansas Boys' Industrial School this afternoon purchased 339 acres of land two and a half miles west of the present industrial school for white boys as a site for a state institution for negroes. The purchase price is \$6,000. The last Legislature authorized the board to purchase a site for an industrial school for negro boys near the white school and appropriated \$15,000. Negroes throughout the state undertook last year to raise a fund to supplement this appropriation in order that the school might be established at an early date. With the money on hand the board will proceed with the erection of buildings and will ask the Legislature that meets next week to make a further appropriation of \$75,000 for buildings, teachers' salaries and other expenses during the coming two years. Judge W. E. Serrells of this city is chairman of the board.

Education — 1923.

Industrial Schools.

California.

TRADE SCHOOLS IN SAN FRANCISCO PROVE
3/29/33 SUCCESSFUL.

THREE additional free Trade Schools were opened in San Francisco in January by the San Francisco Industrial Association. These schools are to teach iron and brass moulding, brick-laying, painting and paper-hanging. They are operated along the same general lines as the plasterers and plumbers schools, which have already proved a pronounced success, having graduated over 325 boys and young men.

Manufacturers Record

Because of the nation-wide shortage of mechanics in those crafts, plastering and plumbing contractors of San Francisco declare that but for the men trained in these schools they would have been subjected to a very material loss and delay in carrying on their work. The school for plasterers now operates in the evening as well as in the daytime, the evening

classes being designed particularly to permit the greater proficiency of journeymen in ornamental plastering.

According to the Industrial Association, the three new Trade Schools are also proving successful and these will be kept operating until the normal demands of the community for this class of mechanics has been met. The Association declares further that the city of San Francisco completed the year 1922 without a single job or jurisdictional strike and that building permits showed an increased valuation of 115 per cent over the preceding year.

Education—1923. Industrial Schools.

TWO OF SOUTH'S LEADING SCHOOLS EFFECT MERGER

New York.—There was consummated here this week a merger of two of the South's leading Negro schools, Cookman Institute for men, at Jacksonville, Florida, and the Normal and Industrial Institute for girls at Daytona, Fla. The combined institution will be co-educational, and will carry academic, Bible and nurse training along with industrial work. It will be under the auspices of the Northern Methodist Board for Negro Education, which founded and has maintained Cookman Institute.

The combined institution will be located at Daytona and will continue under the management of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder and able director of Daytona Normal, who in eighteen years of single-handed effort has made of that institution one of America's leading schools for Negro girls, with a plant valued at \$25,000 and a student body of 350. Those who know Mrs. Bethune's ability as an administrator believe that the new institution bids fair to become a second Tuskegee. It will have the support of the great Northern Methodist denomination and of an influential board of trustees, as well as the sympathetic co-operation of the General Education Board. Representatives of all these groups assisted in working out the plan of consolidation and were present at its consummation.

Miami Herald
SEP 2 1923
The Proposed Institution Would
Serve Dade, Broward and
Palm Beach County

SUPPORT of white and colored residents of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties is being sought for the establishment of an industrial and training school for colored students, for which plans are now under way.

A definite proposition has been made for the sale off a productive tract of land, located partly in Dade and Broward counties consisting of 1,132 acres. Establishment of such an institution, it is maintained by those who are seeking to locate it here, would result in an educated negro population, the furnishing of more intelligent workers and a factor that would bring thousands of dollars to the county through the increased production of the students.

L. D. Johnson, colored, who for 30 years has been associated with the establishment of colored industrial schools, is engaged in soliciting the cooperation of residents of the southeastern part of the state in the proposition. Johnson was connected for years with the colored industrial school at St. Augustine.

According to those who are working for the school, its establishment would keep within the county thousands of dollars that are sent out yearly for the support of institutions in other places and money that is spent by colored students themselves in attending schools in other cities. The colored boys and girls attending the school, in all probability, it is said, could find employment in this section, relieving the necessity of importing servants from other parts of the country in the winter. As it is at present, it is pointed out, it is impossible for the colored population to gain an education, and they grow up in ignorance.

ADVANTAGES of the location of an industrial school in this section are pointed out by Johnson, who says: "We feel that if our city would give the colored boys and girls a plot of ground at whatever cost they think reasonable, and let them understand that in the long run they must pay for it, I think it would be thoroughly appreciated by the boys and girls and would be a timely investment. It would be a good thing for our counties, because every year thousands of dollars are sent out of the east coast to other institutions. The people making the donations would be able to visit the school at any time and see just what is being done with the

money. Every student of the school would pay tuition in a fee of whatever amount the board of directors deemed necessary to defray the actual running expenses.

There is sent out of the three counties approximately \$2,000 in donations to schools in the upper part of the state. The benefit received is not in proportion to the cost. It is true there are a few students sent to the schools from these three counties, but it stands to reason that the counties in which the schools are located receive the larger part of the benefits derived from such schools, and that a larger number of students attend the school from the vicinity adjacent. It is a matter of record that the counties on the lower east coast donate more to the upkeep of such schools than the counties in which the schools are located."

Pointing out additional assets of such an institution to the counties, Johnson suggests a plot of ground of about 500 or 600 acres consisting of some muck and some sand. It is the idea to educate the negroes along practical lines, teaching agriculture, stock raising, mill work and mechanical trades. The girls would be taught domestic science, sewing and the laundry trade. In addition to this practical training there would be regular school work.

BY educating the colored population and teaching them a trade, insuring them a livelihood, crimes that are so prevalent among the race would be reduced to a minimum. A practical example of the results of such training is the Booker T. Washington school in Alabama. It is also maintained that the schools of the northern part of the state do not solicit patrons from this section, because they need funds so badly that they do not get this far in the state, but they find it such a rich field in which to work during the winter since they can get a maximum of donations with a minimum of effort and time.

Another result that would accrue from an industrial school for the colored people, it is pointed out, would be that in a comparatively short time many would be engaged in agricultural industries and land that is now lying idle would be utilized to good advantage. This would result in an increase in production and wealth and, instead of the streets being filled with idlers, a large percentage would be engaged in agricultural industries, dairying or some other useful occupation. It would follow, it is pointed out, that additional production would bring greater spending power, would place more money in circulation through the merchants and business men.

An owner of a tract of 1,132 acres, which has been looked over by the committee, has offered to hold the land for 30 days without any cash deposit for the proposed school. The strip is located partly in Dade and partly in Broward county. The land consists of sandy loam, deep muck, some deep muck and part a high grade

of pine land. It is located in a place easily accessible to the railroad and to both Miami and Ft. Lauderdale. The price for the 1,132 acres and for 62 acres on which there is a 20-acre grove in good condition is \$76,000. A discount of 5 per cent will be made for all-cash payment.

Florida.

Industrial Schools.

Endowment Fund Is Asked For Negro School at Sparta

Once a slave, now the founder, moving spirit and principal of a splendid agricultural and industrial school for negroes—that in brief, is the life story of Linton S. Ingraham.

Ingraham, before emancipation of his race, was the property of Judge Linton Stephens, brother of that great Georgian, Alex Stephens.

When a young man, Ingraham was educated by Alex Stephens, who had the vision to see that the proper kind of education was the key to the solution of the race problem in the south. He believed that, through such men as Ingraham, bright and intelligent negroes, lay the hope for the colored race. Therefore he educated the young colored man, and told him to go out and spread the doctrine of industrial education among his people.

How well Ingraham has carried out that precept is shown in the school at Sparta, which today stands as a monument to his ceaseless effort, his intelligent direction.

It is known as the Sparta Agricultural and Industrial institute. It occupies grounds comprising fifty-three acres and two buildings form the school plant proper. The acreage is farmed by the students, who through this method are given an opportunity to work their way through the school and thus win for themselves the education they need and desire.

The boys are taught modern methods of farming. They are shown the way by which they can raise themselves from the slough of illiteracy and ignorant, poorly paid labor, into the bright day of educated agriculture, prosperous and independent.

Taught Home Making.

The girls are taught home making, domestic science, sewing, dressmaking, cooking, etc., and are thus equipped to go out into life, ready to be factors in the improvement of home conditions of their race. Both boys and girls are, of course, given the regular grade school courses in addition to this practical training.

This school at Sparta is now thirteen years old. Its property is valued at about \$35,000 or \$40,000. With the exception of a small mortgage of \$1,500 on one of the buildings it is clear of debt.

Ingraham is now in Atlanta, opening a campaign by which he hopes to raise from \$75,000 to \$100,000 as an endowment for his school. Not that he expects to get all that in Atlanta. What he plans and hopes is to raise a fair proportion of it here, more throughout the state, and whatever balance is needed in Boston. Ingraham is well known in the Massachusetts city. Much of his financial support has come from that centre, and he still looks to it for help.

But Georgia and Georgians have helped him in the past. In fact, the county authorities at Sparta help in a small way every year. Now he is asking Georgians to generously start this endowment fund. Then he can go to his former helpers in the east and tell them what Georgia has done, before he asks for their contributions.

210 Pupils in School.

There are now 210 pupils in the school. He has more applicants than he can make room for every year and next year he is anticipating 500. He wants to buy, through this endowment, additional farm acreage adjoining his school, where the students can raise more crops, thus making room for more boys and girls. He wants also to erect a new building, a dormitory for boys.

Ingraham believes that the work he is doing will do more to keep the colored people in the south, by teaching them the way to prosperity, contentment and comfort, than any other one thing. On this basis he is asking for help.

To help him in his solicitations he has letters of indorsement from many prominent white citizens. To begin with there is his former benefactor, Judge Alexander Stephens. Then Judge Samuel Lumpkin, of Rome, has added his commendation, in writing. Others supporting his institution and his campaign include C. W. Moran, of Sparta, county superintendent of schools; Judge John M. Graham, of Atlanta, and many other prominent Georgians.

He asks all who feel that they can contribute to make checks payable to C. W. Moran, treasurer, and a member of the board of trustees of the school at Sparta, Ga.

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL OPENED TO STUDENTS

Atlanta, Ga., December 1.—(Special.)—About 25 Americus residents attended the dedicatory exercises of Shipp Industrial school at Huntington, which institution has just been opened for the reception of students. Col. J. E. D. Shipp, chairman of the Sumter county board of education, for whom the school is named, was the chief speaker, and a number of other white residents also attended the exercises. The negro Masonic fraternity participated in the dedication of the school building, with L. Bright Hill, a prominent Americus negro contractor, acting as deputy grand master. The school curriculum includes industrial farming and associated courses in which the negro population is being specially instructed, and many persons here are interested in the future of the school.

Education - 1923.

Industrial Schools.

Kansas.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE TO
HAVE NEW GIRLS' DORMITORY

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 30.—The beautiful 100,000 girls' dormitory that is under construction will, according to authentic reports, be ready for occupancy by the girl students and teachers of the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute by Christmas. This building will mark the beginning of the realization of a long cherished dream for campus expansion.

12-1-23
According to President Bridgeforth, the dormitory will be dedicated Feb. 8, 1924, at which time Lincoln's birthday will be celebrated. Plans are under consideration for the construction on the campus of a \$25,000 library and auditorium. This building is expected to be one of the finest of its kind in the state. A basket ball floor will be one of the features.

Education - 1923.

Mississippi.

Industrial Schools.

Utica, Miss.,

Scene of Fire

Property Loss

Estimated At

\$125,000.00

Two Burn to Death As
School Is Destroyed
Loss Estimated at \$75,000 When
Flames Burn Utica Institute

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 15.—Two students of the Utica Institute, near here, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the main building of the school last week, entailing a loss of \$75,000. 11-17-23

After the fire, a check of the roster of the institution showed that William Strong of Denville, Miss., and William Lumpkins of Laurel, Miss., were missing. All of the other children marched out of the burning building in good order.

(Preston News Service)

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 15.—Two students at the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the main building of the school last Thursday. A careful check of the roster of the school by President Holtzclaw and faculty showed that Willie Strong, of Denville, and William Lumpkins, of Laurel were missing. Just how the fire started has not as yet been determined. 11-17-23

The property loss was estimated at \$125,000. The school has been maintained through the funds raised among whites of the North who are interested in the education of Negro youth, especially in the South. It is thought that friends of the school in the North will rebuild a larger and more commodious fire-proof building within the next year.

Fire Destroys Dormitory at Laurinburg Institute

new York Age - 2-3-23
**Howland Hall, Occupied By Girl Students, Is Burned
Down While Students Are at Devotional Services
—Girls Lost All Their Personal Belongings.**

Laurinburg, N. C.—On Monday night, January 22, about 9 o'clock, a dangerous fire threatened the entire Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute and vicinity when Howland Hall, girls dormitory, was completely destroyed. Heroic work on part of the local fire department kept the flames under control and prevented a spread of fire. With a heavy wind driving southward, sparks flew fast and furious, and for some time there was great danger that the fire would spread to other buildings, but these were kept wet with a steady stream of water. The work of property owners and a volunteer bucket brigade helped to save the situation.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. The building was almost empty of its tenants at the time as the school pupils were assembled in the chapel for devotional exercises. No one was hurt but the girls lost much of their personal belongings, clothing, etc., which could not be saved.

Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute was founded by its present principal Emanuel M. McDuffie, in 1904. Howland Hall was built in 1908 and was the second building constructed in what it now a community or school group of buildings used by the school. The last building is a brick structure, but all the older buildings were of wood or frame structure. Principal McDuffie will begin preparations as soon as possible to replace this building with a modern structure. Meanwhile he has made arrangements which will accommodate the pupils of the school and work will continue as heretofore.

The fire loss in this instance was partly covered by insurance.

AUG 30 1923

State Takes Over National Training School For Negroes

**Local Negro Educational Institution Will Be Known As
Durham State Normal School for Negroes In Future—
Plan to Make It Great Factor In Development of
Negro Education In the South—Dr. Shephard
Named Head of School by Trustees**

The Durham State Normal School for Negroes, operated under state control, is the new name that has been given the National Training school that for about 16 years has been a mighty factor in the education of negroes in the state. The new status of the school was announced yesterday. A new board of trustees has been appointed and plans are under way for making it one of the best colored institutions of education in the nation.

The institution went into state control Tuesday afternoon when the newly appointed board of trustees met and organized. The board is composed of W. J. Brogden, chairman; J. B. Mason, secretary and treasurer; R. L. Flowers, W. D. Carmichael, and N. C. Newbold, the latter of the state board of education in charge of negro school work. The board is composed of men who have been prominent in educational affairs in the state.

The transfer of the negro school to the state is an important event in the progress of negro education in North Carolina. The National Training school has for many years been educating the negroes of the state and nation and through its operation many men and women are being sent out into the world to help in training others of their race and also in preaching the gospel. Dr. James E. Shepherd, the president of the school, is one of the leading negro educators of the south. Under his leadership the institution has gained a national reputation, and has won favor

among the educators and persons interested in social work throughout the United States. One distinguished visitor to the school some time ago declared that the work done here ranked second only to that done by the Tuskegee Institute. The enrollment in the old school was approximately 200, and under the management of the state and with standardized work, it will very probably increase in enrollment as the school grows from year to year.

The state takes over the tangible property of the school, which includes approximately 33 acres of land, the buildings and all equipment, the appraised value of the property ranging from \$119,000 as to lowest to \$150,000 as the highest. There is a state appropriation of \$80,000 of which \$48,000 is for paying for the school property, leaving \$32,000 or \$16,000 a year, for maintenance until June 30, 1925. The property is advantageous,

being situated in the heart of the Hayti section where it can better function for the colored people. Its campus is a beautiful one and the buildings are in good condition. Durham has the best class of negroes in the state of North Carolina and the school is located in the midst of the best of them, with the goodly influence of the churches and their members to help in making the school a success.

At the meeting of the trustees Tuesday the faculty for the school for the coming term was elected. It is composed of 16 members, includ-

ing Dr. Shepherd who was elected principal. All of the teachers with the possible exception of two or three were members of the faculty under the National Training school management. The trustees passed upon the budget to be used until June 30, next, and also outlined the plans for making the school a standard normal. They also discussed other matters which will have to do with the general program for development among the state normal schools.

The Durham school is the third school of this kind to be taken over by the state board of education as normal schools. The state is operating schools in Winston-Salem in the west and Elizabeth City in the east. The action by the state in taking over the local institution is recognition on their part of the high standard of work that is being done here and of the efficient system of conducting it. Under the new system it is thought that the school can and will do better work and will increase its range of service.

Much praise has been heard of the Durham school and many big men have been brought here for the annual commencement programs. They have been given an insight into the work that is being done and have gone to their homes in all sections of the country where they have told of the school and what it is accomplishing towards the uplift of the negroes of the south.

The school opens during the coming month for the new term and it is expected that it will be one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. Under the guidance of the newly elected board and the state, it has entered upon a new era of service and it is expected to become a even greater institution than it has been under the old system.

Education - 1923

Industrial Schools.

BRAND STATE SCHOOL IDEA JIM CROWISM

New York Citizens Denounce Sumner Lark's Plans for "Tuskegee in North"

New York, March 30.—Citizens are up in arms against the proposed agricultural school which, according to reports, is the idea of Sumner H. Lark of Brooklyn, who is an assistant district attorney. Mr. Lark has offered 50 acres of land in Putnam county, New York, as a site for the school, to be known as the New York State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Larksburg.

Led by George E. Wibecan, former exalted ruler of the Elks, a group of prominent citizens branded the proposal as a "Jim Crow" move, and accused Lark of attempting to establish a "Tuskegee in the North" that would lead to segregation and discrimination in other schools where young men of our Race are now permitted to enter.

Bill Introduced

The project shaped definite form when State Senator Charles E. Russell introduced into the New York legislature a bill for such a school. The bill provides for elementary, scientific and practical courses in agricultural, mechanical and kindred subjects as well as the care and improvement of live stock. Although Lark has maintained that the school is to open its doors to all races, it is understood that its main purpose is to look after the overflow population, principally from the South, which includes almost entirely our people. A letter from Lark to Senator Russell follows:

"The making of a special effort to divert from the metropolitan centers a large number of Colored people who are constantly settling in New York but who are accustomed to agricultural pursuits and are not prepared to meet the demands of the highly organized industrial center, is one of the objects of the proposed school. We do not ask an exclusive institution for Colored people, and we would be in a position to make a special appeal and extend a welcome to all who might apply."

Large Appropriation

An appropriation of \$250,000 for buildings and the purchase of live stock is provided. The board of management is to consist of 11 members, as follows: The state commissioner of agriculture and the director of the New York State Agricultural school at Cornell university, ex-officio, and Sumner H. Lark, a member of our shall be president of the board and serve for six years, also eight others. The members other than the ex-officio members to serve for terms of six years each. The first group, however, being appointed three to six years; three for four years, and three for two years, and two successors to be appointed every two years by the governor. Such trustees shall serve without compensation except the president of the trustee board, who will be Mr. Lark.

Lark was born in Augusta, Ga., and many years ago came to Brooklyn, where he established a newspaper known as the New York-Brooklyn Eye.

STATE MAY ERECT SCHOOL FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

An offer to give the state of New York 50 acres of land in Putnam county where there will be established a state school of agriculture and mechanical training, made by Assistant District Attorney Sumner Lark of Brooklyn, caused State Senator Charles E. Russell of Brooklyn last week to introduce in the senate a bill authorizing such a school.

Under the terms of the bill the state is to appropriate \$250,000 for buildings and for live stock. While the proposed institute is not for our people exclusively, it is designed primarily for our use.

The management shall constitute, the bill further provides, 11 members of whom the state commissioner of agriculture and the director of the New York state agricultural school at Cornell university and Sumner Lark shall be the principal members, Mr. Lark to be president of the board and to serve for six years. Others of our Race mentioned to serve on the proposed board are the Rev. George S. Stark, pastor of Siloam Presbyterian church, Brooklyn; J. O. Garrett of Manhattan, Dr. A. A. Kellogg and Willis N. Huggins, a public school teacher. Should the state accept the ground and build the school the place will be known as Larksburg.

NEW YORK MAY HAVE SEPARATE INSTITUTION FOR NEGROES.

Albany, March 23.—In response to an offer made by Assistant District Attorney Sumner H. Lark, of Kings, of fifty acres of land in Putnam Valley, Putnam County, N. Y., Senator Charles E. Russell,

of Brooklyn, introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a State School of agriculture and mechanical training, to be known as the New York State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Larksburg. Mr. Lark is the Colored Assistant District Attorney on Charles J. Dodd's staff. While the proposed institute is not for Colored persons exclusively, it is designed primarily for the members of that race. An appropriation of \$250,000 for buildings and the purchase of livestock is provided for in the Russell bill. Senator Russell's measure provides that the management of the school shall be placed in the hands of a board of control of eleven members, who are designated as follows: 3-31-23

The State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the New York State Agricultural School at Cornell University, ex-officio, and Sumner H. Lark, of Brooklyn, who shall be president of such board and serve for six years; Thomas L. Higgins, of Brooklyn, six years; Alexander G. Thompson, Manhattan, six years; George Shippen Stark, Brooklyn, four years; J. W. Oscar Garrett, Manhattan, four years; Edward E. Best, M. D., Manhattan, four years; Alexander A. Kellogg, M. D., Manhattan, two years; John D. Gordon, D. D., Brooklyn, two years, and W. N. Huggins, Manhattan, two years. Upon the expiration of terms of office of such trustees their successors shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of six years each. Such trustee shall serve without compensation, except the president of the trustees.

Sumner Lark's Generosity

IN SO GENEROUSLY offering to donate to the state fifty or more acres of land in the hamlet of Larksburg, Putnam County, to establish a "state school for agricultural and mechanical training," Sumner H. Lark, a colored Democrat of Brooklyn, has almost revealed the depth to which some men will go for personal gain. Colored people in this state do not want and do not need any such school as is proposed in the Russell Bill. Its passage would undoubtedly open the flood-gates of separate schools throughout the state and seriously hamper the proper education of the youth of our race. Furthermore, if the state wanted such a school it has enough to buy the land for it.

WE BELIEVE that Mr. Lark is well aware of the consequences that would attend the establishment of such a school. If he is not aware of the consequences, we know that he has not the ability to represent the white and colored citizens of Kings County in the courts, and should be removed from office. But it is our firm belief that the Assistant District Attorney knows better and that it is only another case of "the race be damned." When re-

ferred to by the press and by colored citizens as a proposed "Jim-Crow" institution it is correctly termed unless, of course, Mr. Lark is laboring under the belief that the state wants him to be the head of an institution for the agricultural training of white and colored students.

THE GENEROUS OFFER to donate land to the state is only exceeded by a provision in the Bill fixing the term of office for the president of the school as six years "at a salary to be fixed by the board of trustees," and that "the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the maintenance of the said school of agriculture and mechanical industries for the fiscal year beginning October first, nineteen hundred and twenty-three."

MR. LARK of Larksburg is a generous man.

Women to Have Homes for Workers

Special Offering Will Provide Training School Residence in New York

At the Woman's Auxiliary triennial meeting in Portland in the fall of 1922 a resolution was unanimously passed by the women which called for their raising at least \$75,000, of which \$65,000 should provide a residence in New York for women taking special training and \$10,000, a national training school for colored women workers.

All of us who study the work of the Church are becoming convinced of the need for more leaders, and of the need for thorough training. But while we recognize the need of more training, we are not doing enough to provide it. For women workers in the Church, the three deaconess training schools and the summer conferences offer some of the only opportunities for training, and they cannot in the nature of things offer all the courses that the work requires. They have their own purposes to fulfill, while the mission field, at home and abroad, needs other special workers which the deaconess schools and summer conferences are not intended to supply, such as thoroughly equipped teachers and nurses, teachers of economics, sociology, nursing, religious education, occupational therapy, graduates of Teacher's College or of the New York School of Social Work, and persons who have had not only training in the class room but contact with the men and women who are actively administering the great program of the Church, and persons who in addition to the B. A. degree have the poise and experience which come from one or two years of training.

Churchwomen will as usual make their regular offerings, and will also continue their United Thank Offering. This "Special" is over and above and beyond, a separate thing, as the Emery Fund was a separate special of the last three years. A special such as this focuses attention on our representatives in the field and their

School for Colored Workers

The training school for colored women results from a keenly felt need of long standing. There is opportunity for our Negro Churchwomen, drawn from the class (too often forgotten) of colored cultured Negroes, to do a work of inestimable value among their own people. A single devoted worker may sometimes change the life and tone of a whole community, as the graduates of the Church's industrial Negro schools have sometimes done even without training in a specific Church work where there is no place at present where Negro women

ship of others who are studying, and of those at the Church Missions House whom they ought to have as close friends if they are to work adequately with them during the next period of their service.

The intention is to establish the intimate life of a home with the strongest Church influence, where recruits and workers will mingle, and come in contact with men and women who are doing work other than their own, where the spiritual life will center in the chapel in the house, thus strengthening and developing their life, and where they will be brought into closer touch with the different mission fields as well as with the Church at home.

Education - 1923

New York.

Industrial Schools BRAND STATE SCHOOL IDEA JIM CROWISM

New York Citizens Denounce
Summer Lark's Plans for
"Tuskegee in North"

New York, March 30.—Citizens are up in arms against the proposed agricultural school which, according to reports, is the idea of Summer Lark of Brooklyn, who has secured an assistant district attorney. Mr. Lark has offered 50 acres of land in Putnam county, New York, as a site for the school, to be known as the New York State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Lark's. *Chicago Tribune*

Bill Introduced

The project shaped definite form when State Senator Charles E. Russell introduced a bill for such a school. The bill provides for elementary, scientific and practical courses in agriculture, mechanical and kindred subjects as well as the care and improvement of live stock. Although Lark has maintained that the school is to open its doors to all races, it is understood that its main purpose is to look after the overflow population, principally from the South, which includes almost entirely our people. A letter from Lark to Senator Russell follows:

"The making of a special effort to divert from the metropolitan centers a large number of colored people who are constantly settling in New York but who are accustomed to agricultural pursuits and are not prepared to meet the demands of the highly organized industrial center, is one of the objects of the proposed school. We do not ask an exclusive institution for colored people, and we would appeal in a position to make a special appeal and extend a welcome to all who might apply."

Large Appropriation

An appropriation of \$250,000 for buildings and the purchase of live stock is provided. The board of management is to consist of 11 members, as follows: The state commissioner of agriculture and the director of the New York State Agricultural School at Cornell University, ex-officio, and for the members of that race. An office shall be president of the board and serve for six years, also eight others. The members other than the executive shall be appointed for terms of six years each. The first group, however, being appointed three to six years; three for four years, and three for two years, and two successors to be appointed every two years by the governor. Such trustees shall serve without compensation except the president of the trustee board, who will be Mr. Lark.

Lark was born in Augusta, Ga., and at Cornell University, ex-officio, and where he established a newspaper known as the New York-Brooklyn Eye.

STATE MAY ERECT SCHOOL FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

An offer to give the state of New York 50 acres of land in Putnam county where there will be established a state school of agriculture and mechanical arts. The offer is made by Summer Lark of Brooklyn, caused State trustees their successors shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of six years each. Such trustees shall serve without compensation, except the president of the board.

Summer Lark's Generosity

The management shall constitute, of whom the state commissioner of agriculture and the director of the New York state agricultural school at Cornell University and Summer Lark shall be the principal members. Mr. Lark to be president of the board and to serve for six years. Others of proposed board are the Rev. George S. Stark, pastor of Siliam Presbyterian church, Brooklyn; J. O. Garrett of Manhattan, Dr. A. A. Kellogg and Willis N. Huggins, a public school teacher. Should the state accept the ground and build the school the place will be known as Larksbury.

NEW YORK MAY HAVE SEPARATE INSTITUTION FOR NEGROES

Albany, March 28.—In response to an offer made by Assistant District Attorney Summer H. Lark, of fifty acres of land in Putnam Valley, Putnam County, another case of "the race be damned." When re-

ferred to by the press and by colored citizens as a proposed "Jim-Crow" institution it is correctly termed unless, of course, Mr. Lark is laboring under the belief that the state wants him to be the head of an institution for the agricultural training of white and colored students.

THE GENEROUS OFFER to donate land to the state is only exceeded by a provision in the Bill fixing the term of office for the president of the school as six years "at a salary to be fixed by the board of trustees," and that "the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the maintenance of the said school of agriculture and mechanical industries for the fiscal year beginning October first, nineteen hundred and twenty-three."

MR. LARK of Larksbury is a generous man.

Women to Have Homes for Workers

Special Offering Will Provide Training School Residence in New York

At the Woman's Auxiliary triennial meeting in Portland in the fall of 1922 a resolution was unanimously passed by the women which called for the raising of at least \$5,000, of which \$65,000 should provide a residence in New York for women taking special training and \$10,000, a national training school for colored women workers.

All of us who study the work of the Church are becoming convinced of the need for more leaders, and of the need for thorough training. But while we recognize the need of more training, we are not doing enough to provide it. For women workers in the Church, the three deaconess training camps at the summer conferences offer all the courses that the work requires. They have their own purposes to fulfill, while the mission field, at home and abroad, needs other special workers which the deaconess schools and summer conferences are not intended to supply, such as thoroughly equipped teachers and nurses, teachers of economics, sociology, nursing, religious education, occupational therapy, graduates of Teacher's College or of the New York School of Social Work, and persons who have had not only training in the class room but contact with the men and women who are actively administering the great program of the Church, and persons who in addition to the B. A. degree have the poise and experience which come from one or two years of training.

Churchwomen will as usual make their regular offerings, and will also continue their United Thank Offering. This "Special" is over and above and beyond, a separate thing, as the Emery Fund was a special special of the last three years. A special such as this focuses attention on our representatives in the field and their problems, and works against any tendency among us to become self-centered.

The New York residence is intended not only for missionary volunteers, but also for missionaries on furlough, who are often most eager to take up or continue further training, and to get in touch with recent developments in their various lines of work. We have not in the past made adequate provision to enable our missionaries to maintain the high standards they themselves desire for their work. This house will offer a place in which they may live with freedom and comfort, giving some of their time to study and sharing the companion-

The training school for colored women results from a keenly felt need of long standing. There is opportunity for our Negro Churchwomen, drawn from the class (too often forgotten) of educated colored Negroes, to do a work of inestimable value among their own people. A single devoted worker may sometimes change the life and tone of a whole community, as the graduates of the Church's industrial Negro schools have sometimes done even without training for specific church work. There is no place at present where Negro women

anxious to serve as Church workers can receive the necessary training. 174230

The raising of this special offering has been placed in the hands of a committee which has a representative for each province and diocese. Churchwomen everywhere are urged to get in touch with their diocesan representative on this national committee, and help in this effort. Spread this information, and pray that the women of the Church may see what an open door to service is offered by the Woman's Auxiliary Special, 1923-1925, and that all may want to have a share in it. No gift is too small if accompanied by a prayer, and none is so large that it will not need earnest prayer to help it accomplish its real purpose of providing workers trained in body, mind and spirit to do the Church's work.

COMMITTEE FOR WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
SPECIAL 1923-1925

CHURCH HOUSES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

OFFICERS

Miss N. H. WINSTON, *Chairman*
1401 S. Third Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky

Education - 1923. Industrial Schools.

BEREAN COLLEGE HAS AIDED 4000 COLORED PEOPLE; NEEDS FUNDS

Asks \$75,000 of State;
Many Taught Trades
in 24 Years

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER.
FEBRUARY 11, 1923
TO ENLARGE SCOPE

By Edward J. Hunter

Five years ago Justice Rodgers, a young colored man, was a day laborer. He was a handy fellow—he knew a little about many things mechanical—but he couldn't claim to be skilled in any trade. The future held little for him—he had no qualifications that were not possessed by many thousands of other colored men who drift from one job to another, just day laborers.

Today, Justice Rodgers is a master plumber in West Philadelphia; an employer on his own account; a man who does big work not only for his own people, but among the whites as well. He occupies a respected position as a citizen and a taxpayer of Philadelphia. He's climbing the ladder and taking others with him. This potential drifter no longer is a social problem.

William Coleman, colored, was but a comparatively few years ago what is commonly called a houseman. He was employed as a man-of-all-work by a well-to-do family. As things went it was a good job; but it would never lead to anything. As age crept upon him, and he lost his usefulness, the family might disperse, and he would be left without anything.

Today Coleman is the proprietor of an upholstery business uptown. He has an establishment in which he constantly employs a number of assistants. He, too, carries on a trade which is patronized by whites as well as by the members of his own race. He not only is making money far in excess of that which would have come to him as a houseman, but he also has become a responsible citizen of the community, and is building up a business which he can leave as a heritage to his children.

How did these colored men manage to accomplish these things? Was it entirely due to their own innate ability? For one must admit that both of them possess it.

Going Back Forty-three Years

Well, one has to go back forty-three years to thoroughly understand the causes that operated. In the spring of 1879, a young colored Presbyterian minister, named Matthew Anderson, arrived in Philadelphia. He had spent close to a dozen years in educating himself for the ministry, first in an Ohio academy, then at Oberlin College, then at Princeton Theological Seminary, and finally as a post-graduate at Yale.

He looked over the colored people and found that they needed preaching badly enough, but they needed material assistance even worse. He opened a mission in the rear of the second floor of a hall at 1914 Fairmount avenue and gathered around him a congregation which paid him a salary of \$2.50 a week.

Slowly, thru the years, as he went on developing his congregation numerically, he has gone on building up the machinery for making worthy citizens out of the members of his race. Today his charge, the Berean Presbyterian Church, in South College avenue west of Nineteenth street, has an equipment which few white churches can excel. And adjoining it is the Berean School, and it is to this that Justice Rodgers, William Coleman and a multitude of other colored men and women can point as the means by which they were enabled to make themselves skilled workers and self-sustaining citizens. Curiously, this institution grew up from a kindergarten for the children of working colored women.

The Berean School bears the same relation to the Berean Church that Temple University holds to Grace Baptist Temple. They are separate corporations. And, as is the case with Temple University, the Berean School is non-sectarian. Any colored man or woman may enroll in any of its classes, no matter what his or her religious affiliation may be. In fact, many of the 4000 who have attended its classes since the founding of the school in 1899 have been members of other than Presbyterian churches.

Principally, the Berean School aims to teach trades, altho it has its academic branches, and likewise gives commercial training. For the sum of \$24 a year, a colored man or woman may obtain all the instruction that may be given by a school in the following subjects: Tailoring, woodworking, electricity, millinery, dressmaking, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, stocking making on power machines, motor mechanics and shoemaking and repairing.

Has Efficient Teachers

The Rev. Dr. Anderson is principal, and he has gathered around him men and women of the greatest efficiency to give the instruction in the various branches of study.

The teaching of shoemaking and repairing and motor mechanics was begun this year, and a visit to these two departments showed that remarkable progress is being made in both.

In the shoemaking department the students are principally overseas veterans who are taking vocational training under the supervision of the veterans' bureau of the federal government. There are twenty-five of these, but there are also civilians in the classes. The school itself had some of the necessary machinery, but with the aid of the government it was able

Pennsylvania.
to procure some of the most improved of shoemaking and repairing equipment. Here, every day, a colored man who is an expert shoemaker teaches the men how to build a shoe from the beginning to the finishing, and likewise how to take a poor, old decrepit specimen of footwear and transform it into a shoe as useful, if not as beautiful, as it was in the beginning.

Since this department was begun the school has done a large amount of repair work for the public, and as the workmanship has been excellent the trade is growing. Thru the medium of this repair work, the department is enabled to obtain what one might call subjects for clinical demonstration.

Instruction is given in the shoe department during the day and evening. The motor mechanical department gives instruction only at night, but here the course of instruction is just as complete as in the shoe classes. The school has two automobiles which are dissected and rebuilt, as occasion requires, so that the pupils may see just what happens when the wheels go around; how to diagnose the various motor ills and how efficiently and quickly to prescribe for them.

283 Pupils and Teachers

Thruout the whole school one observes the same earnest effort to teach a subject from the ground up, and the most intense interest on the part of the students in learning. Of the 4000 who have attended the various classes since the founding of the school, a vast number sought some special instruction to add to training which they had or were acquiring outside. Nevertheless, the number of those who have gone thru a course to graduation reaches 250.

There are today in the school 283 pupils and teachers, and if money were available for the teaching of properly equipped instructors the number of students undoubtedly would be tripled. It is impossible for colored pupils to obtain many of the branches of instruction elsewhere in the city, and from time to time various institutions offer to turn over to Doctor Anderson the colored pupils they have in certain lines.

Because of the financial element which enters into the problem he has been forced to restrict the school's activities. Notwithstanding the fact that the work done is of the highest practical value to the whole community, as a means of solving the race problem, the school has had a struggle thruout its entire career to keep afloat. In fact it has been possible only thru the tremendous efforts of Doctor Anderson in striving to obtain funds.

In twenty-three years, the commonwealth has given the institution \$99,000, or an average of \$4347 annually. Governors who have signed bills appropriating large sums to combinations of colored machine politicians for enterprises which later were shown to be full of graft, have cut off or reduced the appropriations for this philanthropic work. Doctor Anderson has steadfastly opposed crooked schemes of this sort, and naturally the political sponsors of the grafting element were opposed to his work.

Asks State For \$75,000

He hopes that since things are different at Harrisburg, the state assistance of the Berean School will

be such as its work merits. The school is asking for \$75,000. If this is obtained the institution will be enabled to increase many times the results it is showing.

"We are faced at the present time by the problem of obtaining money not only to keep the school running, but also to pay salaries such as will make it possible to procure the right type of instructors. I have had to close one of our departments because I could not pay the instructor. We ought not be closing classes, we ought to be extending them. For instance I have in view the development of a modern, efficient day school of commerce, with a competent teaching force, adequate equipment, to give a practical business training. This is an immediate need of our people. Yet I cannot do it, unless the state gives us the assistance it should."

And, the fact is that if money is not forthcoming, this school which serves so great a community need will not merely be prevented from developing. It will be crippled, and the city of Philadelphia will be the biggest loser. It will hamstring the only institution which the city possesses for turning colored men and women into skilled workers; which teaches its people not only to be industrious, but to be frugal, as is evidenced by the Berean Building and Loan Association, which not only has assets of more than \$500,000, but has a thirty-four years record of teaching the colored man that he need not live in squalor, that he can have his own home if he labors diligently and skillfully, and saves.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 20, 1923

SUICIDE TO ABANDON CHEYNEY, SAYS ARCHDEACON PHILLIPS

State Should Come to School's Aid and
Provide Better Equipment to Remedy Living Conditions

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—Kindly permit me to express my thanks to you for the very timely article in the PUBLIC LEDGER of Tuesday, February 13, by Edmund Stirling.

Mr. Stirling has taken pains to weigh very carefully the two sides of the present unnecessary discussion with regard to the new status of the Cheyney State Normal School. His letter is a model of the kind of careful thinking which we at this stage of our development seriously need.

As Archdeacon of colored work in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, I have studied race conditions and race psychology for many years. Often have we passed through stormy periods of heated public discussions, only to emerge at times without ever once touching the fundamental issue. I am very much afraid that this present discussion represents the same kind of confused thinking.

I happen to be fully informed, by direct and personal contact with the Cheyney State Normal School, of the actual spirit of this important institution and of its physical and scholastic values. Cheyney is a clean, progressive institution, in the hands of capable Negroes, standing for everything fine that we should want our race to develop. The school has high standards of scholarship, a well-trained faculty, a fine body of students and very beautiful surroundings. It has been by hard work and merit that it

has been favored professionally by recognition equal to that of the other State schools of Pennsylvania and financially by a substantial increase in State support. The growth of the school during recent years has been in every way healthy and substantial; and the fundamental thing to remember is that it has been brought about by the voluntary effort of the faculty, students and trustees, and in no sense by any forces from without.

Cheyney is less segregated, as a State institution, than it was under private auspices, for now any student who is qualified may be admitted. Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that all the normal schools of Pennsylvania are still open to us. For any one to try to abolish the Cheyney of today because of some possible menace in the future is suicidal. It is impossible, therefore, for me to understand how this school is promoting segregation any more than our Negro institutions which we ourselves represent.

There seems to me to be an unfairness somewhere, which I for one deeply deplore. The reports and the speeches which I have heard against Cheyney have made no distinction whatever between a progressive, self-directing, voluntary institution and the enforced "jim-crowism" which we all resent. That is what I mean by missing the real issues and confusing thought.

I am glad that Mr. Stirling has pointed out the physical needs at Cheyney. These are real and urgent, and, as he suggests, the State ought to consider it a privilege to supply them promptly and amply. The lack of proper equipment, and hence the present living conditions, reflect no discredit upon Cheyney. It is a lack shared by some of the other normal schools. We should endeavor to remedy these defects. It is certainly a distinction that Cheyney has done such fine work under such serious physical limitations.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS,

Archdeacon of Colored Work.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1923.

Dr. Scott Wood To Be Downingtown School Official

(Telegram to The New York Age)

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Rev. Dr. Scott Wood, of 711 Anaheim street, recently vicar in charge of St. Luke's P. E. Mission, New York City, has been named by state authorities as chaplain and financial agent of the Downingtown Agriculture and Industrial School, Downingtown, Pa., which was recently taken over by the state educational authorities. 11-17-23

Dr. Wood, at present on jury duty in the Court of Common Pleas, expects to go to Downingtown about December 1. He will remain at the school for a while but later on his headquarters will be at Pittsburgh.

Hampton Institute Offers Course for Builders

HAMPTON, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Hampton Institute department of building construction, which is in charge of H. Whittemore Brown, who is also secretary-treasurer of the National Builders' Association, an organization of employers and contractors in the building industry, will start on January 2, seven courses, covering a six-week period, and will conduct its second annual builders' conference on February 11, 12, and 13.

The courses follow: Plan Reading; Cost-keeping and Estimating; Accounting for Builders; Business English; Business Arithmetic; Strength of Materials for Carpenters; and Strength of Materials for Bricklayers.

Recently the president of the Association, Charles T. Russell of Richmond, Va., and the secretary-treasurer completed a long trip through the South, including such cities as Richmond, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Lexington, Ky., to stimulate interest in the problems of the builders and to assist in the organization of local sections of the Association.

Education — 1923.

Tennessee.

Industrial Schools. WOODSTOCK TYPICAL

NEGRO SCHOOL WORK

The Commercial
Modern Plant Grows From

Original One-Room School,

Appeal 8-12-23

A concrete example of the progress being made in the development of negro rural schools in the south is the Woodstock Training School, located at Woodstock, Tenn., 10 miles north of Memphis. It is the outgrowth of a one-room school house with two teachers, which under its present principal, T. J. Johnson, has grown in the past eight years to become a potent factor in negro education in Shelby County.

Memphis
The property consists of four buildings and 10 acres of land. Efforts are now being made for the purchase of a 40-acre tract in close proximity to the school to be used as a demonstration farm.

Tenn.
The school has a faculty of 14 teachers and a student body approximating 400. Such industries as carpentry, shoe-making and repairing, broom making, sewing, laundering, brick making, chair caning, cooking and agriculture are given and certificates are issued upon completion of same.

Tenn.
Additions to the present equipment are now being made from the plans of W. C. Lester, Memphis architect. Extensive improvements are included in every department. Upon the completion of the academic building the property and equipment will be valued at approximately \$75,000. The academic building and dormitories combined will be constructed by the Shelby County board of education in co-operation with outside agencies.

Miss Sue Pwers, superintendent of Shelby County schools, is deeply interested in the programme and practical work of the Woodstock School and is unreservedly giving the school the benefit of her experience to the end that it will become one of the best training schools in the south.

Woodstock was the first to be established of the nearly 200 training schools now in the south; first to build a teacherage so that teachers might live on the school grounds; first to build an industrial building so that students might have equal opportunities for industrial and literary training.

Education—1923.

Industrial Schools.

Houston, Tex. Post

AUG 23 1923

Negroes To Have

A. & M. College at Crockett, Texas

A negro and mechanical school, to be devoted to the training of young negro boys and girls of the Southwest, will be established at Crockett, Texas, within the next year, according to an announcement made Wednesday by Rev. Jim Johnson, founder of the Conroe Negro Normal and Industrial college in 1903.

Work on the construction of the school buildings will begin October 1, Rev. Mr. Johnson said. A charter for the proposed institute will be taken out next week.

The name of the new institution will be the Home Economical, Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes. Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been selected president of the school, will have direct charge of the faculty, which will be selected by leading white citizens of Crockett. Several white residents of the East Texas town have been selected as members of the advisory board of the college. They are: Rev. S. F. Tenney, pastor of the Presbyterian church; L. L. Moore, county attorney for Houston county, and W. R. Turner.

In making a tour of Southern States in behalf of the proposed institute, Rev. Mr. Johnson has been recommended in his work by governors and State senators of several States. He is a well known negro educator, and his familiarity with the establishment of schools for young colored people has placed him in high standing with negro institutions of the entire country.

Negroes To Have

A. & M. College at Crockett, Texas

The Houston Post

A negro and mechanical school, to be devoted to the training of young negro boys and girls of the Southwest, will be established at Crockett, Texas, within the next year, according to an announcement made Wednesday by Rev. Jim Johnson, founder of the Conroe Negro Normal and Industrial college in 1903.

Work on the construction of the school buildings will begin October 1, Rev. Mr. Johnson said. A charter for the proposed institute will be taken out next week.

The name of the new institution will be the Home Economical, Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes. Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been selected president of the school,

will have direct charge of the faculty, which will be selected by leading white citizens of Crockett. Several white residents of the East Texas town have been selected as members of the advisory board of the college. They are: Rev. S. F. Tenney, pastor of the Presbyterian church; L. L. Moore, county attorney for Houston county, and W. R. Turner.

In making a tour of Southern States in behalf of the proposed institute, Rev. Mr. Johnson has been recommended in his work by governors and State senators of several States. He is a well known negro educator, and his familiarity with the establishment of schools for young colored people has placed him in high standing with negro institutions of the entire country.

NEGRO INSTITUTE.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 29.—The Negro Teachers Consolidated institute will meet at the negro high school building in Huntsville September 3 to 7 inclusive. One hundred and fifty teachers from Walker and Montgomery counties are expected to attend. Sam W. Houston, president of the Sam Houston Industrial School for negroes at Galilee, will conduct the institute with E. W. Hightower as secretary.

Texas.

Education - 1923

Industrial Schools.

Virginia.

Spelman Seminary

Head Is Delegate

To Builders' Meet

~~Atlanta~~
Hampton, Va., January 12. - The first annual Hampton Institute builders' conference, to be held here on January 29, 30 and 31, will bring together national experts who will give instructions to colored builders, it is announced.

Among the prominent speakers will be R. R. Taylor, director of industries at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and William T. Courtney, of Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton institute, will deliver the address of welcome. H. Whittmore Brown is in charge of the conference.

Albert Farwell Bemis, of Boston, who recently donated \$50,000 toward endowment of the new builders' course, has made another gift to establish a new department in building instruction in the Armstrong-Slater Memorial trade school.

Other conference speakers will include C. Howard Walker, editor of Agricultural Review, Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect; Irving H. Cowbrey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Walter C. Allen, president of the Yale & Towne manufacturing company; Alexander B. Trowbridge, consulting engineer of the federal reserve board; George A. Ricker, of the Portland Cement association; Dudley F. Holtman, of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association; J. C. Pearson, of the U. S. bureau of standards and Frank R. Walker, author of text books on cost accounting and estimating.

Education—1923

Georgia.

Libraries

ANNUAL REPORT

PUBLIC LIBRARY

SHOWS LARGER APPRECIATION
BY THE PUBLIC

Carnegie Library Building

In Process of Erection at

Fort Valley High School

Work to Begin Soon on the Royal Peabody Trades' Building—Both Structures of Brick Built by Student Labor, Under Supervision of Instructors.

The following report was submitted to the trustees by Librarian P. A. Denegall:

To the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Colored Public Library:

Gentlemen: I herein submit to you a report of the activities of the Carnegie Colored Public Library for the year ending December 31 1922. In making you this report, I desire to say, that we should regard the library as having passed its initial stage of service, and has practically reached the place, where it is rendering service to those for whom it was established, and has become a real help to them in their intellectual life and activities, and a source of wholesome recreation. It will be well however that you be cognizant of this fact, that handicapped as it is, by entirely inadequate equipment, and present limited resources it is not possible for it to render the community the service which it could and would render, with larger resources, better equipment and better facilities. It is evident therefore that the objects to be striven for are larger resources better equipment better facilities for the library, so that it will better fill that place in the intellectual life of the community which it should fill and to render the helpful service, which it could then render. It is to be hoped for that the near future will see this object realized.

Circulation

Statistics attached as a part of this report, shows that the number of books circulated for home reading during the year, is 3275. This number while not as large as that which is desirable, is a noticeable increase over the number circulated in 1921, which was 1785. This increase should be encouraging, first, because it shows advance and progress, and second because this increase was realized in spite of limited resources, and inadequate equipment,

Fort Valley, Ga.—The summer school session from June 6 to July 11 was well attended by an earnest and faithful set of teachers. The attendance was the largest during the eleven years of the summer school. On June 25 the ground breaking for the Carnegie Library was carried out with fitting exercises. The first shovels of earth were lifted by Mrs. Bina Hollingshed and Father Wiggins, two highly respected and loved citizens of Fort Valley. Rev. Marshall, school chaplain and Revs. Crawford of Usher's Temple; Lowry of the A. M. E. Church; Crawford Sunday-school missionary and Clarke, presiding elder of the Fort Valley District, officiated on the program. Principal Hunt told the story of securing the gift from the Carnegie Corporation. The walls of the library are now going up under the supervision of the instructors in the mechanical department of the school, Messrs. Watson, Hamilton and Edenfield, with the boys from the carpentry division and bricklaying classes doing the work.

Preparations are being made for the erection of the Royal C. Peabody Trades Building are brick structures in modern style and finish. Along with the work of building improvements are being made on the old buildings. The boys are having opportunity to make money during vacation months to help pay their bills in school another year.

The number of teachers and students at the school has been greatly reduced, still the place is not lonely. There are many of the boys at work on the buildings, and girls are doing the canning and housekeeping, all of who are properly supervised by the summer teachers.

There are at Columbia, Chicago University, Hampton and Tuskegee, for a study, members of the faculty of last year, all of whom write of their work most interestingly.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Dorothy, Inc., have had wonderful success in the peach business, putting up several thousand more

containers of fruit than last year. New machinery was set up for this year's work.

Mrs. A. L. Stevens, our Jeanes supervisor, is still busy putting up new Rosenwald schools. Three and four room buildings are going up at Powersville, Olive Grove and Allen Chapel. Mr. Stephens is in Detroit giving special study to automobile wiring and timing.

The rounding up of the Community Short Courses was held at the school July 24-27, with the boys and girls coming from ten communities: Jerusalem, Allen Chapel, Myrtle, Henderson, Hainesville, King's Chapel, Gano, St. Louis, Lee Pope and Green Grove. These boys and girls brought enough provisions to last through their four days' camp at the school.

Closing day was featured by agricultural spelling match and exhibition of work done by club boys and girls. A baseball game was played between King's Chapel School and Short Course boys, J. L. R. Bywaters acting as umpire. Prizes were awarded as follows: Champion county speller, Miss Guida Mae Fuller, Green Grove Club, a pair of pure bred Rhode Island Reds; second, Miss Earnestine Davis, Myrtle Club, 1 pair pure bred leghorns; third, Willie Murray, Henderson Club, iceless refrigerator. Prize for naming the highest number of garden tools, the Savannah Journal, went to Felix Scott, Hainesville Club. Other prizes awarded to Misses Estelle Neal, Pearl Dwight, Kings Chapel, Guida Mae Fuller, Felix Scott and Thomas Anderson, Hainesville Club.

The Short Course work is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. O. S. O'Neal and they deserve great credit for what they are doing, not only for the farmers and their wives, but the girls and boys also in Houston County. Mr. O'Neal is a farm demonstration agent, and Mrs. O'Neal, Homemakers Club agent.

Education - 1923.

Indiana.

Libraries.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS

MAY 28, 1923

BOOKS BY OR OF NEGROES

Reading List Is Compiled at Dunbar
Branch Library.

The Paul Lawrence Dunbar Branch Library at Sixteenth street and Columbia avenue, patronized almost wholly by colored persons, has recently compiled a new list of books by or about negroes. The list includes such books as the following, all of which may be borrowed from the branch library: "Negro Press in the United States," by Detwiler; "Progress of a Race," by Gibson; "In the Vanguard of a Race," by Hammond. "Colored Girls and Boys' Inspiring United States History," by Harrison; "Trend of the Races," by Haynes; "When Black Meets White," by Hill; "History of the Black Man," by Jackson; "School History of the Negro Race in America," by Johnson; ~~"Book of American Negro Poetry,"~~ edited by Johnson; "Contemporary Poetry of the Negro," by Kerlin; "Education for Life," by Peabody; "Negro Folk Rhymes," compiled by Talley. "Present Forces in Negro Progress," by Weatherford; "History of the Negro Church," by Woodson; "Negro in Our History," by Woodson; and "Negro Migration," by Woofter.

This branch library has shown increased use in its first year, just completed, according to Miss Lillian Childress, branch librarian.

Libraries.

Interest Increases In Negro Literature

Miss Ernestine Rose Does
Not Believe in Purely
Colored Libraries.

That increasing interest is being taken in the Negro and his literature throughout the nation is the opinion of Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian of the 100th Street branch of the public library, in her report to the conference of the American Library Association at Hot Springs, Ark., "On Work Among Negroes." Miss Rose in her paper, "Progress for the Year," says that requests for lists of books by and about Negroes have come to her attention in increasing numbers.

Miss Rose in the same paper declares herself as being opposed to the purely Negro library. "It is by the contact of individual with individual, the acquaintance of one person with another," she says, "that all prejudice, personal or racial, breaks down. I should accept branch libraries for the colored, Negro schools, and specialized Negro institutions, only in case they do not limit within their own narrow walls the opportunity of the colored worker or the colored student to reach out into the whole wide field of human work and human knowledge." Only when such walls of limitation are broken down, where full responsibilities, exactions and opportunities belong to the Negro, will he be able to prove his real capacity for development.

Speaking of the improved attitude towards Negroes in the library field, Miss Rose continues in the same paper: "Perhaps that incident in New York which seems to me most significant is the acceptance by our library school of a colored applicant on precisely the same terms as the white, and the following fact that all facilities offered by the school have been at her command. Before the practice trip to other libraries was taken, all hotels on the route were asked if they had any objection to admitting a colored woman, and, without exception, they answered they had none."

Education - 1923 Libraries.

North Carolina.

NOV 25 1923

NEGRO LIBRARY DOES VALUABLE SERVICE HERE

ed to and kept on file for reference.

The scope of usefulness of the institution is increasing rapidly, according to records, and every year more colored people of Durham and the surrounding country take advantage of the library which was established through the foresight of Dr. Moore. The only other colored public library in North Carolina is at Charlotte.

Founded at Church Library
at White Rock Baptist
Church in 1913.

HOLDS MANY OFFICES

Vice President of Colored
Bank and Associated
With Other Firms.

Durham colored library is one of two colored libraries in North Carolina. It was founded in 1913 as the library of White Rock Baptist Church by A. M. Moore, who realized need of a library and good books among the colored people of the community. When the library was founded, it was expected that other colored churches in Durham would join in the work, but that was not completely done until the library was moved to its present site on Fayetteville street.

The library was started by Dr. Moore with several personal donations. Later the contribution of \$100 by George W. Watts helped the institution to get on a more solid and broad basis. The present location was purchased at a cost of \$4,000, one thousand of which was given by John Merrick, owner of the lot and building. Hattie Wooten was elected librarian and still retains that position.

The institution has been officially recognized by the city which contributes \$50 each month to its support. In addition it receives a monthly income from the county and from White Rock Baptist church. Several other individuals and organizations of Durham also give to its support.

There are now over 2,500 books on its shelves among which are many of the world's best classics. The annual circulation is over 4,000 books besides the number of people who use the reading room without taking out any volumes. A large number of magazines and periodicals are subscribed.

Education - 1923

Money for Negro

GUILFORD SMITH MAKES Dr. J. H. Dillard Declares

MANY PUBLIC REQUESTS

NEW YORK HERALD

FEBRUARY 16, 1923

Connecticut Banker Leaves

Estate of \$700,000.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 15.—The will of Guilford Smith, banker and manufacturer, who died last week, disposes of an estate estimated at \$700,000 and makes a number of public bequests. The will was filed for probate to-day. The bequests include \$5,000 each to the following:

Berea College, Kentucky; Moody School, Massachusetts; Hampton Institute, Virginia; Foreign Missionary Society, American Mission Association, Congregational Mission Society, Association for Labrador Missions and Connecticut College for Women.

Several churches and hospitals in this section are to receive \$5,000 each. The Willimantic Y. M. C. A. is left \$10,000. The sum of \$25,000 is left for a library at South Windham. The family home at South Windham and a trust fund of \$150,000 is set aside for the widow, and a bequest of \$6,000 is made to Dr. F. E. Guild, the family physician.

Trade School Building For Virginia Institute

(Telegram to The New York Age)

ETTRICKS, Va.—The General Education Board, at its meeting on February 23, contributed the sum of \$36,000 to the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute for the purpose of repairing and equipping the recently acquired mill property for the use of a trade school. When the work of reconstruction of the building named is completed, the Institute will have one of the most unique trade buildings in the South. The buildings are located on the Appomattox river and have the advantage of sufficient water power.

The outlook for the Summer School is gratifying. An unusual number of applications have been received.

ONE STATE SPENDS \$4,000,000 YEARLY ON OUR SCHOOLS

State Agents, Maryland to Texas, Hold Conference at Hampton Institute

SCHOOLS NEED SUPPORT

Good Citizenship Must Be Put In Reach of All

By Wm. Anthony Aery

Hampton, Va., May 17.—The State agents for colored schools in 14 Southern States, who recently met for a three-day conference at Hampton Institute, were introduced by Principal J. E. Gregg as "the group of men who are doing the most important work that is being done in the South for the improvement of colored public schools."

D. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C., stated that North Carolina is now spending between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 annually on its colored schools. "We have built," he said, "287 Rosenwald schools at a cost of over \$1,000,000. Forty more Rosenwald schools must be completed by June 1. These schools will cost \$120,000. Three years ago North Carolina had 1000 colored school teachers with the State certificates. Today the State has 2250. North Carolina is making an earnest, sincere, and faithful effort to do its duty by its colored people. Some of us have a hope and an ambition that we may live to see in our State not only there but all over this country—such conditions obtain as will make of the races friends and helpers and co-operators for the up-building of our country."

Other members of the conference included Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Trevor Arnett, and H. J. Thorkelson, New York; B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans; O. H. Bernard, Nashville; J. H. Brinson, Tallahassee; F. C. Button, Frankfort, Ky.; W. F. Credle, Raleigh; E. A. Duke, Oklahoma City; J. B. Felton, Columbia, S. C.; G. H. Ferguson, Raleigh; Wm. D. Gresham, Richmond; Bura Hilbun, Jackson, Miss.; W. B. Hill, Atlanta; J. W. Huffington, Baltimore; J. S. Lambert, Austin, Tex.; and S. L. Smith, Nashville.

S. L. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., field agent of "The Julius Rosenwald Fund," which was created to assist in the building of better Negro rural schools, reported that, up to April 30, there had been built 1700 "Rosenwald schools" and 49 teachers' homes at a total cost of \$6,257,492.

Of this amount Negroes had contributed \$1,600,667; white people, \$352,199; public funds, \$3,100,148; and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago \$1,204,478.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

The co-operation in 14 States of white and colored groups of public and private agencies, in improving

Negro rural school facilities is shown in the following schedule of total costs and their distribution:

ALABAMA—Cost, \$471,700; Negroes gave \$187,072; whites, \$25,094; public funds, \$137,134; Julius Rosenwald, \$122,400.

ARKANSAS—\$271,373; Negroes, \$29,062; whites, \$9,901; public, \$171,410; Rosenwald, \$61,000.

FLORIDA—\$47,288; Negroes, \$3,970; whites, \$2,160; public, \$33,258; Rosenwald, \$7,900.

GEORGIA—\$236,119; Negroes, \$84,976; whites, \$10,113; public, \$91,480; Rosenwald, \$49,550.

KENTUCKY—\$329,634; Negroes, \$42,801; whites, \$6,325; public, \$234,508; Rosenwald, \$46,000.

LOUISIANA—\$525,130; Negroes, \$176,141; whites, \$20,339; public, \$210,650; Rosenwald, \$118,000.

MARYLAND—\$163,066; Negroes, \$30,362; whites, \$474; public, \$104,830; Rosenwald, \$27,400.

VIRGINIA—\$515,263; Negroes, \$134,509; whites, \$12,458; public, \$286,596; Rosenwald, \$81,700.

The number of buildings follows: Alabama, 260; Arkansas, 84; Florida, 7; Georgia, 73; Kentucky, 73; Louisiana, 173; Maryland, 40; Mississippi, 213; North Carolina, 287; Oklahoma, 35; South Carolina, 116; Tennessee, 146; Texas, 103; and Virginia, 139.

While 474 Rosenwald schools are one-teacher and 650 two-teacher schools, there are also the following groups: three-teacher, 275; four-teacher, 165; five-teacher, 56; six-teacher, 10; nine-teacher, 2; ten-teacher, 3; and 1 school each of the teacher, 55; seven-teacher, 6; eight-eleven, twelve, fourteen and sixteen-teacher types.

Half Million Dollars Given to W. Va. Institute

Institute, W. Va., June 28.—The Legislature of West Virginia last week passed a budget bill which carried an appropriation of more than a half million dollars for The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, the leading educational institution of the state for Colored youth.

The exact amount of the appropriation for the school is \$545,000. This sum represents the largest single appropriation ever made in West Virginia for Negro education, and is probably a larger sum than has ever been appropriated for like purpose by

any state in the union. It represents a new epoch in West Virginia for the citizens of color and serves to broaden and increase the mutual good-will which has existed for many years between the races in the mountain state.

The highest state officials as well as the humblest citizens of West Virginia take unusual pride in the Collegiate Institute. It is the determination of all to make the school standard in every way. John W. Davis, the President, and the able faculty of the Institution get the support and encouragement of all of the thinking people of the State. The State Board of Education and Board of Control, as well as the executive Department of the State, maintain a close and vital interest in the work. Definite co-operation from the members of these bodies and from the colored citizens in general make the College a real State College.

The appropriation is itemized as follows: Salaries for teachers and officers, \$170,000; current general expense, 75,000; repairs and improvements, 50,000, and for buildings and land, 250,000.

The \$250,000 under buildings and land will be added to \$125,000 left to the credit of the Institution from the 1921 legislature. This sum will be used for a new administration building. Plans and specifications for the building are ready. Work will be started within a few weeks.

The building now used for an administration building will be remodeled into a dormitory for men and boys. Only the most modern equipment will be put into the biological, chemical, physical, and psychological laboratories of the new administration building, in keeping with the policy of making The West Virginia Collegiate Institute meet only the highest standards.

dissenting vote, even from this "conservative," if such he may be termed. Now what is really meant by the philosophical term "ultra-radical," we do not know, unless, perhaps, it is the vernacular in which is expressed the temperament of those who entertain no notion of shuffling crumbs from the political pie counter when the doling is to be at the expense of their group. I s'pose that's it.

I close by saying that the saddest

thing about any journalist is his failure to ascertain sufficient information on a given subject before giving vent to his lust for something sensational. If the writer of the diatribe had taken the time to make proper and unprejudiced inquiry before indulging in scattering his vile effluvia upon a credulous public, he would have gone a far way in maintaining the dignity and veracity of a newspaper sub-editor as well as assuring the protection of the reputation of such papers as are willing to accept his offerings.

Collegiate Institute Is Given Big Sum

Institution Held in High Favor in State — New Building to Be Erected at Once.

(Special to the Pgh. Courier) INSTITUTE, W. Va., June 21.—The legislature of West Virginia this week passed a budget bill which carried an appropriation of more than a half million dollars for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, the leading educational institution of the state for colored youth. The exact amount of the appropriation for the school is \$545,000. This sum represents the largest single appropriation ever made in West Virginia for Negro education and is probably a larger sum than has ever been appropriated for like purpose by any state in the union. It represents a new epoch in West Virginia for the citizens of color and serves to broaden and increase the mutual good-will which has existed for many years between the races in the mountain state.

The highest state officials as well as the humblest citizens of West Virginia take unusual pride in the Collegiate Institute. It is the determination of all to make the school standard in every way. John W. Davis, the president, and the able faculty of the Institution get the support and encouragement of all of the thinking people of the state. The State Board of Education and Board of Control, as well as the executive Department of the State, maintain a close and vital interest

in the work. Definite co-operation from the members of these bodies and from the colored citizens in general make the Collegiate Institute a real State College.

The appropriation is itemized as follows:

Salaries for teachers and officers\$170,000
Current General Expense... 75,000
Repairs and Improvements. 50,000
Buildings and Land..... 250,000

The \$250,000 under Buildings and Land will be added to \$125,000 left to the credit of the Institution from the 1921 Legislature. This sum will be used for a new administration building. Plans and specifications for the building are ready. Work will be started within a few weeks. The building now used for an administration building will be remodeled into a dormitory for men and boys. Only the most modern equipment will be put into the biological, chemical, physical, and psychological laboratories of the new administration building in keeping with the policy of making The West Virginia Collegiate Institute meet only the highest standards.

\$10,000 Legacy For Industrial School

Dinwiddie, Va., June 21.—Dinwiddie Normal and Industrial School began closing exercises Sunday, June 23, when Bishop W. L. Lee, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached the annual sermon, which was one of the best delivered at a commencement of the school.

Many visitors from Petersburg and surrounding communities were present. Wednesday was commencement proper, when ten young men and women graduated from the high school. Miss Anna L. Cross was salutatorian and Miss Courtney Tucker, valedictorian.

The annual address was delivered by Prof. J. W. Eichelberger, A. M., of Chicago, general superintendent of A. M. E. Zion Sunday Schools.

Trustees reported that the legacy of \$10,000 from the estate of the late Rev. R. S. Cottene, of Asbury Park, N. J., had been received, which brings the total receipts for the year up to \$24,000. At the suggestion of Bishop Blackwell, a Donation Drive was put on for the month of July to secure funds for the erection of a cottage for the principal.

Among the trustees present were: J. L. Richie, treasurer; Rev. M. F. Gregory, secretary; Rev. S. P. Cooke and Rev. C. L. Alexander, vice-presidents; Rev. G. W. Brown, auditor; Rev. L. T. Conquest and Rev. J. W. Morgan.

Education - 1923 Money for Negroes.

Texas.

NEGRO STUDENTS BROADCAST MUSIC

As an expression of gratitude for substantial contributions to their school, students of Houston college, a negro institution, broadcast a pleasing musical program from the Iris radio station Friday night. Encores came in bunches, particularly after the plantation melodies.

I. M. Terrill, head of the negro college, was in charge of the program. About 30 students participated. The program lasted two hours. It included solos, quartets, duets and choruses.

St. Philip's School Given \$6,000 By Business Man

(Special to The New York Age)

San Antonio, Tex.—Alexander Joske president of the Joske Bros. Dry Goods Company of San Antonio, one of the largest department stores of the entire Southwest, has just contributed \$6,000 towards a community center, in connection with the St. Philip's Normal and Industrial School of this city. This contribution is made on condition that an additional \$6,000 be raised for the same purpose by July 1, 1923. 6-11-23.

Through the medium of sewing, cooking and other classes, the colored women and girls will be given an opportunity of better preparing themselves to meet a higher economic standard. In connection with the Community Center there will also be organized Home Economic Clubs, Mothers' Clubs, and Girls' Clubs all of which will tend to bring about a more ideal home-life among the masses of the colored people of San Antonio. 5-12-23

TEXAS COLLEGE GETS LARGE SUM TO ERECT NEW BUILDING

Tyler, Tex., Dec. 14.—Texas college, this city, has let the contract for the erection of a new administration hall costing \$85,000. The Windham Brothers Construction company of Birmingham, Ala., has charge of the work, which was actively begun Dec. 4. The construction will be rushed as rapidly as possible with the hope that it will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1924. The building is to contain the offices, classrooms, laboratories, library and auditorium. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 1,200. The building will be modern in every detail and appointment. 12-15-23

The growth of Texas college in recent years under the direction of

President W. R. Banks has been so rapid that this year more than 200 students were turned away for lack of room. The erection of the new building will make it possible for the institution to care for 150 additional students.

The C. M. E. church of Texas under the supervision of Bishop J. C. Martin of Jackson, Tenn., raised for Texas college and missions this year \$30,500. At the recent annual conference the church pledged itself to raise \$40,000 next year.

Education—1923

Money for Negro

Nelson Merry College In Rally

President J. M. Thompson, of Nelson Merry College, Jefferson City, Tenn., and his faculty and student body are conducting a financial rally for the school, to terminate on the fifth Sunday in April and during which time they hope to raise \$3,570 to completely wipe out the indebtedness now on the institution and provide a well for the water supply there. President Thompson was in the city last week conferring with local friends of the institution with a view of securing aid in his effort. A satisfactory conference with Congressman J. Will Taylor was held here at which time the genial congressman assured the college president of his support in behalf of his work.

HEMAN E. PERRY'S

GIFT

Meharry Gets Ten Thousand Dollars From Standard Life Head

Ten Thousand Dollars was donated to the Endowment Fund of the Meharry Medical by Heman E. Perry, the President of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., President of the Service Company of Atlanta and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta. The announcement was made of this magnificent gift at the commencement exercises of Meharry Medical College last week. Mr. Perry was present during the exercises and was presented to the faculty and student body.

The gift is to be used, so the President announced, in adding to the endowment fund being created for the future Meharry; the school having moved up in Class A. is planning,

so they claim, to make the Institution serve throughout the country in the best possible way.

While Mr. Perry was here he was the recipient of a deal of attention. He was made a member of the Trustee Board of Meharry and was entertained by a host of his friends. Dr. J. A. Lester had him in charge the better part of Thursday. He visited most of the business institutions, the schools, the banks and a number of his host of friends here in Nashville.

Mr. Perry is the founder of the Standard Life Insurance Company, the first Old Line Legal Reserve Company of its kind ever operated by members of the race. Standard Life has a reputation of being the most substantial of all and has made the most phenomenal growth with more than twenty-two million dollars worth of insurance in force on members of the race.

Mr. Perry is also the founder and promoter of the Service Company, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, which Company is building homes throughout the United States for members of the race on the easy payment plan. They have put up a number of public buildings, having been awarded contracts for some of the largest recently let in Atlanta.

Mr. Perry is also the founder of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta, with a capital stock of two hundred fifty thousand and a surplus of two hundred fifty thousand, a Trust concern doing a banking business not confined exclusively to the city of Atlanta or the state of Georgia, but reaching throughout the country for the clientele.

HEMAN PERRY, FORMER TEXAN GIVES \$10,000 TO MEHARRY.

(By A. N. P.)

Nashville, Tenn., June 16.—Great pleasure was evinced by the audience when Dr. John J. Mallowney, president of Meharry announced at the commencement exercises that the institution had been recognized by the American Medical Association as a grade. With Howard there are now two Class A Medical Schools.

Diplomas were presented to 198 graduates of Meharry last Thursday night, sixty-four from the medical department, ninety-seven from the dental school, twenty-seven from the school of pharmacy. Eight received nurse's certificates, one in laboratory technology and one in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Meharry has just completed one of the most successful year's work in its history. The post-graduate course which is being offered to graduates in medicine, whereby an opportunity is given for extensive review of the fundamental sciences of medicine. Dr. W. S. Quinlan, who has finished 3 years of intensive study at Harvard, is returning to the school as head of the department of pathology.

Meharry now numbers 187 students in the medical department and 67 members on the faculty. The dental department has been considerably strengthened both in equipment and in the laboratory space by the removal of the pharmacy department and by the addition of thirty dental chairs, together with about 100 lockers. There were 38 students in this department and thirty-one faculty members, with a total of 7,878 patients having received treatment in the dental clinic during the past year.

Perry Gives.

One of the interesting features of the occasion was the presentation of a gift of \$10,000 by Heman E. Perry, President of the Standard Life Insurance Company and of the Service Company of Atlanta. Mr. Perry who is one of the foremost business men of the race has long been interested in Meharry and was elected a member of the board of trustees.

Fisk Endowed With \$890,000 For Teachers' Salaries

Associated Negro Press.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13.—\$890,000 as an endowment gift for teachers' salaries was one of the features of a gala commencement at Fisk University last week. The General Education Board headed the list of donors with \$500,000. Among other donors were the Carnegie Foundation Fund with \$250,000; Edward Harkness, New York, \$50,000; and Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, \$25,000. The total endowment will be \$1,000,000.

Tennessee

\$90,000 FOR MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

PRESIDENT MULLOWNEY ANNOUNCES GIFT FOR HUBBARD HOSPITAL

BUILDINGS TO BE MADE THREE AND ONE-HALF STORIES HIGH AND REMODELLED ALL OVER

Funds for the addition of one story to George Hubbard Hospital at Meharry Medical College have been appropriated by the Rockefeller General Educational Board according to a telegram received Wednesday by Dr. John J. Mallowney, president of the school from Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York.

It is understood that the appropriation makes \$90,000 immediately available for the work, which has already been outlined and which has practically begun. Plans were drawn by Ausmus Clark, Nashville architects.

Many Improvements.

In addition to raising the building from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 stories, the entire structure is to be remodeled and modernized. An elevator will be installed, and exits and entrances arranged at the rear. The hospitals is to be completely equipped with modern operating and sterilizing rooms, President Mallowney announces.

"The gift will enable Meharry," Dr. Mallowney said, "to make the hospital, which is the heart of the college, one of the most servicable and completely equipped for Negroes in this section, and it will enable Nashville to justly claim to be the medical center of the south."

Committee Members.

Members of the committee who have worked in the interest of the donation were William Nelson, chairman and also president of the board of trustees of the college; Dr. Paul Dietrich, J. G. Warner, president Mul-

lowney, George W. Claridge, treasurer of the school, and J. J. Mallowney, of Cincinnati.

It is understood that of the \$90,000 appropriated, \$50,000 will be used for the extension of the building and the remainder for equipping the hospital.—Nashville Tennessean.

NEGRO COLLEGE GIVEN BIG SUM

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15.—\$890,000 as an endowment gift for teachers' salaries was one of the features of a gala commencement at Fisk University last week. The General Education Board headed the list of donors with \$500,000. Among other donors were the Carnegie Foundation Fund with \$250,000; Edward Harkness, New York, \$50,000; and Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, \$25,000. The total endowment will be \$1,000,000.

MEMPHIS MAY SEEK BIG NEGRO SEMINARY

Site for \$300,000 School Again Is Issue.

Chances for Memphis to procure the \$300,000 Baptist theological seminary for the training of negro ministers which has been authorized by the Southern Baptist and the National Baptist convention, white and negro respectively, are said to be better now than at any time since the idea was projected several years ago. The seminary is to be headed for Nashville as a permanent location. Negotiations were under way to purchase a building already in use for religious purposes; if this was to fail, the white Baptists own a plot there that would be desirable. Then, too, the white Baptists of Nashville contributed \$10,000 to the institution.

However, the trend of events in recent months, which resulted in the recent Southern Baptist convention giving authority to the joint white and negro commission to reopen the question of site if they deemed fit, has created a furor of interest among white and negro Baptists of Memphis. They are planning to enlist the aid of business men through the Chamber of Commerce.

Memphis Was First Site.

Memphis was chosen as the location for the proposed school some years ago, but failure to procure a satisfactory site caused Nashville to be selected. Inability to secure an acceptable location in the capital city has inclined the commission to give renewed thought to Memphis. It is stated by the Rev. Sutton E. Griggs, local minister and official representative of the national convention on the joint commission.

Dr. Griggs announces that an agricultural college for the training of

missionaries has been provided for in the Mississippi Delta, but if the seminary is located in Memphis, it will be brought here in connection with the larger institution. A tract of 80 acres has been given the projected agricultural college.

The Rev. A. U. Boone, D.D., pastor of First Baptist Church, admits the possibility of Memphis obtaining the site, if the proper local support is given.

The institution, to be known as the American Theological Seminary and designed as the chief source of supply for trained ministers for the negro race, will have a fund of \$300,000 with which to begin its career.

White Baptists Give \$200,000.

Of this sum, \$200,000 will be supplied by the Southern Baptist convention and \$100,000 by the National Baptist convention. The former body also voted to contribute \$50,000 annually to its support until the negro body is able to support it unaided.

While founded and operated under Baptist auspices, it will be open to negroes of any denomination desiring theological training. Local leaders declare it will bring hundreds of the better class of negroes into contact with the large negro population of the city and will result in much benefit to the race.

"The negro Baptists promoting these institutions are spread throughout the entire country and constitute more than 60 per cent of all negro Christians in the United States," said Dr. Griggs. "Not only trained ministers and missionaries, but a kindlier relationship between the races can naturally be expected as the outgrowth of the working together of the largest religious bodies of the two races in the south."

Dr. O. L. Hailey represents the Southern Baptist convention and is working with Dr. Griggs pertaining to the location of the seminary. In addition to Dr. Boone, Dr. Ben Cox and the Rev. T. O. Miller, Ph.D., are local members of the commission having the founding of the school in charge. Dr. Hailey will visit Memphis in the near future to test the sentiment toward the school.

SAVANNAH'S CONTRIBUTION TO MEHARRY

Women's Auxiliary Forwards Neat Sum To President.

The Women's Auxiliary to the South Atlantic Medical Society conceived the idea to make a contribution to the endowment fund of Meharry Medical College. In a short time they were able to raise a hundred dollars. This amount was forwarded as shown by the following letter that accompanied the gift, and the president's reply acknowledging the same:

Savannah, Ga., Aug 5, 1923
To the President and Faculty
Meharry Medical College

Gentlemen:

As secretary of the Women's Auxiliary to the South Atlantic Medical Society, I am enclosing a check for one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, as a gift of the auxiliary to the endowment program of Meharry; praying for the success of the plans laid and hoping that this small addition of ours to the fund will be but a forerunner of many more, and looking forward to a greater Meharry which must mean a stronger and more healthful people. I am

Very respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) C. B. Tyson, President

(Mrs.) Mary E. Belcher, Secy.

Aug 9, 1923

The Reply

Mrs. Mary E. Belcher, Secy.

Women's Auxiliary South Atlantic Medical Association
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Madam:—In behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of Meharry Medical College as well as I personally, wish to thank you and the women of the auxiliary to the S. A. M. Society for your splendid gift of \$100.00 as your contribution to the endowment fund of Meharry Medical College. We greatly appreciate this practical evidence of your interest in the great cause that Meharry Medical College represents. You are thus helping us to provide the means whereby the Negro youth of the country may get the best training possible in the professions of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy and nurse training. We cannot of course, write to each contributor personally, but we wish to extend our thanks and gratitude to each one of them. We trust that this will stimulate other groups and women's auxiliaries in other places to come and do likewise.

Again, thanking you in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College, the faculty and myself; I am

Very sincerely yours,

John J. Mulowney, President

Meharry Moved Up
Into Class A
American School of Medicine
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—(By A. N. P.)—A liberal gift of \$88,000 has enabled the Meharry Medical College to enlarge the equipment of the George W. Hubbard Hospital. The gift comes from the General Educational Board and puts the school in the Class A schedule of medical schools of the country.

FISK ALUMNI WHOSE RECENT GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY HAVE CAUSED MUCH FAVORABLE COMMENT

Fisk is always appreciative of the smallest donation made to its work by any one of its graduates, and it attempts to draw no distinction, so far as the warmth of its appreciation is concerned, between any types of givers for the cause which the school represents. But in the case of two alumni donations announced at commencement, so much friendly and appreciative comment has been made that we thought some of Fisk's stranger friends, as well as our alumni, would be pleased to see the pictures of the donors.

The Brothers Burrus

As was announced in the press and the NEWS, Professor James D. Burrus, acting for himself and his brother, Dr. Preston R. Burrus, advised President McKenzie that they were prepared to execute the wishes of their deceased brother, Professor John H. Burrus, who died recently of that real estate belonging to him in and near Nashville, to the value of more than \$12,000 and including a farm of eighty acres, four miles from the city, should be turned over to Fisk University; also to give additional property owned chiefly by Professor Burrus, and also in part by Dr. Preston Burrus.

The three of these brothers are graduate of Fisk University and have had successful professional careers. John H. Burrus was president of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi, for a number of years. He finally returned to Nashville and engaged in the practice of law and the sale of real estate. James D. Burrus has been a successful teacher of mathematics, both at Fisk and at Alcorn College, but for a number of years he has been active in the joint conduct of a drug store in Nashville and in the real estate business. Dr. Preston R. Burrus has recently been elected to the position of professor of anatomy, emeritus, at Meharry Medical College, where for many years he has been an active professor in the same position. He, with James D. Burrus, has conducted the drug store referred to above. They have always been loyal to Fisk University since James and John were graduated in Fisk's first college class in 1875; and Preston in the class of 1879.

Dr. F. A. Stewart

Dr. Ferdinand A. Stewart has repeatedly given donations to Fisk University, and it has never been a surprise when he has given aid to a worthy cause at the school. In announcing his gift of one thousand dollars toward

Fisk's Endowment Fund at commencement, he said that he wished to give the sum named but desired that five hundred dollars should be in the name of his wife, Mrs. Annie Compton Stewart, of the Normal Class of 1890. (A picture of Mrs. Stewart could not be procured; but she felt that a picture of Dr. Stewart would answer for the two, and that "any kind thing that is to be said should be said about him.")

Dr. Stewart is one of the most successful physicians in Nashville. In addition to his practice as physician and surgeon, he holds the chair of professor of surgery in Meharry Medical College.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALUMNI SINCE JUNE 27, 1923

It is a pleasure to print here the additional contributions which have come from our Alumni, since commencement, for the purposes indicated below.

Fisk University Alumni Endowment	
Washington Fisk Club	\$ 7.00
Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Class 1908	10.00
Mr. J. L. Neill, Class 1889	10.00
Mr. Lewis H. Neill, Class 1889	10.00
Mrs. Alonza Brown, N., Class 1896	21.50
Mrs. Perry W. Howard, N., Class 1903	5.00
Mr. J. P. Rhines (Former Student)	5.00
July - 1923.	\$63.50
Contingent Fund	
Mr. Fred Work, 1903, M. 1904	\$25.00
Mr. J. G. Browne, 1908	12.00
Nashville Tenn.	\$37.00
Total	\$100.50

Education—1923.
Money for Negro.
Wilberforce Univ.

Ohio.

To get \$300,000 Loan

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, June 28.—Wilberforce University has arranged for a loan of \$300,000 from the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., a colored concern. When the school's officers learned that she needed financing to carry out their plans for expansion, they applied to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which is said to do \$33,000,000 worth of business with Negroes every year, but were unsuccessful. C. C. Spalding, the new president, expressed his satisfaction that his company, the largest colored organization in the world could demonstrate its usefulness to the group which supports it.

**WILBERFORCE TO
HAVE NEW BUILDINGS**

(Preston News Service)

WILBERFORCE, O., Dec. 3.—Plans for three new buildings to be added to the State Department's property at Wilberforce University were submitted by S. L. Hellopeter, state architect, and accepted by the trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of the institution at a meeting Friday, it is announced.

The plans for the proposed new properties include specifications for a domestic science building to be erected at a cost of \$32,000, a new laundry building to cost \$10,000 and a new dairy barn, to cost \$5,000. Slight changes were recommended by the trustees before the plans were accepted and approved.

Richard C. Bundy is the new superintendent of the department.

Education — 1923.

Money for Negro.
**Downingtown School Gets
\$56,000 State Aid**

9-21-23
The failure of the State Legislature to make appropriation for the continuance of the Downingtown School at Downingtown, Pa., for another year, gave apprehension was held in many quarters as to its future. Now comes the information that while the Auditor General of the State did at one time refuse to allow the \$56,000 appropriation for Downingtown, he has since decided to withdraw the objection and has notified Dr. Waring that he will honor the requisitions when drawn to pay the teachers' salaries.

Dr. Scott Wood, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Waring, of Philadelphia, who personally called upon the State authorities at Harrisburg in the interest of the Downingtown School, were delighted with the cordial treatment received at the hands of the State officials, all of whom they found to be friendly to the education of the colored youths of the State.

Pennsylvania.

Education — 1923.

Money for
**EDUCATION BOARD
MAKES DONATION**

Gift for Benedict College

Announced
MONEY ARRIVES SOON

Columbia, S.C.
Nearly One Hundred Thousand
Dollars to Be Used for
Two Buildings.

11-30-23
Benedict college, a Methodist school for negroes in Columbia, is now approximately \$100,000 richer, according to the announcement of the Rev. F. C. Redfern, dean of the college. The money, \$97,500, is a gift to the college from the general education board of New York.

The gift, official notice of which has reached the college, is to be used for the erection of a science hall and for the practice school of the normal department, \$90,000 being allocated to the science building and \$7,500 to the normal school. It is expected, Dean Redfern said, that the negroes of the state may augment the general education board's gift, particularly that portion to be used for the practice school. The \$90,000 will be used to construct a science building with facilities for modern research work and will add considerably to the efficiency and breadth of the science courses offered. The college is now giving courses in chemistry, physics and biology and high mark of accomplishment set if these courses was largely responsible for the gift, representatives of the general education board having made personal inspections of the college. The equipment in these departments is now generally adequate, but with the construction of the new building other equipment will, of course, be needed.

The \$7,500 gift to the training school, it is also hoped, Dean Redfern said, will result in another new building. The training school, embracing the five lower grades, boasts an enrollment of approximately 200 children and is conducted by the college as a practice school for the fourth year normal students, who upon graduation receive state licenses to teach. The school now occupies eight rooms in the basement of the college general educational building.

The money should be available within a few months.

South Carolina.

Education - 1923
Money for Negro

SHAW GETS NEW
SCIENCE BUILDING

General Education Board Makes
Gift of \$65,000. Will Be In
"A" College Class Next Fall.

Special to Journal and Guide

Raleigh, N. C.—Further evidence of progress at Shaw University and of the ambition of this institution to be an "A" college by the opening of the next school year was afforded by the announcement of President J. L. Peacock in the chapel Monday morning, February 26, that the General Education Board had appropriated \$65,000 for the Science building. Complete renovation of the structure formerly used for the Leonard Medical School will begin at once, and when the building is finally equipped in the fall it is intended that it shall not be second to any science hall in the South. The arrangement of the various laboratories will be in keeping with the most modern architecture. The physics laboratory will be on the ground floor, so that errors due to vibrational effects may be lessened; and the chemical and biological laboratories will be on the upper floors in order to increase the efficiency of illumination. Architect H. P. S. Keller, of Raleigh, drew the plans.

PROF. BRAWLEY JOINS FACULTY

The classroom at the institution also keeps pace with outward manifestations of progress. With the New Year in January, came Professor Benjamin Brawley, formerly a teacher at Howard and Morehouse, perhaps best known to the public as the author of such books as "A Short History of the English Drama," and "A Social History of the American Negro." Professor Brawley is a minister as well as a teacher and has already not only rejuvenated the department of English, but also entered actively into the religious life of the state.

The Professor of Physics, upon whom so largely rests the actual responsibility of the changes in the general field of science that are now being made, is Mr. R. A. Thornton, a graduate of Howard University, who is a most progressive student as well as an able teacher, and a man who has already left his impress upon the institution.

A. AND T. COLLEGE
GETS SIX HUNDRED
THOUSAND DOLLARS

3-10-23

Greensboro, N. C., March 5.—The educational progress of the Negro goes forward in North Carolina. The Legislature which has just closed, appropriated about a million and one-half dollars for higher education among Negroes. The A. and T. College the chief Negro Institution in the State was given \$601,000.00, the largest appropriation that this State has ever made to a Negro school. People from all over the State are congratulating President J. B. Dudley on his wonderful success before the Legislature. The A. and T. College is the only institution in the State whose chief spokesman before the Legislature was a Negro. President Dudley appeared before the Appropriation Committee and presented the needs of the institution so effectively that he was given practically everything which he asked for.

On Friday evening, March 2, the Hampton Institute Quintet gave a recital in the College Auditorium before a large audience. The program consisted of Negro Spirituals which were unusually well rendered. The Hampton singers have toured the State and have sung in the leading white colleges in the State. During the intermission, Prof. W. O. Graves of the Department of Music played a piano solo and Mr. Purvis of Hampton Institute and Prof. F. D. Bluford of the College Faculty spoke.

A. & T. COLLEGE
GIVEN \$601,000
APPROPRIATION

State Accepts Responsibility for
Higher Education of Race in
Making Institution Able to Do
Real College Work.

3/10/23

North Carolina.

PRESIDENT DUDLEY MADE
APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

Special to Journal and Guide

Greensboro, N. C.—The educational progress of the Negro goes forward in North Carolina. The Legislature which has just closed, appropriated about a million and one-half dollars for higher education among Negroes. The A. and T. College, the chief Negro institution in the State was given \$601,000, the largest appropriation that this State has ever made to a Negro school. People from all over the State are congratulating president J. B. Dudley on his wonderful success before the Legislature. The A. and T. College is the only institution in the State, whose chief spokesman before the Legislature was a Negro. President Dudley appeared before the Appropriation Committee and presented the needs of the institution so effectively that he was given practically everything which he asked for.

SHAW GETS BIG GIFT

Raleigh, N. C., March 16.—President J. L. Peacock announces that the general board of education has appropriated \$65,000 for a science building. A complete renovation of the property used for the Leonard Medical school will begin at once. Architect H. P. S. Keller of this city will draw the plans.

N. CAROLINA GIVES SCHOOL
MORE THAN HALF MILLION

3-10-23

Greensboro, N. C., March 5.—The educational progress of the Race goes forward in North Carolina. The legislature, which has just closed, appropriated about a million and one-half dollars for higher education among the Race. The A. & T. college, the chief Race institution in the state, was given \$601,000, the largest appropriation that this state has ever made to a Race school.

People from all over the state are congratulating President J. B. Dudley on his wonderful success before the legislature. The A. & T. college is the only institution in the state whose chief spokesman before the legislature was a Race man. President Dudley appeared before the appropriation committee and presented the needs of the institution so efficiently that he was given practically everything for which he asked.

OCT 15 1923

EXALTING THE SPIRITUAL.



It was The Philadelphia Record that a few days ago reproved the State of North Carolina for an alleged exaltation of the material over the spiritual. It had been reading an account of the great strides in industrial development in this State, but was inclined to think North Carolina should pay more attention to churches and schools, in order that it might the more effectively rebuke the brand of pessimism circulated by Mr. Wells. The Observer promised that if some other paper did not get in ahead on the undertaking, it would supply the enlightenment of which the Philadelphia paper stands in need. The North Carolina Law Review, in presenting the main features of statutory changes in North Carolina law by the last Legislature, incidentally furnishes evidence of "the liberal and progressive spirit that animated the General Assembly." The lump sum of its appropriations for State institutions and certain State activities, amounted to \$9,353,559.66. This largely went in promotion of education, in which all classes of State citizenship are included. The Cherokee Indians, for example, are benefiting this year to the extent of \$18,000, which is a large appropriation according to population. The negro Normal School gets \$150,000 and the negro Agricultural and Technical College \$60,000 a year, in addition to \$31,000 for outstanding indebtedness. The State Hospital at Goldsboro is maintained at an annual expense of \$235,000 while an additional appropriation of \$27,300 is made for the negro criminal insane. The sum of \$50,000 was provided for establishment of a colored Reformatory and Training School. An orphanage for negro children is maintained at Oxford at an annual expense of \$20,000. The very sizable appropriation of \$173,000 was made for the negro Normal School, at Elizabeth City, this to come out of the bond issue. The bond issue also provides \$123,000 for a negro Training School at Fayetteville. The school building for the Cherokee Indians cost \$30,000. The State pays it Confederate pensioners \$1,000,000 a year; it applies \$10,000 for support of a Confederate Woman's Home, and \$60,000 for the Confederate Home. It gives \$200 a year to the Confederate Museum, at Richmond, and spends \$250 a year in upkeep of the Confederate Cemetery. These are but incidentals, picked out at random. What is more to the point is that the bond issues providing for permanent improvement to State institutions, educational and charitable, foots up \$10,667,500. The immediate application to enlargement of the University at Chapel Hill amounts to \$1,650,000. The sum of \$1,350,000 is applied to the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, an institution that is filling the State with a youth practically trained in the trades and arts. The North Carolina College for Women has the expansive benefits of \$1,350,000. The East Carolina

institution where teachers are trained, and which was the joy of the heart of Thomas J. Jarvis, finds its facilities enlarged upon a million-and-a-quarter scale, while \$455,000 is applied to extensions at the negro Agricultural and Technical College. An industrial school up in the mountains, training the boys and girls in the territory of Cullowhee, put a part of its \$388,000 in development of a light and power plant and in establishing its buildings and equipment on a basis that is recognized even in this advanced age as first-class. For the Agricultural Department which has been bringing North Carolina forward at such a rapid pace, a fine home was provided, but more room was needed and the Legislature gave \$125,000 for an extra story.

In promotion of the cause, the State Board of Education is given an appropriation of \$2,031,750. There are liberal appropriations for rural High Schools and rural libraries; for the Bureau of Maternity; for welfare work and for State Health work, and all the time completion of a \$65,000,000 system of State highway work, individually by the State, has been in progress. As a matter of course, while the material is uplifting the State, the State is upholding the spiritual.

Negro Leaders See New Stimulus For the State In Agricultural Building At A. and T. College

FINEST IN SOUTH

Will House Farm Activities of
Institution and Provide
Laboratories.

WHAT COLLEGE IS DOING

The thoughtful men and women of America today are directing more and more of their time and attention to that vast body of the American population that goes loosely under the term of "farmers." The agrarian interests have projected themselves in recent years so forcibly upon the national consciousness that all classes of people are being brought to consider their importance, their needs, their problems.

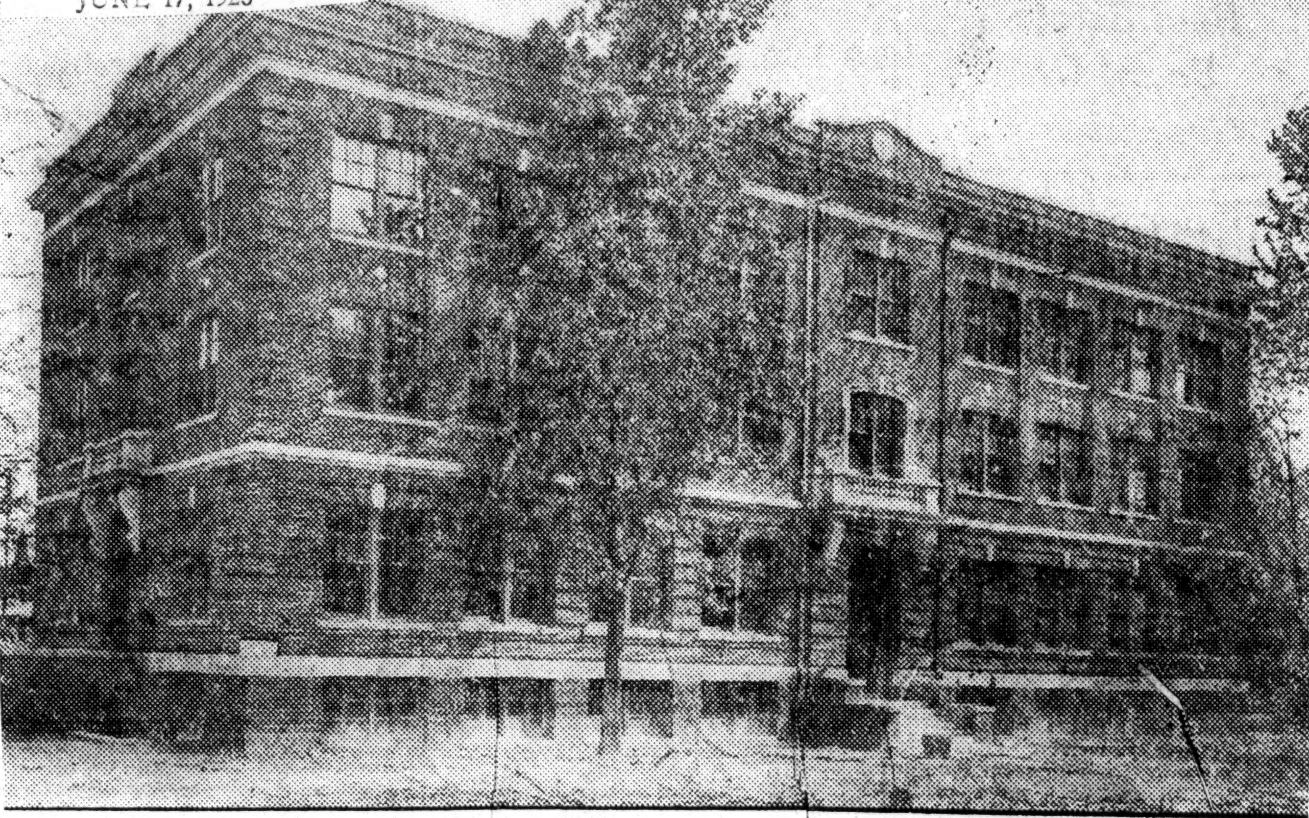
In a state like North Carolina, still more than three-quarters rural, with by far the largest group of its people earning their livelihood in struggles with the soil, the agricultural population is especially in the center of the thought of the state. More consideration, more time, more thought, more money is every day being given to the farmer because more and more all the people are realizing the fundamental importance of his work.

A few days ago an event occurred at the negro Agricultural and Technical college in Greensboro that is regarded by men who know as being of the utmost importance in the life of the state. A new building was dedicated. There were special exercises, speeches an inspection of the building and a formal acceptance by President J. B. Dudley. All that passed by and there remains—what?

For all the thousands of negro farmers in North Carolina a new stimulus to their work that will continue through scores of years and will reach boys and girls as yet hardly able to walk; lifting of the standard of agricultural work at the institution and thereby among thousands of leaders of the negro race; a new hope and a new ambition that will be expressed in larger crops and better products of farm and dairy; a new light that will shine throughout the long borders of North Carolina and bring more of prosperity, more of content, to citizens of the state and of the south.

No less than this do the negro leaders of agricultural thought see in the new agricultural building at A. and T. college. They have long wanted a real home for their work; they have striven to carry out their plans under almost impossible working conditions, have faced discouragement, have rallied under it, have reached their goal and now are determined to show to their state what they can do with the better material at hand.

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
JUNE 17, 1923



New Agricultural Building at A. and T. College.

The new building is regarded as the best negro agricultural building in the south. It is one of the most complete of its kind anywhere. It is conveniently arranged and constructed in terms of the best modern thought. There are 27 rooms, including one large assembly room that will seat between 350 and 400 students. Every facility for both office and class-room work is provided for the Offices for the agricultural faculty are here, offices for the Guilford county farm demonstration work and for the boys' and girls' clubs of all North Carolina.

There are laboratories for dairy technology, for poultry, zoology, geology, botany, grain, plant pathology, chemistry, physics, with a private laboratory for the chemist and a dark room for the instructor in physics.

For the direction of the agricultural work the college has now a head of the department, B. F. Bullock, who as director of the department of vocational agriculture and teacher training work has supervision over 20 or more rural high schools, this in co-operation with E. Brown, head of the college agricultural department. The work is thus connected with the rural high schools, which become feeders for the college.

What A. and T. college is doing for negro agricultural work is expressed through many ramifications of the state-wide organization. It has the heartiest co-operation of the college of agriculture and

started the first poultry plant at Tuskegee, taught agriculture there, came back to A. and T., where he renovated the farm, directed the agricultural department at Lincoln Institute, Kentucky, and now again is back at A. and T. During the war he directed the efforts of 15,000 men, women and boys to grow food. He now has some 5,000 boys and girls in the various agricultural clubs and letters written to the college by farmers whose children he has taught show how their communities in many instances have been widely changed by the influence of the work.

Scores of instances might be cited of the practical results of this work. One man, John A. McRae, is an example of what the institution has taught. He came from a Harnett county farm, studied at the college, graduated in the agricultural department in 1914 and went back to his native county. There he applied the lessons he had learned with sound success. White and negro farmers of the county watched his work and saw its value. His crops were the talk of his section. Later he was brought back to the college to be farm superintendent and now he is teaching other negro boys. He has fine crops of grain, he uses modern machinery, he has improved the fertility of the soil, he has registered hogs, he has done so well that many white agricultural experts have expressed their admiration of his work.

John D. Wray, another graduate of the college, now teacher of agriculture and an agricultural extension agent, is another example. He graduated in 1909. While at college he

Education-14

Education - 1923.
Money for.
Nearly Four Million
Dollars Spent For Negro

Education In 1923
Baltimore
Hershey

During the year 1923, \$3,803,000 has been spent in North Carolina on Negro education alone, a sum which is larger than the sum spent for the State's entire system of public schools in the year 1900. In the past four years \$969,000 has been spent for new buildings alone at three of the State-colored normal schools, and the General Education Board gave \$125,000 more for the equipment of these buildings. A million and a half dollars annually are now (1923) being spent in North Carolina for new public-school buildings for Negroes. This includes the generous sums given by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago to stimulate the building of good rural schools.

The State has now selected four centers for conducting its teacher-training work for Negro teachers—one at Elizabeth City, one at Fayetteville, one at Winston-Salem, and one at Durham. Buildings and equipment are rapidly being provided to supplement the present plants and to make them all that modern progressive colleges for training teachers should be.

North Carolina is beginning to demonstrate on a grand scale that enduring progress and prosperity in a State should be based upon good schooling for all of its citizens, and upon good morale, a morale which can be built up only by widespread confidence on the part of the citizens of a State in the integrity, fairness, and unselfishness of its officials.

DEC 23 1923
DIRECTOR
OF NEGRO SCHOOL

Private Institution Near
Charlotte To Withdraw in
Favor of State

The trustees of the Training School for Negro Boys, authorized by the 1921 General Assembly but not yet built Friday appointed J. C. Braswell, former chief of police at Hamlet, as business manager for a term of six months, and fixed January 4 as the date on which bids will be opened for buildings.

The institution will have the name of The Morrison Training School in honor of Governor Morrison. The trustees have purchased a large tract of land in the peach section near Rockingham and plan to make the institution largely self-supporting. Mr. Braswell will at once begin getting the land in shape and buildings which have been drawn.

The sum of \$40,000 is now available for buildings and plans for two by Linthicum and Linthicum, Raleigh architects, have been approved. The plans call for a large administration building and dormitory combined, which will be a large brick structure and a building to serve as school room, kitchen and dining room. Other buildings will be frame structures of the cottage type.

In addition to the funds available Thad Tate, of Charlotte, one of the two negro members of the board, announced yesterday that land purchased near Charlotte by a negro association for a reformatory will be sold and the proceeds donated to the State institution.

The board met yesterday with Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare. Here for the meeting were W. A. Hart, of Tarboro; L. R. Varser, of Lumberton; Secretary of State W. N. Everett and Thad Tate.

DEC 14 1923
DIRECT TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NEGROES, RICHMOND

Will Be to Blacks in North Carolina What Jackson Training School Is to Whites.

Special to The Observer.
ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 13.—The last legislature appropriated \$50,000 wherewith to purchase a site and erect suitable buildings for the North Carolina Training School for

North Carolina.
Negro Boys; and so appropriated \$10,000 a year for its maintenance. This school is to be to the negro race what the Jackson Training school is to the white. The State has long realized that such provision should be made for the delinquent negro boys, and now this realization is to materialize.

The committee, or directors, named to carry out the provisions of the act are W. N. Everett, of Rockingham; Hart, of Tarboro; and Varser, of Lumberton; with two negroes on the board—Thad Tate, of Charlotte, and Adkins, of Winston-Salem. This board after careful investigation some months ago selected a site 14 miles east of Rockingham, in the center of the peach section of Richmond county, as the place for locating this school. Accordingly 400 acres of land were bought from J. A. McAulay and D. L. Culberson, at \$25 per acre. And, by the way, it might be stated the board could right now sell off three-fourths of this tract for a larger sum than the entire tract cost them. The land is ideally situated for peach development, with almost perfect drainage.

On December 8 the board met in Raleigh and completed their plans. On the 21st of this month the board will receive bids for the construction of the two-story administration building. Later a negro superintendent will be employed, with a white general manager. The present contemplated buildings will probably take care of 50 boys as a starter. And the land is such a nature that it should be made self-supporting while at the same time the state is giving these wayward negro boys an education and teaching them self-restraint and showing them the way to become useful citizens.

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont

DEC 4 1923
NORTH CAROLINA
SPENDS MILLIONS
NEGRO EDUCATION

More of Race Are Coming to Own Farms Than White People There

(Richardson in N. Y. World)
Raleigh, N. C., Oct.—North Carolina's stand for negro education has put this State in a class by itself. In this respect it leads the nation. That is why so few negroes left here during the exodus and why most of those who did leave for the untried fields of the North are expected to return when cold weather sets in. Already they are coming back. One has but to ride a "down train" from Wash-

ington to realize that. On a recent occasion one of the railroads from Richmond to Raleigh moved all the white men from the smoking car, turned that over to the negroes and merged the accommodations for men and women in the single day coach that was left. If anybody had a "kick" on this "jim crow" arrangement, it was the white men and not the negro.

Becoming Farm Owners.
"More negroes are coming into the ownership of farms and homes, relatively, than white people in North Carolina, and especially is this true of the eastern part of the State," said Gen. E. F. Glenn, United States Army, retired.

"Are you willing to be quoted on this point?" the General was asked. "Of course I am," he replied, "because it is true." There has been no especial concern in North Carolina over the negro exodus North. At no time has the matter reached the point where a "conferment" was necessary in order to formulate plans to "take steps." The question of negro migration has never been discussed in officialdom. The big thing claiming the attention of North Carolina officials has been the education of the negro.

"The best friend the Southern negro has is the Southern white man," said Dr. James E. Shepard, himself a negro president of the National Training School, at Durham, which recently was taken over by the State and will be made one of four State Normal Schools for Negroes. Three have been in existence some time. One of these will shortly be turned into a negro college, operated by the State.

Continuing Dr. Shepard said: "I am happy that the State has taken over the school for which I have worked so hard these past years and will run it thru its own trustees. My one big hope is that it will be selected as the negro college site. In years past I have had to appeal to Northerners for support, but even in this undertaking the greatest help I had came from two Southern gentlemen. I refer to the late Gov. Robt. B. Glenn and the late Federal Judge Peter C. Pritchard. The former was a Democrat, the latter a Republican. Each had the interest of the negro at heart.

"For several years the First Presbyterian church, white, of Durham, has paid the salary of one of our teachers, amounting to \$1,200 a year, and five white men have contributed \$200 each to the school's support." He named prominent white men all over the State who have had a part in making substantial contributions to the National Training School, now the State's fourth negro normal. Other negro normal schools are at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville and Durham.

Negro's Home is South.
"What do you think of negro migration North?" Dr. Shepard was asked. "I don't think anything of it," was his quick reply. "Neither do other negro leaders of the State. The negro's home is in the South. The best opportunities are here. Why should the members of my race be leaving a State that is doing more for them than any other State in the public?"

Dr. Shepard laughed when reminded of some of the wild tales that are being told in the North about alleged "cruelties" to the negro in the South. Another opponent of Negro migration is Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the Negro Agricultural and Technical college of Greensboro, N. C. "We have suffered less from negro migration than any Southern State," said Dr. Dudley. "You ask why? I am ready to give you the real answer. It is because the negro enjoys better educational advantages in North Carolina than in any other State, and because we receive justice in the courts."

Dr. Dudley expressed gratification at what the present Democratic State administration is doing for the members of his race and declared of Gov. Cameron Morrison, for whom one of the buildings at the Negro A. & T. college will be named: "His hold and unprecedented stand for negro education, for good roads, his wonderful progressive policies which have blessed North Carolina, including the negro, have profoundly impressed the negro leaders of the State. I do not know of a single one who is ungrateful or unsympathetic. Every negro leader, so far as I know, is ready to acclaim him one of the truly great governors."

Social Equality.
The question of so-called "social equality" is one that is never discussed among the really great negro leaders of the State. There is no demand for social intermingling with the whites—only for equal opportunities.

"What are you doing among the negroes?" was asked of a member of the staff of the State board of health. "The same things we are doing for the white people," was his reply. Recently an amusing story found its way to North Carolina from a far Northern State. A negro was wanted here for an alleged crime, and his defense against extradition was that he was wanted for "human slavery." That slavery still existed in North Carolina and that negroes were sold for \$15 ahead. In another Northern State a negro is fighting extradition on the ground that he cannot receive a "fair trial" in North Carolina. Such claims are as ridiculous as they are untrue.

In many sections of the United States a negro is a novelty. In the South he is a necessity. In North Carolina his loyalty to his white friends, exemplified thru his remaining at home, attending to his own business, consistently working out his own destiny, enjoying the confidence and respect of the white people, has helped to keep this the most truly American State in the Union.

North Carolina has made no bid for foreign-born immigrants. As a matter of fact, the sentiment here is decidedly against the importation of unnaturalized persons. It is realized that when the negro goes it will be necessary to look to other sources for labor. In 1920, out of a total population of 559,000, there were fewer than 8,000 foreign-born in North Carolina, with this homogeneous population, has the highest birth rate in the United States.

The average negro here is a good

American citizen and a loyal North Carolinian. He owes allegiance to no foreign country. With rare exception, he has a real, abiding faith in God, the exercise of which might well be emulated.

Now, the question arises: "What is North Carolina really doing for its negroes that commands their loyalty and respect?"

The answer is simple. First of all it is spending money to educate them, at the rate of nearly \$4,000,000 a year. It is paying negro teachers nearly \$2,000,000 a year, which is twice as much as was spent for all educational purposes by North Carolina in 1910 and it is putting up school houses at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 a year. Last year North Carolina paid its negro teachers nearly a half million more than during the previous year.

Legislative allowance for negro institutions of higher learning are liberal. At the last session of the general assembly nearly \$500,000 was appropriated for permanent improvements at the Agricultural and Technical college alone, while \$60,000 was appropriated for its maintenance. The sum of \$469,000 was appropriated for permanent improvements at the Negro State normals, which were allowed \$150,000 for their maintenance.

Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to establish a home for delinquent negro boys, to correspond with an already established reformatory for white boys, and \$10,000 for maintenance.

On July 1 this year North Carolina had erected more than 300 Rosenwald schools, worth \$1,250,000. All these are in towns of fewer than 2,500 population and in rural districts. Of the money thus invested, \$200,000 came from Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears Roebuck & Company; \$250,000 from negroes themselves, \$45,000 thru individual contributions from white people and \$600,000 from public taxes.

In many sections of the State white men of talent and ability are devoting their time to supervising the erection of new negro houses. Thus, the expense of construction is being cut considerably.

The department of education says this plan often insures a building worth \$25,000 for \$10,000 or \$15,000. In 1921 and 1922 there were built in North Carolina eighty-one Rosenwald schools which cost \$350,000. Since then 93, costing nearly \$500,000, have been erected.

With the establishment of a negro college, North Carolina will be able properly to train all its negro teachers. It will not be necessary then to go out of the State for any negro teachers, or to accept any who are not thoroly proficient.

And so North Carolina, on its own initiative, is doing far more in behalf of its negro population than the outside world has known of.

Education - 1923.

Money for Negro.

General.

M. E. Church Puts Over A Million In Race Education

Board Has 19 Schools With 460 Teachers and Officers, and 6,840 Students To Provide Christian Leadership.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 17—The Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church expended over a million dollars in 1923 for repairs, additions to the equipment, purchases or payment on new property and in the current expenses of the schools, according to the annual report of the Board made public today by the corresponding secretaries at 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This is the first time in the 57 years of the history of the Board that its expenditure has reached one million dollars.

The Board has 19 schools for Negro education with 460 officers and teachers and 6,840 students. The object of the Board is to provide a Christian leadership that shall bring intelligence, morality and spirituality as the uplift motive of the Negro people.

At Morristown, Tennessee, during the year, plans, specifications, and contracts were made for three new buildings at Morristown Normal and Industrial College: a dormitory for girls, and a dining room and kitchen. This entire outfit, including furnishings, will cost \$150,000. The city of Morristown, Tennessee, contributed \$10,000 towards these buildings. The school work for the Negro children of the city is done by this institution.

The Thirkfield Hall at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. is nearing completion. At Meridian, Mississippi, a house and lots are being purchased and will be used as a teachers' residence. Three houses and lots are being purchased for Rust College at Holly Spring, Mississippi. A new site of 42 acres for Philander-Smith College is being purchased at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Meharry Medical College has received a donation of \$100,000 for the enlargement of the hospital and the increase of its equipments and also a guarantee of \$15,000 per year for five years toward the current expenses of the school. More than half of all the colored physicians of the United States and a considerable number of dentists, pharmacists, and trained nurses were students in Meharry Medical College.

"One of the notable evidences,"

says Dr. Penn, is the raising of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, to 'Class A' "among educational institutions." The school property of the Board of Education for Negroes has increased from two and one half million to four million dollars.

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School at New Orleans, Louisiana, serves a Negro constituency of over a million. The corresponding secretaries, Rev. P. J. Maveety, and I. Garland Penn report that a large number of the teachers have taken post graduate work in the summer terms at Chicago and New York. The report says:

"As a rule the libraries of our schools are poor. These must be provided for with more up-to-date books, not of reference, but such standards works as are called for by modern scientific teaching and pedagogy."

WILLCOX LEFT \$1,000,000.

Former President of Board of Education Willed \$77,000 to Charity.

The will of the late William G. Wilcox, retired marine broker and President of the Board of Education during the Mitchel Administration, who died Sept. 19 last at his home, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., was filed for probate yesterday in the Richmond County Surrogate's Court at St. George, S. I.

Mr. Wilcox left an estate of more than \$1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to the widow and children. Bequests to institutions total \$77,000. Two old employes, Johnson Jones, colored, a gardener, and Sidney Christopher Price, a chauffeur, are left \$1,000 each.

To the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Mr. Wilcox left \$25,000. Staten Island Hospital receives \$10,000 and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences \$10,000. The Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children gets \$5,000, and Shiloh M. E. Church and the Church of the Redeemer at New Brighton \$1,000 each.

Sidney Gray Wilcox and Henry Wilcox, sons, are named as executors, with the Central Trust Company of New York. Mary K. Wilcox, the widow, is appointed guardian of their daughter, Anna G. Wilcox, a minor.

To each of three brothers, Walter F., Frederick A. and Henry Howard Wilcox, is left \$10,000. Three sisters, the Misses Ella T., Mary H. and Valeria Wilcox receive \$5,000 each. A like amount is left to each of two daughter-in-laws, Mrs. Anita Wilcox and Mrs. Phyllis King Wilcox.

To the Central Trust Company of New York is left \$600,000, to be held in trust. The will provides that the income from the trust fund shall be divided in equal shares among the sons. Children under 21 years are to receive \$1,000 a year; children under 25, \$2,000 a year, and

children between the ages of 25 and 30, \$4,000 a year. The residuary, real and personal, goes to the widow.

uplift motive of the Negro people.

At Morristown, Tennessee, during the year, plans, specifications, and contracts were made for three new buildings at Morristown Normal and Industrial College: a dormitory for boys, dormitory for girls, and a dining room and kitchen. This entire outfit, including furnishings, will cost \$150,000. The city of Morristown, Tennessee, contributed \$10,000 towards these buildings. The school work for the Negro children of the city is done by this institution.

The Thirkfield Hall at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is nearing completion. At Meridian, Miss., a house and lots are being purchased and will be used as a teachers' residence.

Three houses and lots are being purchased for Rust College at Holly Springs, Mississippi. A new site of 42 acres for Philander-Smith College are being purchased at Little Rock, Ark.

The Meharry Medical College has received a donation of \$100,000 for the enlargement of the hospital and the increase of its equipments and also a guarantee of \$15,000 per year for five years toward the current expenses of the school. More than half of all the colored physicians of the United States and a considerable number of dentists, pharmacists, and trained nurses were students in Meharry Medical College.

"One of the notable evidences," says Dr. Penn, is the raising of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., to "Class A" among educational institutions." The school property of the Board of Education for Negroes has increased from two and one-half million to four million dollars.

The Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School at New Orleans, La., serves a Negro constituency of over a million. The corresponding secretaries, Rev. P. J. Maveety, and I. Garland Penn report that a large number of the teachers have taken post graduate work in the summer terms at Chicago and New York. The report says:

"As a rule the libraries of our schools are poor. These must be provided for with more up-to-date books, not only books of reference, but such standard works as are called for by modern scientific teaching and pedagogy."

\$1,000; to Tribune Fresh Air Society, \$500; to Flower Hospital, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, \$1,000 each; to William Tod Helmuth, \$1,000; to Nora Gary, \$800; to Harry J. Balch, \$250.

Kings.

DILLON, DELIA A. (July 10, 1923)—Estate, \$5,000, to sister, Mrs. Katherine Keenan.

McCAFFERY, CATHERINE J. (July 28, 1923)—Estate, \$4,100, to three children, Mrs. Josephine Hastings, Mrs. Irene Sutton and Matthew J. McCaffery.

MOLLOY, GEORGE W. (Aug. 11, 1923)—Estate, \$100,000, to widow, Frances L. Molloy, executrix, 205 Hicks St.

SCHRAMM, MARIA (July 17, 1923)—Estate, \$16,500. The will of the decedent stated that her husband, Charles Schramm, was to receive \$25, "and no more." The estate is divided into equal shares between three children, Mrs. Lina Zedel, George and Charles Schramm.

STEINES, ALFRED (Aug. 4, 1923)—Estate, \$10,000. With the exception of several small bequests, the entire estate is left to decedent's son, Clarence Steines.

OUR WORK FOR NEGROES

Nine Normal and Industrial Schools and Payne Divinity in Eight Southern States

Nine normal and industrial schools for Negroes, and the Bishop Payne Divinity School, are now conducted by the American Church Institute for Negroes in eight southern states.

As the increase of the Institute's endowment, benefiting all the schools, is an important undertaking, it is good to know that the endowment securities, 90 per cent of which are in United States Government bonds, have increased \$16,000 in value in the past two years.

Legacies and gifts have been received during the year amounting to \$100,000. Of this \$86,000 from one layman.

The Carnegie Foundation and the General Board of Education have made appropriations, with the usual provision that additional amounts be raised by the Institute.

\$1,000,000 EXPENDED BY M. E. CHURCH FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church expended over a million dollars in 1923 for new buildings, improvements, repairs, additions to the equipments, purchases or payment on new property and in the current expenses of the schools, according to the annual report of the Board made public today by the corresponding secretaries at 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This is the first time in the 57 years of the history of the Board that its expenditure has reached one million dollars.

The Board has 19 schools for Negro education with 460 officers and teachers and 6,840 students. The object of the Board is to provide a Christian leadership that shall bring intelligence, morality and spirituality as the

Wills for Probate.
New York.
MENDES, HANNAH (July 21). Estate, real property, \$5,000; personal, about \$2,000. To daughter, Charlotte Baker, jewelry and personal effects; to granddaughter, Dorothy M. Ruth, and Delia O'Malley, certain personal effects; residue to grandchildren, Edward D. Ruth and Dorothy M. Ruth.
THOMPSON, MARY CLARK (July 28). Estate, real property, over \$500,000; personal, over \$1,000,000. To nephews, Emory Wendell Clark and Myron Clark Williams, all real estate, houses and contents thereof in South Carolina; to nephew, Myron Clark Williams, real estate known as Pine Bank on Canandaigua Lake, N. Y., and "my residence" at 283 Madison Av.; to grandnephew, William Reeve Clark, property and contents in house on the Isle au Haut, Maine; to New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation), all "my collection of Bibles and parchment books;" to nephews, Emory W. Clark and Clark Williams, \$300,000 each; to superintendent, Addison P. Wilbur, \$15,000; to servants Lina Anderson and Weldon Ker-shaw, \$15,000, and provision for other servants in accordance with length of service; to Clark Manor House at Canandaigua, \$200,000; to the Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital, \$400,000; to town of Canandaigua, recreation grounds and swimming school and a fund of \$20,000; to Woodlawn Cemetery at Canandaigua, \$15,000 for chapel; to Vassar College, Teachers College and Williams College, \$300,000 each; to Woman's Hospital of New York, \$300,000; to Zoological Society of New York City, \$50,000; to Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Charity Organization Society, \$50,000 each; to Metropolitan Museum of Art, certain specimens from her collection; to sister, Charlotte E. Clark, personal effects; to continue students in colleges, "adequate allowances"; residue divided equally between nephews, Clark Williams and Emory W. Clark.

UPHAM, ELIZABETH KENDALL (Aug. 9, 1923). Estate, more than \$10,000. To Susan R. Kendall, one-third of residuary and one-third to Georgiana Kendall and Angelina Chaplin; to Horace C. Kendall, \$1,500; to Virginia B. Kendall, \$2,000; to Edith, Leonard, Kenneth and Norman Kendall, \$2,000 each; to Anna McConaughy, \$100; to Lucy Bell, Mrs. William E. Lloyd and Julia Thompson, \$1,000 each; to Percy Thompson, \$500; to Julia, Lenore and Helen Lloyd, \$100 each; to James D. Bell, \$1,000; to Frank V. Bell, \$500; to Henrietta and Elizabeth Lothrop, \$2,500 each; to Cornelia B. Kendall, \$1,500; to Mary Heffernan, \$2,500; to John Heffernan, \$200; to Kate U. Clark, \$500; to Lincoln Memorial and University, \$3,000; to Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, \$3,000; to Children's Aid Society, \$2,500; to Mount Meigs Colored Institute, \$1,000; to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$750; to Humane Society, \$500; to May Stone, \$1,500; to Mme. Alma Lazzari, \$500; to Penn School, Piney Woods School and the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, \$500 each; to William H. Holtz-claw School, \$1,000; to Salvation Army and Volunteers of America, \$1,000 each; to Colored School of Richmond, \$500; to Northfield School, \$1,000; to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$750; to Snow Hill Institute, \$500; to Irma L. Palchke, \$50 a month and \$500; to New York Mission Society, \$500; to Big Brothers Movement, \$500; to Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \$1,000; to Travelers' Aid Society, \$500; to Mrs. Ephraim Williams, \$1,000; to Mary E. Rogers, \$300; to Gertrude Elliot, \$250; to Babes' Hospital, \$250; to Indian Association, \$100; to New York Infirmary for Women and Children, \$250; to Christian Alliance, \$1,000; to Christian Home for Intemperate Men, \$500; to Babes' Sheltering St. Johnland, \$1,000; to Julia B. Swords, \$300; to Maud S. Swords, \$300; to Mrs. Andrew Preston, \$250; to Julia Mayo, \$250; to Anna Carroll and Mrs. Dudley N. Carpenter, \$250; to Sybil Carpenter, \$100; to Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls and to Working Girls' Vacation Society, \$500 each; to Riverside Kindergarten, \$250; to St. Faith's Home, \$250; to Social Service Auxiliary of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, \$500; to Indian Rights Association, \$250; to Colored School of Manassas and Prison Association, \$500 each; to State Charities Aid Association,

Institute Receives Many Large Gifts

***Dr. Patton Announces Splendid Additions
for Growing Negro Work***

Announcement has been made by Dr. Robert W. Patton, Executive Secretary of the Church Institute for Negroes, that gifts and pledges to the amount of \$194,000 have recently been given for the Institute and its schools.

The Institute is the corporation of the Episcopal Church, having special responsibility for the supervision of Industrial High Schools and institutions of higher learning in the Southern States. It exercises general supervision over and makes appropriations to ten Industrial High Schools and to the Bishop Payne Divinity School at Petersburg, Virginia. The ten Industrial Schools are located in nine Southern States from Virginia to Texas. In these ten schools approximately three thousand students are enrolled, of whom one thousand are in the High School grades.

Gifts from Many Sources

A Churchman, who requests that his name be withheld, gave \$86,000 for the Endowment Fund of the Institute.

The Woman's Auxiliary has appropriated the sum of \$15,000 to be applied to a dormitory for girls at St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Virginia. This dormitory will cost \$50,000 and is one of the most pressing needs of this school. St. Paul's School enrolls approximately six hundred Negro boys and girls, of whom more than half are girls. The present dormitory was built many years ago. It is a frame building and is inadequate to accommodate the number of girls enrolled. In case of fire, the lives of nearly two hundred girls would be seriously menaced.

One of the best administered of the schools of the Institute is the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, at Fort Valley, Georgia. Special gifts and pledges to the Institute for this school have recently been made to the extent of \$90,000.

Mrs. Royal C. Peabody and her son, Mr. Charles S. Peabody, have given \$25,000 for a Trades Building as a memorial to Mr. Royal C. Peabody. It is to be known as The Royal Peabody Building.

The Carnegie Corporation has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for a Library Building. George Foster Peabody, LL.D., has given securities in the sum of \$15,000 to be held as an endowment fund, the interest of which is to be used for the maintenance of the library building.

In addition to the above gifts, the General Education Board has made a conditional appropriation to the Fort Valley School of \$25,000, the condition being that \$62,000 more shall be raised by the friends of the school in order to complete the program for other needed buildings and equipment.

Georgia contains the largest population of Negroes of any State in the Union. The Fort Valley School is a center of high influence and an inspiration to a large number of the Negro people of the State. The friends of this school would make a valuable contribution to the advancement of the Negro people of the State of Georgia, as well as render a truly patriotic service to our country, by subscribing at an early date the \$62,000 necessary to make the appropriation of the General Education Board available.

Education—1923.

Money for Negro.
\$883.00 FOR WHITE PUPILS;

ONLY \$21,190 FOR COLORED
Associated Negro Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—The Maryland Legislature at its 1922 session appropriated \$883,000 for the higher education of whites and only \$21,190 for that of the Colored race.

**SHE GETS \$2,000 IN
WILL CONTEST**

Afro-American
Miss Eva Boyton Gets Ver-

dict in Superior Court for
Services Rendered

Late Employer

SHE ASKED FOR \$5,500

**Bulk of Johnson Estate, How-
ever Goes To Liberian
Fund 10-5-23**

A verdict of \$2,000 was rendered by a jury in the Superior Court Tuesday in favor of Miss Eva Boyton, who brought action to collect \$5,500 alleged remuneration due her from the estate of the late Moses F. Johnson.

Miss Boyton, who for a number of years was a confidante and assistant to the deceased, alleged in her declaration that for several years she had served Mr. Johnson in various capacities under a tentative agreement that she would be compensated in his will. This service began while the latter conducted a lunch room at 147 W. Montgomery street, and extended, according to her testimony, through an illness terminating in his death in May 1922.

When Johnson died, it was found by Mrs. Boyton that he had made provisions in his will for the sum of \$150 per year for a period of ten years as complete compensation for her services and faithful attendance upon him. This she deemed insufficient and sued the trustees of the estate for an aggregate of \$5,500, or a weekly wage of \$12 during the length of her service.

Beneficiaries and trustees of the estate held that Johnson sufficiently compensated Miss Boykin during his lifetime for her services and denied that she was not justly due any sum not designated in his last will.

Left Money To Liberian Institute

After \$100 to Provident Hospital and ten year annuities to a number of relatives Mr. Johnson left the residue of his estate to the Caroline Donovan N. and I. Institute in Grand Bussa County, Liberia, Africa. This estate consisted of 17 houses and farm land in Virginia and property at 157 W. Montgomery street, in this city. Atty. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Mrs. Mattie Caldwell, a relative of the deceased, were designated trustees of the estate in the will.

Atty. George W. McMechen, represented the defendants while Atty. Milton Dashields represented Miss Boyton.

**UNIV. OF MARYLAND
ASKS \$4,000,000**

**Legislature Already Gives
Nearly A Million to Sup-
port Higher Education
of Whites**

COLORED GET \$21,190

**Maryland Far Behind, Texas,
North Carolina and West
Virginia**

The University of Maryland is asking that the Governor of Maryland send in a budget of \$4,000,000 for it to the next Legislature.

It is a school which has greatly grown within the past four years, and since the merger of the various branches here with the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park every effort has been made to spread its influence among the whites in various sections of the State.

Here in Baltimore the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and commerce bar colored students. The county demonstration agents, who operate from College Park, visit colored farmers occasionally.

Maryland is the only Southern state which supports no higher colored school. For the purpose of securing Federal appropriation under the Morrill and subsequent acts the Princess Anne Academy is called the Eastern branch of the University of Maryland. The last Legislature gave it \$18,000 and \$3,000 to Morgan College, making \$21,000 in all for the higher education of the race.

Various departments of the University of Maryland received from the State \$671,000.

Blue Ridge College, \$7,000; Charlotte Hall School, \$8,500; Johns Hopkins University, \$75,000; St. John's College, \$45,000; St. Mary's Female Seminary, \$13,000; Washington College, \$35,000; Western Maryland College, \$22,700; West Nottingham Academy, \$6,000; making a grand total of \$883,200.

The West Virginia legislature, at its recent session, appropriated \$545,000 for the West Virginia Colored Institute, and the news comes from Texas, is that the legislature there has just given \$111,111 to the Prairie View Normal School. North Carolina appropriated last year \$606,000 to A. and T. College, at Greensboro, N. C., the largest sum ever given at one time to any colored school.

**Congratulates Afro On Expose Of
Fraud In Lot Selling**
To the Editor:

Allow me to compliment the AFRO-AMERICAN, because of the fact that it is publishing interesting articles, which no other newspaper appears to have courage enough to publish, take for instance the article which was published in the Afro-American, of June 15, 1923, about the Land Sharks, and featured on the front page of that issue in big type.

"\$3 Lots Are Sold For \$500

Such publications as these are rendering a commendable service to the people; and it is a deplorable fact, that the newspapers controlled by white men, are not rendering a similar service to their public, and although these publishers have known for more than ten years that my object in trying to establish an International Bureau of Information about Cuba, is for the purpose of protecting Home-seekers, and Investors from such swindlers as the ones exposed by the Afro-American; whereas all that the other newspapers have ever done has been to fabricate false reports about my marriage to Mrs. Marion C. Arnett, of Philadelphia; and by their outrageous persecution, ridicule, and unfairness, prevent me from ever accomplishing anything for the benefit of my fellow citizens.

DR. W. HARTLEY-HELLYER
1204 W. Fayette St.

Maryland.

Education - 1923.

Money for Negro.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEPTEMBER 5, 1923

\$400,000 FOR PUBLIC AID.**James G. Knowles Bequeaths
Large Sum to Charity.**

Boston, Sept. 5.—Bequests totalling \$400,000 are made to public institutions under the will of James G. Knowles, Boston merchant, which was filed in the Suffolk Registry of Probate to-day. The value of the estate is estimated at more than \$750,000.

The Boston Floating Hospital receives \$25,000, according to the will. The Salvation Army is given \$20,000, the Massachusetts General Hospital \$10,000 and the Boston Provident Association \$25,000.

The list of twenty-four beneficiary institutions includes Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and negro churches, hospitals, asylums, sanitariums and other public organizations.

Miss Shaw Left Harvard \$50,000.*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 29.—Harvard University receives \$50,000 by the will of Miss Anna Blake Shaw of Boston and New York, which was filed for probate here today. She was a summer resident of Lenox for forty-eight years. The Harvard bequest is in memory of her father, Samuel Parkman Shaw, of the class of 1832. Bequests of \$10,000 each are made to the American Unitarian Association, the Boston Floating Hospital and the Lenox Library Association. After legacies to the family, the residuary legatees are House of Mercy Hospital, at Pittsfield; Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va.; the Children's Hospital and Convalescent Home in Boston.

Education - 1923
Money for Negro.

New Jersey.

APPROPRIATIONS OF

\$15,422,745 ASKED

TRENTON N. J. TIMES

MARCH 16, 1923

Local Institutions and Borden-

town School Get Money

for Improvements

Appropriations of \$15,422,745.57, an increase of \$132,486.82 over last year, are included in the annual bill for support of the government from July 1, next, to June 30, 1924. Items totaling \$1,567,531 for new buildings, additions and improvements for state agencies were placed in the measure by the Joint Appropriations Committee. Senator Allen, chairman, offered the bill in the Legislature last night. He also offered the deficiency appropriation bill for various emergency funds.

In accordance with the Heath law of last year, an appropriation of \$50,000 is in the bill for purchase of land and development of a memorial at Washington Crossing. This money will go to the State Department of Conservation and Development. The same department also receives \$35,000 for the extension of fire-tower systems.

The State College for Women at New Brunswick is granted \$250,000 for recreational buildings and equipment, including laboratories.

The Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth at Bordentown will receive \$187,000 for a new dormitory for boys. The New Jersey School for the Deaf will get an additional \$230,000 for cottages at the proposed primary unit at Trenton Junction.

Armory construction calls for \$25,000 at Salem, \$50,000 at Mt. Holly, \$5,000 for equipping Salem, \$8,000 for equipping Passaic armory and \$1,000 for Mt. Holly. An appropriation of \$5,000 for the Passaic Battle Monument is also in the main bill.

Institutional appropriations for improvements are: Colonies for Feeble-Minded Males, \$48,129; Kearny Soldiers' Home, \$15,500; Vineland Soldiers' Home, \$10,975; Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, \$15,500; State Home for Boys, \$26,725; State Home for Girls, \$20,296; Morris Plains Hospital, \$96,075; Trenton State Hospital, \$52,560; State Institution for Feeble-Minded, \$31,480; Village for Epileptics, \$21,750; Woodbine Colony for Feeble-Minded Males, \$16,185.

Among the items in the deficiency bill is \$224.64 to "Mickey" Tracey for newspapers furnished to the Governor's office from January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1922.

Education - 1923

Money for Negro

\$35,028.69 Raised in 1922 By Union Baptist Church

Rev. Dr. George H. Sims and People Collect and
Expend for Missions, Education and Work of
Church, Nearly \$3,000 Every Month

The New York Times
Union Baptist Church, 204 West 63rd
street, the Rev. George H. Sims, pastor,
raised for all purposes during 1922,
the sum of \$35,028.69, an average of
\$2,919.05 per month. A balance on
hand, anuary 1, 1922, of \$2,439.72, gave
a total cash handled of \$37,468.41.

Expenditures during the year totalled
\$33,852.49, leaving a cash balance on
January 1, 1923, of \$3,615.92.

Group items, showing purposes for
which money was expended, are as
follows: foreign mission, \$808.88; edu-
cation, \$903.92; home missions, \$3,811.-
70; associate pastors, \$1,869.39; Sun-
day-school and B. Y. P. U., \$676.49;
mortgage, \$11,677.65; taxes, \$815.05; in-
terest, \$1,195.99; improvements and re-
pairs, \$1,119.11; fuel and light, \$1,301.-
81; music, concerts and printing, \$1,-
887.53; insurance and decorations,
\$306.42; salaries, church support, pas-
tor's aid, \$7,129.75; refreshments and
miscellaneous objects, \$348.80.

MANY INSTITUTIONS

MADE BENEFICIARIES

IN J. H. MURPHY WILL

Cath JANUARY 6, 1923 receive
Fortune After Death of Sister
and Brother.

Contingent charity bequests total-
ling approximately \$350,000 are con-
tained in the will of John H. Murphy
filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Murphy was a bachelor and
Secretary and Treasurer of the Acme
Manufacturing Company. He died
Dec. 19 at his home, No. 447 East 80th
Street. His sister, Miss Rose Murphy,
receives \$5,000. His brother, Joseph
F. Murphy, is to receive \$1,000 a
month as long as he lives, and his
sister \$500 a month. After the death
of brother and sister the following in-
stitutions will receive \$25,000:

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of
the City of New York, Catholic Board
of Work Among Colored People,
House of Calvary, Sacred Heart Col-
lege, Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
The following institutions get \$50,000:
United Catholic Works of New York
City and the Catholic Extension So-
ciety. Twenty thousand dollars goes
to Epiphany Apostolic College and
\$15,000 to the Roman Catholic Centre
for the Blind. Several other institu-
tions will receive from \$2,500 to
\$10,000.

\$1,000,000 FOR FOREIGN STUDY

New York Times
International Education Board's
First Award Is to Teachers'
College

The International Education Board,
founded recently by John D. Rocke-
feller Jr., as its first official act has
granted \$1,000,000 in ten annual in-
stalments to Teachers' College, Colum-
bia University, for the support and de-
velopment of its work with the students
of education from foreign countries and
for the study of educational problems
in the countries from which they come.

On the strength of the gift it was
announced yesterday by R. G. Reynolds,
Director of the Bureau of Educational
Service of Teachers' College, that the
International Institute of Teachers'
College has been organized under the
direction of Professor Paul Monroe.
Teachers' College recently got \$3,000,-
000, of which \$1,000,000 came from the
General Education Board, the balance
being made up by John D. Rockefeller,
George F. Baker and E. S. Harkness.
Two million dollars will be used for a
new building and \$1,000,000 for endow-
ment purposes.

Thirty-one countries are represented
among the students at Teachers' Col-
lege. The increase in the number of
students from other countries in Ameri-
can institutions is described as one of
the most striking educational features
of the present day. There are between
20,000 and 30,000 in America, drawn
from all lands. Foreign students at
Teachers' College number between 250
and 300 a year.

Part of the fund will furnish schol-

New York.

arship aid. Opportunity for field study,
the cost of which has been prohibitive
for foreign students, will now be open
to them. It will also be possible for
the International Institute to undertake
systematic studies of foreign educa-
tional problems and systems.

REQUESTS FOR NEGRO SCHOLAR

Journal News
SHIPS.

New York, March 16.—The will
of Horatio P. Howard, who died

February 20 at 205 W. 115th

street, gives \$5,000 to Hampton
Normal and Industrial Institute to

establish scholarships for deserving
Negro students to be known as the

Captain Paul Cuffee Scholarships.
The residuary estate goes to Tuske-

gee. The will was filed yesterday.
GIVES FISK FUND \$50,000.

New York Times
Contribution by Edward S. Hark-

ness Raises Total to \$560,000.

Edward S. Harkness of this city has
contributed \$50,000 toward a 1,000,000
endowment fund for Fisk University.
It was announced yesterday afternoon,
following the meeting of the university
Trustees in the office of Paul D. Cra-
vath. The gift is conditional upon the
raising of the full amount of the fund
by the end of the year and brings the
total amount already pledged to \$560,000.

In making the announcement, Dr. Fay-
ette A. McKenzie, President of Fisk
University, pointed out that success in
meeting these condition gifts would
make for the most conspicuous develop-
ment in the education of negro youth.
He said that interracial relations were
not the concern of one section alone,
but of the entire nation.

President McKenzie announced the re-
ceipt of a telegram telling of the sudden
death of Dr. Cornelius W. Morrow,
Dean Emeritus of the university. The
Carnegie Foundation had provided a
pension for Dr. Morrow upon his re-
irement. He will be buried here.

REQUEST FOR NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS.

Halifax Express
New York, March 23.—The will of

Horatio P. Howard, who died Feb.

20, at 205 W. 115th Street, gives

\$5,000 to Hampton Normal and In-
dustrial Institute to establish schol-

arships for deserving Negro stu-
dents to be known as the Captain

Paul Cuffee Scholarships. The resi-
duary estate goes to Tuskegee. The

will was filed yesterday.

ROCKEFELLER FUND SPENDS 76 MILLION

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Rocke-
feller Foundation, chartered by a
special act of the New York legisla-
ture 10 years ago tomorrow, has ex-

pende a total of \$76,757,000 during
according to a statement issued tonight
the first decade of its existence, ac-
by Edwin R. Embree, secretary of
the foundation.

This sum represents all of the in-
come of the fund and an additional
\$17,500,000 expended from the general
fund of principal. A further sum of
\$15,000,000, payable in future years,
has been pledged to various medical
schools and public health projects.

A statement of contributions from
the fund divided them as follows:

Public health \$18,188,838; medical
education \$24,716,859; war relief \$22,-
298,541, and other philanthropic work
\$10,445,628; and administration \$1,
107,174.

Money for.

THE SHAME OF GEORGIA.

Following the very timely declaration of Mrs. Ira W. Farmer, of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, at the state agricultural conference in Athens, that the 50,000 club women of Georgia will aid in the fight for more adequate appropriations for the State College of Agriculture, President Soule, of that institution, responded—

"The folks of Georgia have got to get behind us or see this institution shrink and shrivel. What we want is sufficient money to take care of the staff of our college. Our income is absolutely ridiculous, only \$80,000 a year for that purpose, when it takes \$115,000 annually to meet that need. And it's absurd of the people of Georgia to say that they haven't sufficient money to support the Georgia Agricultural college."

That is true, and what a shame! What a reflection upon this great agricultural commonwealth—the Empire State of the South!

Not only the agricultural college—and certainly there is none more important—but all of the higher institutions of learning in Georgia are being literally starved by both a penurious legislative policy and a broken-down, antiquated and wholly insufficient state revenue system.

The State College of Agriculture is more than an institution of learning. It is a public service institution; a community builder; a lighthouse that directs the farmers into safe channels, and off the rocks of farm inefficiency that feeds off of ignorance. It is a force that reaches every home, and is felt in every domestic as well as commercial and industrial relation.

And how does Georgia appreciate such a constructive force in promoting better and more scientific farming, not only in the class rooms and laboratories, but in practical field demonstrations and tests at the very plantations of the farmers!

The answer is an appropriation that lacks \$35,000 a year of actually paying the running expenses on the most prescribed and economically administered scale that can possibly be accepted. That provides nothing for enlargements, betterments, upkeep—nothing for that constructive forward-moving that progress demands.

It is a shame! And Georgia cannot hope to hold her place in the

procession if she maintains in stultifying her institutions. The tax system must be revised—strengthened. The "invisibles" must be reached, and to this Governor-elect Walker has given his pledge.

ROME GA. NEWS
MAY 6, 1923

FUND FOR SPLENDID

NEGRO SCHOOL MAKES

PROGRESS POSSIBLE

Rev. J. H. Gadson
Thanks Friends of
Both Races for Liberal
Assistance

"Our most excellent county board of education deserves our deepest gratitude for their unique plan of co-operation with the Rome High and Industrial school in securing the Rosenwald money and in their plan for conducting the school," said Rev. J. H. Gadson, president of the school, in a statement issued Saturday thanking his many friends of both races for their assistance in raising a fund of \$7,000 required to secure a similar amount from the Floyd county Board of Education and \$1,300 from the Rosenwald fund for negro education. Continuing, he said:

"This department of the school is to be developed into a first class county training school. Students from all over Floyd county will be gathered here to further prepare themselves for the profession of teaching and other useful trades such as domestic science and agriculture. The Rome High and Industrial is to be developed into a boarding school so as to accommodate hundreds of students who may come here from other sections of this and other states.

The full development of these plans depends largely upon the co-operation that the school will receive from such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, Woman's Clubs, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, as well as the various churches and their auxiliaries.

"While the citizens of Rome may not see their way clear to furnish all

the money needed to put over and develop such a project, yet by their co-operation and endorsement and the full use of their influence, many thousands of dollars could be gathered from other sections of the United States to help build up a first class preparatory school for negroes right here in Rome. Rome is one of the best places in Georgia for such a school. It is greatly needed.

"Friends of Spelman Seminary, of Atlanta, have just given the institution more than three hundred thousand dollars with which to erect a chapel, gymnasium and science building. The school will be known after this year as Spelman College. This school was established in 1881 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York for Negro Women and Girls. It has been one of the greatest forces for uplift and development work among negro women and girls of Georgia and of the South that we know of. It has furnished wives for more ministers and Christian leaders than any institution that we know of.

"Such a school in any community helps to make stable its citizens. A good community in which to build a home and rear one's children."

WOMAN LEAVES \$1,000
TO SPELMAN SEMINARY

Associated Negro Press
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Oct. 10.—Mrs. Helen D. Johnson, aged 80 years, who died in this city August 21, made a specific bequest in her will to include \$1,000 to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

School for Negroes
To Get \$40,000 Fund

Plans to improve conditions at the Georgia Industrial School for Negroes at Savannah and to obtain \$40,000 from the Legislature at its regular session next summer to take the place of funds heretofore furnished the University of Georgia by the General Education Board were outlined at a meeting of the university trustees held at the Capitol Monday.

The Savannah school is a part of the university system.

The need of obtaining \$40,000 from the Legislature arises through the anticipated exhaustion of a \$100,000 appropriation made by the General Education Board to cover a period of two and one-half years. This fund will be exhausted next July.

For the first time in more than a score of years, Atlanta, Ga., has built modern new school buildings for Negroes. These buildings - five in number - nearing completion, will have from twenty-five to thirty-five rooms. They are fireproof, modern construction, built at an aggregate cost of \$1,179,270.59 and are to be named after prominent Negroes and white people who have rendered conspicuous service in Negro education.

Information Service
November 3, 1923.

Education—1923.

D.C.

TEN THOUSAND PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RECOMMENDS DOLLARS GIVEN \$815,000 FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY TO HOWARD U. COMING FISCAL YEAR'S ADDITIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Malone, Proprietors Of Poro College Are Proud Donors Of \$5,000 Each.

Other Handsome Gifts Are Reported To Help Put The Howard Medical School In Class A.

During a recent visit to St. Louis of Rev. Emory B. Smith and President Durkee of Howard University, Washington, D. C., about \$18,000 was subscribed toward \$500,000 endowment fund for Howard Medical School, to put it in Class A.

Heading the list of donors in St. Louis were \$5,000 each subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone, proprietors of Poro College. Among those contributing \$1,000 each were: Dr. Chas. E. Herriott, Dr. Geo. B. Key, Dr. W. H. A. Barrett, and Attorney D. W. Bowles. There were others who made smaller contributions which brings the total amount to about \$18,000 in St. Louis.

Efforts are being made to enlist every Howard alumnus and friend in the cause to make the Medical Department Class A.

Everybody who gives \$1000 or more, their names will be cast in bronze on a large tablet which will be placed at a conspicuous point in the building where students and visitors will see the names of those who made the sacrifice that Howard Medical might live.

Howard University Fund Completed
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, July 9.—The campaign of Howard University, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, to raise \$500,000 to make up a \$500,000 endowment for its medical school, of which was ledged by the General Education Board, has been a success. J. Stanley Durkee, President of the university, announced today, and an additional \$15,000 has been contributed. Jesse Isidor Straus of New York gave the last \$3,000 of the goal, and colored people all over the country pledged the additional \$15,000.

New Projects Approved By Budget Bureau Endorsement.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University goes before the Appropriation Committee of the Congress of the United States this year with requests amounting in the aggregate to \$815,000. This amount has been recommended by Honorable Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, under which Department of the government the University government appropriations are expended, and by the Bureau of the Budget of the United States.

The appropriation of \$815,000 recommended for Howard University for the coming fiscal year is greatly in excess of the \$232,500 provided for the current year. New items proposed for Howard University include \$127,500 toward the construction of a building for an Assembly Hall, Gymnasium, Armory and Administrative Headquarters for a Department of Health and Hygiene—an increase of \$87,500 over the current act; \$370,000 for additions to the Medical School Building, and \$130,000 for equipment for these additions to the Medical School Building, and \$130,000 for equipment for these additions to the Medical School Building.

President Coolidge in his first message to Congress in speaking of the 12,000,000 Colored Citizens of the United States called attention to the fact that there is need for some 500 Colored physicians each year, and that a half million (\$500,000) dollars should be appropriated for increased facilities for medical courses at Howard University.

DR. KENNEY GIVES MODEL DONATION TO HOWARD UNIV.

Other Medical Men Asked to Follow the Example of N. M. A. Editor

Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has just written a letter to President Durkee of Howard University stating:

This letter and enclosure will remind you that a year ago I took out a Five Hundred Dollar policy on my life payable jointly to the Meharry Medical College and The Howard Medical School. This was not at all satisfactory to me, but it was all that I felt I could do at that time. I am pleased to advise that I have now seen my way clear to raise this to \$1,000, thus placing \$500 with Howard Medical College and \$500 with the Meharry Medical School. I agree to keep up the annual premium on this policy and trust that you will accept it as an indication of my interest in the work in which you are engaged and in the future of medical education for our group, also I hope that it will be of some little encouragement to you in the great work that you are doing.

Let me add that I am carrying an editorial in the coming issue of the Journal appealing to nine hundred and ninety-nine of our five thousand physicians, dentists, and pharmacists to do likewise in order that a million (\$1,000,000) dollars may eventually be placed at the service of these two institutions from this source, which would be a big thing for the work, and a small thing for the individual.

Challenge to 4,999 Others
If Dr. Kenney's suggestion is taken up by the other 4,999 colored physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, both Howard Medical School and Meharry Medical School will be well on the way to that financial independence which should be theirs.

Education - 1923
Money for Negro

D.C. and Tennessee.

Insures His Life For

Howard and Meharry

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17. — Dr. John A. Kenny, director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, has notified the authorities of Howard University and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, that he has applied for endowment insurance in the amount of \$500 in favor of the two schools as an earnest of his interest in medical education of young colored men and women.

Education - 1923
Money for Negro.

**\$62,000 DORMITORY
DEDICATED TO USE
AT DAYTONA INST.**

**Chairman of Trustee Board
Makes Gift of \$10,000
To School.**

Florida.

(Special to The New York Age)

Daytona, Fla.—March 6 was a great day in the history of the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, marked by the dedication of the splendid three-story fireproof dormitory, recently completed at a cost of \$62,000. The dedicatory address was delivered by Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, before hundreds of Daytona's best people.

Dr. I. Garland Penn of Cincinnati spoke on Negro education in the South, which he said is progressing at an encouraging rate. The southern states having expended thirty-five million dollars for this purpose last year. President N. B. Young, of the Florida A. & M. College, spoke optimistically as to the educational outlook for the race.

Other distinguished guests and speakers were Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Mrs. Julia Coleman of Washington, and Mrs. Addie Dickerson of Philadelphia, who brought greetings from their respective groups. The mayor of the city was present and assured the school of the interest and appreciation of the local community.

Opportunity was given friends of the institution to pledge financial support. An aggregate of \$20,000 was raised, including a single gift of \$10,000 from the chairman of the board of trustees, Jas. M. Gamble of Cincinnati.

The founder and principal, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, was given a continuous ovation by speakers and audience, many high tributes being paid to her devoted spirit and remarkable executive ability. Beginning eighteen years ago without capital, she has built up an institution with assets of over \$300,000 and a student body of 370 girls. Plans are being considered to double the school's capacity and make it co-educational.

Education - 1923.

Money for Negro

AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 3 NEW SCHOOLS

Montgomery Builders Turn
in Lowest Bids For
Structures

IS FOR NEGROES
rest Avenue and Goode
Street Will Get Two of

New Buildings

The Montgomery City Board of Education met at noon Friday and let contracts for the building of three new schools, Forest avenue, Goode street and the West Jeff Davis colored school. The board stipulated that the three schools should be finished by August 20 of this year. They must be ready in time for the new school term. 2-24-23

Three Montgomery firms were the low bidders for the work. I. O. Anderson of Montgomery was awarded the Forest avenue school building to cost \$83,083 and the West Jeff Davis Avenue colored school to cost \$44,944. Jeffers Brothers, of Montgomery, were the low bidders on the Goode street school, the contract being \$71,644. This contract does not include heating and plumbing, the board reserving the right to let these contracts separately.

There was a full attendance of the board, President L. C. Cardinal presiding and Leopold Strauss, M. S. Whitfield, J. M. Garrett and Mrs. L. W. Tyson being present. Superintendent W. R. Harrison, of the city schools, was also present, as was the board's consulting architect Frederick Ausfeld. Other architects present were Okel and Cooper, who designed the Forest avenue school building and F. C. Galliher, who designed the West Jeff Davis building. Mr. Ausfeld designed the Goode street building.

It is announced that the next important work of the city board will be the location of the new high school. Plans will then be drawn and the contract let for this building.

The following were the bidders and the amounts bid on the various school buildings:

FOREST AVENUE SCHOOL.

I. O. Anderson, Montgomery, Ala., \$83,083.00; Jeffers Brothers, Montgomery, Ala., \$85,764.00; T. A. Monk, Montgomery, Ala., \$87,260.00; Opelika Lumber Co., Opelika, Ala., \$90,433.00; H.

H. Brown, Dothan, Ala., \$92,000.00; Hodgson & Jones, Montgomery, Ala., \$93,600.00; A. E. Ittner & Co., Albany, Ga., \$93,978.00; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., \$98,435.00; Smallman, Brice Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala., \$98,867.00; Smith Company, Birmingham, Ala., \$109,590.00; Bosworth-Smith Construction Co., Montgomery, Ala., \$92,274.75.

GOODE STREET SCHOOL

Jeffers Brothers, Montgomery, Ala., \$71,644.00; T. A. Monk, Montgomery, Ala., \$87,500.00; Opelika Lumber Co., Opelika, Ala., \$88,895.00; H. H. Brown, Dothan, Ala., \$89,200.00; Bosworth-Smith Construction, Montgomery, Ala., \$90,330.00; J. O. Estes, Montgomery, Ala., \$90,352.00; I. O. Anderson, Montgomery, Ala., \$90,297.80; Hodgson & Jones, Montgomery, Ala., \$94,600.00; A. E. Ittner, Albany, Ga., \$96,239.00; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., \$98,115.00; Smallman, Brice Construction Co., Birmingham, Ala., \$103,897.00; Smith Co., Birmingham, Ala., \$113,710.00.

WEST JEFF DAVIS (COLORED)

I. O. Anderson, Montgomery, Ala., \$44,944.00; Opelika Lumber Co., Opelika, Ala., \$47,141.00; Bosworth-Smith Construction Co., Montgomery, Ala., \$51,630.30; Hodgson & Jones, Montgomery, Ala., \$52,800.00; Mercantile Trust Co., Montgomery, Ala., \$53,014.87; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala., \$53,175.00.

TUSKEGEE WILLED ESTATE BY HOWARD

Horatio P. Howard, late of 205 West 115th street, New York City, who died on Tuesday, February 20, left \$5,000 to Hampton Institute and made Tuskegee Institute the residuary legatee of his estate, the schools to establish scholarships to be known as the "Captain Paul Cuffee" scholarships, in memory of the decedent's great-grandfather, a Negro navigator. In 1913, Mr. Howard erected a monument at Westport, Mass., honoring his ancestor.

Mr. Howard, born in January, 1854, had never married. He came to New York in 1886 and entered the U. S. Customs House in 1889. He was a communicant in St. Philip's P. E. Church, Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector. A number of relatives, nieces, nephews and cousins, are left various sums, and \$100 each is devised to Hope Day Nursery and St. Philip's Church.

Alabama

TUSKEGEE GETS \$99,418.

APRIL 6, 1923

Albert M. P. Mitchell Left a Total Estate of \$483,849.

Tuskegee Institute received \$99,418 as residuary legatee under the will of Albert M. P. Mitchell, who died March 6, 1922, according to the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Mitchell, who gave the bequest in memory of his brother, Cornelia Post Mitchell, left \$483,849.

The will gave his brother, Arthur M. Mitchell, \$233,903 and left \$5,000 each to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Historical Society and St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo, N. Y. He left from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each to fifteen friends and also remembered several relatives. A painting of DeWitt Clinton left to Columbia University was valued at \$50, and one of Henry Post given to New York Hospital was found to have no value.

TUSKEGEE GETS \$99,418.

Albert M. P. Mitchell Left a Total Estate of \$483,849.

Tuskegee Institute received \$99,418 as residuary legatee under the will of Albert M. P. Mitchell, who died March 6, 1922, according to the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Mitchell, who gave the bequest in memory of his brother, Cornelia Post Mitchell, left \$483,849.

The will gave his brother, Arthur M. Mitchell, \$233,903 and left \$5,000 each to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Historical Society and St. Mary's Church at Tuxedo, N. Y. He left from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each to fifteen friends and also remembered several relatives. A painting of DeWitt Clinton left to Columbia University was valued at \$50, and one of Henry Post given to New York Hospital was found to have no value.

MONTGOMERY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTHS STILL DRIVES TO SECURE \$6,000 DORMITORY FUND

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
MARCH 25, 1923
The Montgomery State Normal School for six thousand dollars is still in progress. The alumni ex-students, faculty and friends of the institution are very anxious to raise the sum of \$6,000 to take care of some pressing obligations which were made when dormitory life was begun last fall.

Since the last publication on February 18 the following amounts have been received for which the president is very grateful:

R. L. Reynolds, Sr. \$5; H. L. Saunders, \$1.50; G. D. Brantley, \$5; Old Fair church \$2.50; S. L. Blackburn \$1.35; Rev. I. S. A. Bracy \$1.35; Mary Bracy \$1.25; Joseph Sistrunk \$2; Emmell Lenton \$2; E. Little \$1.50; Anna G. Allison \$1.50; Susie J. Govan \$5; R. T. Pollard \$5; E. D. Reaser \$5; W. R. McCord \$2; Annie J. Hooks \$2; Mabel Johnson \$10; Dr. P. P. Cobb \$10; Parent Teachers Association by Mattie Nesbitt \$1.75; Brunetta Hill \$2; Dexter Avenue Baptist Church choir \$25; Winona Coal Co. \$5; Anna Elliott \$5; Walker Co. Teachers Association \$15; Rev. J. L. Carr \$2; Ella Cragher \$2; M. Sykes \$2; Ballard and Ballard Co., I. H. DeWees manager \$25; H. V. Stevens \$2; Amanda D. Thomas \$5; Addie Shamon \$1.25; Mary Monroe \$10; The following gave \$1.00 each: C. R. Frederick, Raisy Turner, A. G. Jones, Rasha B. Johnson, Rosa Parks, Carrie Cox, Rev. H. Harris, Lemmie Owens, Catherine Willis, Eliza Houghton, Mary Thornton, James Houghton, Lyons Adams, Estella Holman, Ruth Webb, Geo. Waters, M. J. Gordon, R. A. Tyson, C. L. Rhodes, Ada Davis, Lillian Price, R. T. Adair, Vermilia Foster, A. W. McBride, Ida Elmore, K. N. Draper, Lula Price, Rosa Watson, Lucile Acklin, Mabel Harris, Carr, W. T. Norris, S. H. Bullock, Cyrille Salvant, Lillian Dabney, William Cogborn, A. M. Daniels, Lizzie B. Judkins, A. B. Cooper, Johnnie B. Jackson, Fannie M. Innis, D. E. Simpson, Eva Carter Jones, Victoria Johns, J. I. McAnn and Ethel Burks. The following contributed 50 cents each: A. G. Phillips, Mabel Montgomery, Sallie DeRamus, M. Spencer, M. B. Gadison, B. Montgomery, Henry Smith, Eliza Sistrunk, Bessie Howard, Mary Bledsoe, Mary Thompson, Love Byrd, T. R. Baskin, and Mamie T. Baskin. The following gave 25 cents each: Cora Howard, M. A. Mitchell, Morris Davis, O. L. Campbell, Sherman Norwood, Daisy Davis, Henry Hall, Julia Williams, W. B. Brundidge, Daisy McDede, Emma Hall, Third year junior high school 87 cents; Laura Starks 60c; McGauley Gopson 55c; Sadie Pugh 55c; Frank Everett 45c; Tula M. Houser 75c; Flausell L. Anderson 75c; M. D. Alford 75c; Physical education class by Claudia Hightower and Rosa L. Shaw \$128.50; Edith W. Garrett's Birmingham extension class \$17; Junior high school savings bank \$15.50; State Normal school sextette by F. D. Adair \$87; Cash \$4.15; Reported on February 18, 1923 \$336.50; Grand total \$1238.12.

Below is President Trenholm's statement:

"The amounts contributed by the above express in a tangible way the interest

which the donors have in the work and progress of the school. All Montgomerians should contribute liberally to the success of the \$6,000 drive. They have been greatly benefited by the institution. For 36 years the State Normal has been the only avenue opened in the city of Montgomery for negro children to get a high school education. Thousands have been educated and helped. Are they grateful? Their response will tell its own story.

"Let everyone who has pledged a donation send it in at once. Let those who have not made a promise decide to give something in this drive. Let the sons and daughters of the institution everywhere show their loyalty to the work of their alma mater by helping to make this drive a success.

"Again thanking the above contributors for the tangible interest manifested in the drive.

Your very truly,
"G. W. Trenholm,
"President."

Tuskegee Willed \$150,000 Estate by Gold Digger

Tuskegee, Ala., May 11.—The largest legacy ever left any Race institution by a Race man is a bequest of \$150,000 willed to Tuskegee Institute by William S. Ewing of Oakland, Cal. He left his entire estate to the institute.

Mr. Ewing was born in Missouri 69 years ago and died two weeks ago. He was the first man of the Race to enter the Alaskan gold fields, rushing it up into the Klondike with a white partner more than 30 years ago. The two of them went through many hardships before they struck it rich. At one time Mr. Ewing was forced to sleep on the ice wrapped in a blanket after the fashion of the gold hunters for three weeks.

He and his partner discovered a "placer" mine, out of the surface of which they scratched a fortune. Mr. Ewing was paid \$150,000 for it later by a white company which dug down and mined \$30,000,000 worth of gold. On his return to the States he invested largely in Pacific coast real estate. At one time his fortune was estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. Carnegie-like, Mr. Ewing gave much money away to worthy causes before his death.

TUSKEGEE GETS \$150,000 ESTATE

California Negro Remembers Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 7—One of the most significant features of Dr. Robert R. Moton's report for the year 1921-22 to the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute was the evidence of the growing interest on the part of colored people in supporting the work of Tuskegee Institute. The most recent indication of this "growing interest" is found in the will of W. T. Ewing, a wealthy Negro of Hayward, California, who died recently. The document disposed of an estate valued at approximately \$150,000, all of which is left to the Tuskegee Institute. This is the largest bequest ever received by the Institute from a member of our group.

Concerning Mr. Ewing's life, the Oakland California Tribune commented in part as follows:

"Ewing's life was one of romantic interest. He was born a slave, being set free by the Lincoln proclamation while he was still a small child. When a young man he engaged in insurance in Iowa and 1887 he went to Tacoma, where he took up a homestead. Later he served in the police department and went to Alaska in 1896 just prior to the gold rush. Being on the ground when gold was discovered he was among the first to stake out claims and in a few days he had a modest fortune laid by. After several years of prospecting he struck a claim in 1903 that cleaned up \$40,000 in ninety days.

"He decided to invest in permanent Alaskan property and purchased several lots in Fairbanks which he later resold at a large profit. Some of his present estate includes property in various parts of Alaska.

"In 1904 he came to Oakland and purchased several large holdings of realty, some of which have become highly developed residential districts."

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REMEMBERED IN WILL Of W.T. EWING, EX-SLAVE

Amassed Fortune in Alaska Gold Rush of 1896 — Regarded As One of California's Wealthiest Citizens

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 17.—One of the most significant features of Dr. Robert R. Moton's report for the year 1921-22 to the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute was the evidence of the growing interest on the part of colored people in supporting the work of the Tuskegee Institute. The most recent indication of this "growing interest" is found in the will of Mr. W. T. Ewing, a wealthy Negro of Hayward, California, who died recently. The document disposed of an estate valued at approximately \$150,000, all of which is left to the Tuskegee Institute. This is the largest bequest ever received by the Institute from a member of our group.

Concerning Mr. Ewing's life, the Oakland California Tribune commented in part as follows:

"Ewing's life was one of romantic interest. He was born a slave, being set free by the Lincoln proclamation while he was still a small child.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 24, 1923
WILLCOX LEFT \$1,000,000.

Former President of Board of Education Willed \$77,000 to Charity.

The will of the late William G. Willcox, retired marine broker and President of the Board of Education during the Mitchell Administration, who died Sept. 19 last at his home, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., was filed for probate yesterday in the Richmond County Surrogate's Court at St. George, S. I.

Mr. Willcox left an estate of more than \$1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to the widow and children. Bequests to institutions total \$77,000. Two old employees, Johnson Jones, colored, a gardener, and Sidney Christopher Price, a chauffeur, are left \$1,000 each.

To the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Mr. Willcox left \$25,000. Staten Island Hospital receives \$10,000 and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences \$10,000. The Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children gets \$5,000, and Sullow M. E. Church and the Church of the Redeemer at New Brighton \$1,000 each.

child. When a young man he engaged in insurance in Iowa and 1887 he went to Tacoma, where he took up a homestead. Later he served in the police department and went to Alaska in 1896, just prior to the gold rush. Being on the ground when gold was discovered he was among the first to stake out claims and in a few days he had a modest fortune laid by. After several years of prospecting he struck a claim in 1903 that cleaned up \$40,000 in 90 days.

"He decided to invest in permanent Alaskan property and purchased several lots in Fairbanks which he later resold at a large profit. Some of his present estate includes property in various parts of Alaska.

"In 1904 he came to Oakland and purchased several large holdings of realty, some of which have become highly developed residential districts."

each. To each of three brothers, Walter F., Frederick A. and Henry Howard Willcox, is left \$10,000. Three sisters, the Misses Ella T., Mary H. and Valeria Willcox receive \$5,000 each. A like amount is left to each of two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Anita Willcox and Mrs. Phyllis King Willcox. To the Central Trust Company of New York is left \$600,000, to be held in trust. The will provides that the income from the trust fund shall be divided in equal shares among the sons. Children under 21 years are to receive \$1,000 a year; children between 21 and 25, \$2,000 a year and children between the ages of 25 and 30, \$4,000 a year. The residuary, real and personal, goes to the widow.

MOBILE, ALA. 1923
Ala.
NOV 16 1923

NEGROES TO ASSIST IN BUILDING SCHOOL Will Give Fair Friday After Thanksgiving for Funds.

Negroes of Mobile county, in response to the school board's offer to construct an adequate school building for their use at Prichard, provided they raise \$2,500 of the necessary funds, have set about "in all earnest" to raise that amount. Sunday afternoon negroes of Prichard will gather in mass meeting and pay up their pledges, according to an announcement yesterday.

One of the plans of the negroes to raise money toward the construction of the school is an all-day fair Friday after Thanksgiving. The fair will mark the last day of the drive for funds and will be featured with all sorts of events, athletic and otherwise. On the program are horse races, foot races, acrobatic and physical culture demonstrations, sack races, hurdle foot races and a football game between the teams of Central High and Emerson Institute.

In the negro building, erected by the fair association for negro exhibits, will be grouped farm products, fancy and needle work of all kinds. Another feature will be the special trained chorus singing negro melodies. Added to this will be musical and other vocal selections.

The general admission to the fair will be 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Special reservations have been provided for white patrons and they are urged to attend. Street cars will run to and from the grounds the day of the fair.

Education - 1923

Alabama

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Blind Negro Singers May Entertain Legislators

Wood's Blind Jubilee Singers of Birmingham, seven in number, are in Montgomery and may be invited to sing before the legislature during the coming week.

Prof P. J. Woods, a blind negro, has established an industrial school and is providing employment and vocations for a number of his race who are also blind.

The singers have given entertainments in many white churches and other white audiences and are said to have been well received on all occasions.

Mrs. C. P. Orr, of Birmingham, who is sponsor for the school and the singers, is expected to arrive in Montgomery early next week to arrange some engagements. Governor Brandon has been entertained by the musicians on one or two occasions and is said to have been greatly pleased.

Education - 1923

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEW DORMITORY FOR ORPHANS

Trustees Masonic Home To Pass on Plans

3/14/23
A new dormitory for boys will be soon erected at the orphan home at Americus, conducted by the Masons of the state. A large three story brick building is now being used and the dormitory will be erected to secure more efficiency in the work. Grand Master H. R. Butler has had an architect to prepare plans. These plans will be passed upon by the trustees at a special meeting to be held next Tuesday at Americus at 10 o'clock in the morning. The contract will also be placed.

* While there the trustees will break ground for the new building and its erection will be hastened.

Education - 1923.

Missouri.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

MME. C. J. WALKER'S ESTATE

MR. AND MRS. NILES GIVE \$30,000
TO NEGRO ORPHANAGE.

SENDS LAST BEQUEST TO ST. LOUIS CHARITY

St. Louis Charities
St. Louis, Mo.
Sends \$2,000.00 Pledge To
Mite Missionary; A Total of
\$15,000.00 For St. Louis.

Mrs. C. K. Robinson, Pres. of the Mite Missionary Society is in receipt of a check for \$1910.00 from Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson, Executrix of the Mme. C. J. Walker Estate. The amount of bequest was \$2,000, but the inheritance tax was \$90.00, leaving for the Society the amount above named.

Mme. C. J. Walker was a great woman and her love for the work of the Missionaries prompted her to make many bequests for carrying on such work.

The Mite Missionary Society will be enabled by this gift to do greater work and cover much more territory in administering to the poor and

needy and carrying good cheer to the sick and afflicted people of our race.

God bless her daughter and may she follow in her mother's footsteps.

Mme. Walker was a personal friend of Mrs. Robinson and was much interested in her work. This money has been bequeathed to the Mite Missionary Society to be used for the work of the Society in relief of the poor, and will be deposited in such a manner that it will be of greatest benefit to the Society in carrying out the bequest.

ing girls at the factories and lecturing to them. On one occasion she left a purse for a series of entertainments for them at the Y. W. C. A.; Old Folks Home; Orphans Home C. A. during her last visit here at People's Hospital, Mite Missionary Society, a total of about \$15,000.00 allment in the home of Mrs. C. K. Robinson.



(Preston News Service.)

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—An orphan home to house 75 children and with an initial cost of \$30,000 is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Niles to the Negroes of Kansas City. The home will occupy a high and sunny point on the southside of the city.

It is said that both boys and girls will be accommodated at the home. The upward limit in age will be 11 years. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Niles is part of a general effort looking to the betterment of Mrs. Niles' children and to help the Negroes to help themselves.

The establishment recently of the Mercy hospital children's ward at the Negro Wheatley provident hospital was a part of this. Mr. and Mrs. Niles contributed \$5,000 to the ward.

The orphan home will be a two-story structure with a basement. It is also planned to make use of the roof also. Provisions for enlargement of the building from time to time in the future will be considered. The establishment of the new orphanage has been placed in the hands of a committee composed of Negroes. The Chairman is E. Rooss of the Y. M. C. A. and the secretary, William Dawley.

Education—1923.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

\$30,000 GIVEN FOR

NEGRO ORPHANS

**Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Niles (white) Donate Big Sum
For Unfortunate Youth—Gave
\$5,000 Before.**

The gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Niles of \$30,000 to the Federation of Negro Charities for the establishment of a new home for Negro orphans, was announced by the society Wednesday. The orphanage home which will be located in the vicinity of Twenty-third street and Michigan Ave., will have a frontage of 250 feet and a depth of 210 feet.

According to the Federation, the

present home for orphans, located at 2446 Michigan Ave., has for some time been inadequate to accommodate the demands made on it. This gift by Mr. and Mrs. Niles provides a way out of the cramped conditions at the old home.

The new home will have a capacity practically double that of the old home. It will consist of two stories and a basement. It will be built to accommodate seventy-five children, both boys and girls, none of whom must be more than 10 years of age.

It will be recalled that sometime ago when Mercy Hospital was interested in the establishment of a children's ward at Wheatley-Provident Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Niles, at the instigation of Dr. Katherine Richardson of Mercy, gave \$5,000 for the ward.

W. C. Root, of Root and Siemens, architects, is preparing the plans for the building. The initial cost of the building will be approximately \$30,000.00. It will permit of additional wings being added in the future.

The particulars incidental to the building of the home have been placed in charge of a committee, some of whom are the following: Dr. T. C. Unthank, F. T. Lane, E. Ross, James Lee, and William Dawley. Mr. Ross, of the Paseo Y. M. C. A. was appointed chairman, Mr. William Dawley, 1703 East Eleventh street, secretary. All are members of the Board of the Federated Negro Charities.



Some of the many orphan boys and girls who will profit by the gift of \$30,000 of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Niles for the establishment of a new and bigger orphanage, in the vicinity of 23rd street and Michigan Ave.

Missouri.

Education—1923.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEGRO SISTERS TO ERECT HOME

Times-Register
Supreme Court Decision on
Lafon Interests Solves
Sales Problem.
11-29-23

A home for the Sisters of the Holy Family, a branch of the Lafon asylum, negro institution, will be erected in the downtown district, as a result of a decision by the supreme court Tuesday, which permitted the sale of property owned by the Lafon interests valued at \$141,000.

The sale had been held up by injunction proceedings instituted by Clemence and Paul LeGoaster, residents of France, who receive annual incomes of 15,000 to 3600 francs, respectively, from the Lafon properties in New Orleans. These heirs contended the sale would endanger this income, but the court ruled the purchasers of the property would buy it with a mortgage guaranteeing the payment of the income annually.

The property includes a business site in Rampart street near Perdido, purchased by Sam Bonart, department store owner, for \$126,000. Another site valued at \$15,000 was sold to Sam Fertel.

These funds will go toward constructing the home, it was said.

Education—1923.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

WILL ESTABLISH HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Memphis
Project Is Financed by Community Fund.

Steps toward establishing a home for orphaned and dependent colored children were taken yesterday by the committee on negro welfare of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies at a meeting in the Newman building, called by the chairman, John B. Edgar. The home will be financed by the Memphis community fund in whose campaign last April it was included, with \$25,000 allowed in the budget for this purpose.

Application will be made at once for a state charter for the home. W. H. Foote, negro lawyer, being chairman of the subcommittee, having this phase of the work in charge. The institution is to be under the control of a board of 20 directors, 10 white and 10 colored, with J. A. Riechman, president of the community fund; Dr. Marcus Haase, president of the Council of Social Agencies, and William Mack, executive secretary of both organizations, ex officio members.

It is to be known as the Charles Wilson Children's Home, in recognition of the efforts of Charley Wilson to establish a home for the orphaned children of his race, a work to which he devoted much of his time. He is known to almost as many white people in Memphis as he is to negroes, and the decision to name the home for him was unanimous on the part of the joint committee.

Details preliminary to establishment of the proposed home are in the hands of committees named by Mr. Edgar. It was agreed that the cottage plan would be adopted and that the home would include the functions of a child placing society in order to find permanent homes for the colored children committed to its care.

In discussing the project yesterday Mr. Edgar said that the need for such a home had long been recognized in this community. The matter was laid before the Council of Social Agencies last spring, and indorsed by that body, and was thereupon included in the community fund.

Members of the negro welfare committee of the council who will constitute the first board of the home are John B. Edgar, Bolton Smith, B. M. Cohn, George R. Jones, John T. Walsh, W. C. Johnson, George C. Ehemann, Mrs. Alice Read Saxby, Mrs. Fannie B. Elrod and Miss Mary Russell. The colored representatives on the board are W. H. Foote, Dr. A. D. Byas, H. C. Daniels, T. H. Hayes, Marie Baker, Etta H. McPherson, Annie L. Brown, Alice Johnson and J. L. Ward.

Tennessee.

NOV 13 1923

HAS AIDED 1,620 NEGROES

Mrs. Steele Has Labored Here
Forty-Two Years.

Saturday marked the anniversary of the coming to Chattanooga of one of her best known philanthropists, Mrs. Almira S. Steele, who came here forty-two years ago from Boston, Mass., her former home, to help relieve suffering from the scourge of yellow fever in this city. Her husband had died a short time before and she was eager to busy herself with some form of charitable work. For over two years she went from house to house carrying supplies, ordering delicacies for the sick and comforting the dying. During this time the Vine Street orphanage was founded for white children, and this gave Mrs. Steele the idea of her noble and self-sacrificing work, the establishing of a home for colored orphans, for she realized their need of care and training for good Christian citizenship. She tried at first to interest Chattanooga citizens in establishing the home. She applied to a northern missionary society with no better success. So she invested every bit of her savings as principal of a grammar school in Boston, all the money from a sale of her home and a department store, her widow's estate; and this amount, together with legacies from her father and stepmother, have enabled her to feed, clothe, shelter and train 1,620 colored children. She has had no salary during all that time, nor has she asked for a collection from anyone. Small amounts have been donated at times, but neither the city nor the state has ever contributed to the worthy cause. For a short time the county appropriated \$100 per month, but this was stopped. Mrs. Steele says she has kept careful record of every contribution, and no individual has ever donated over \$200. She has never had a "drive" or a "tag day," and has not had a share of the funds from our Community chest. The Steele Home for Needy Children has a charter and is incorporated since 1885. The home is at the corner of Palmetto and East Fourth streets, and callers are welcomed at all times.

Education — 1923

Texas.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEGRO BAPTISTS TO BUILD REFUGE

Houston Post
Houston, Tex.
Negro church workers affiliated with the South Texas Missionary Baptist association, Tuesday began a drive for funds with which to erect a home for aged and decrepit negro men and women. The site for the proposed home already has been purchased in Sunnyside Place, about five miles outside of Houston. Approximately \$15,000 will be needed to construct the necessary buildings, it is estimated.

Although the number of inmates the home will care for depends in the last analysis upon the amount of money subscribed, it is believed it will effectually solve Harris county's problem as regards homeless and aged negroes.

The campaign is under the supervision of J. E. Edwards, negro, moderator of the association.

NEGROES RAISE FUND FOR AGED

Funds are being raised by members of the South Texas Negro Missionary Baptist association for erecting of a \$15,000 addition to its home for aged negroes in Sunnyside Place.

The present property consists of a plot of ground and a small, one-story frame building which, according to members, is all too small for the large number of applicants.

The association requests donors to mail checks to Isidore Tiras, cashier of The Post, who has consented to take charge of the fund.

Education - 1923

Reformatories.

SUMMARY OF KILBY'S MESSAGE TO SOLONS

Some high points in the final message of Governor Thomas E. Kilby to the Alabama legislature are summarized as follows:

Recommends increase from \$30,000 a year to \$100,000 a year appropriation for maintenance of the Alabama Child Welfare Department.

Favors appropriations of half million dollars annually for use of the state health department.

Recommends increase from \$12,500 to \$35,000 for commission to "stamp out illiteracy" in the state.

Favors increase of revolving fund of the state educational department from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Favors fifty per cent increase of appropriations to all state colleges and universities.

Favors additional millage tax through constitutional enabling act for permanent relief for state colleges and universities.

Recommends suitable appropriation for school for blind.

Favors reducing of state highway commission from twelve to three men well paid for fulltime service.

Recommends two cents per gallon gasoline tax to be applied to upkeep of state roads built by state and federal money.

Wants University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama Girls Technical and Industrial Institute being placed under management of one board of trustees to be suggested by the governor and approved by the state or the state department of education.

Favors convention for framing of new state constitution.

Favors abolishing of capital punishment by hanging and substituting electric chair in state prison and at Montgomery at which all persons sentenced to death should be executed.

Favors home for infected women.

Favors giving portion of convicts earnings to families where destitution prevails.

Asks for increased taxation on freight carrying motor trucks on state highways.

Asks legislature to limit, if not prohibit, state officials employing relatives in the public offices of Alabama.

Asks \$25,000 for construction of vocational shop at Reform School for negro boys at Mt. Meigs.

Favors appropriation of \$50,000 for reform school for delinquent negro girls.

Alabama.

RAPID SOCIAL PROGRESS IS MADE BY ALABAMA IN PAST FOUR YEARS, REPORT OF HASTINGS HART TO GOVERNOR KILBY

Montgomery Advertiser 1-1-23
Prominent Organizations Responsible in Large Measure, He Declares; Refers to Review Made Five Years Ago and Outlines Improvements

In the past four years, Alabama has advanced from the rear rank to the front rank of the states of the Union in her social progress. The authority for this statement is Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City. It is contained in a study of the social institutions, and agencies of the State of Alabama, made by Dr. Hart at the request of Governor Thomas E. Kilby. The study, which is a most remarkable and interesting document, has just been submitted to the state's chief executive.

Of Alabama's amazing forward social progress in the past four years, Dr. Hart, after declaring that this state has in that time advanced from the rear to the front rank, says: "This great step forward has been made possible by the joint action of the Governor, the legislature, the state officials, the public press, the educators, the clergy, and the men and women of the great State of Alabama. It is true that this achievement has been accomplished by intense effort and self denial on the part of the people; but it is also true that this movement has been for the benefit and advancement of the people of the state, and what has been gained is well worth the cost."

The study just submitted to the governor by Dr. Hart is the second of its kind to be made in this state by him in recent years. In 1918 at the request of Governor Charles Henderson, he compiled and submitted a report on the Social Problems of Alabama, in which he made certain recommendations for the improvement of the social work of the State.

Conditions as they existed then are contrasted with those at present, in his report to Governor Kilby, which report covers 83 pages. He points out that the former report received the favorable consideration of both Governor Kilby and the legislature, adding that most of the recommendations were adopted and suitable legislation enacted to carry them out.

Outlining the principal points and recommendations brought out in his report of 1918, Dr. Hart states that these facts, "and others relating to the social interests of the state, were clearly presented by you to the legislature and the people of the state. Special committees and commissions studied the situation during the summer recess and reported to the legis-

lature when it was reconvened in August, 1919. The necessities of the case were clearly recognized, and the legislature courageously and patriotically enacted the necessary laws to meet the situation. The assessment laws were strengthened so as to insure just valuation, a tonnage tax on coal and steel was imposed, and an income tax law was passed which, however, was pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court."

As to public institutions, Dr. Hart points out that the legislature increased their allowances, as follows: The Insane Hospitals, from \$3.50 to \$5. weekly per patient; Boys' Industrial school, from \$12.50 to 20, monthly per boy; Negro Boys' Reformatory, from \$9 to \$12.50 monthly per boy; Vocational School for Girls, from \$12.50 to \$25 monthly per girl, State Training School for Girls, from \$12.50 to \$25 monthly per girl; Confederate Soldiers' Home, from \$22.50 to \$40 monthly per patient. Attention is called to the fact that the Bryce Hospital for the Insane received appropriations for a receiving hospital for incoming patients, a home for male attendants, a new kitchen, and for the renovation of the old buildings; that an appropriation of \$270,000 was made for land and buildings for a feeble-minded colony; that the Boy's Industrial School received an appropriation for a new fire-proof dormitory, a gymnasium and a swimming pool; that the Negro Boy's Reformatory received funds for a model school house and for an enlargement of the boys' dormitory; that the Vocational School for Girls received appropriations for a new cottage institution in the suburbs of the city of Birmingham.

Improvements in the prison system of the state are outlined by Dr. Hart, including the purchase of land and the erection of the new state penitentiary near Montgomery, the erection of a new two-story wooden building as a dormitory for about 500 men at Speigner prison, the rebuilding of the prison at camp No. 4, the remodeling of the old prison at Wetumpka now being used as a prison for women.

Dr. Hart shows in his report, expansions of the appropriations for the work of the state board of health, as follows: 1918, \$26,000; 1919, \$90,000; 1920, \$125,000; 1921, \$150,000; 1922, \$150,000.

Regarding the progress accomplished through cooperation of the state department of education and local school authorities for the improvement of

schools and especially for the proper housing of rural schools, Dr. Hart shows in his report to Governor Kilby that 167 new school houses were built in 1921 at a cost of about \$1,100,000, of which \$221,000 was appropriated by the state, and that 93 school houses were repaired by the aid of state funds; that 43 teachers homes have been built in connection with rural school buildings, and that liberal expenditures have been made for buildings at the State University and the other state educational institutions, and their annual appropriations were increased.

He declared that the \$25,000,000 from the sale of state bonds and a like amount from the federal government will, in the establishment of an elaborate road system already planned, "revolutionize the transportation facilities of the state, to the benefit of the entire population. In taking advantage of the federal infant hygiene appropriation, by appropriating a corresponding fund, Dr. Hart points out that in 1922, the state received \$30,840 from the federal fund, which amount will be increased in the future. As to the appropriations and building activities referred to Dr. Hart states: "These generous expenditures of money and this array of fine permanent buildings do not represent simply cash and brick and mortar. They represent the social spirit and purpose of the people."

After dealing with the matter in a general way, Dr. Hart takes up in detail, Alabama social development during the past four years, which developments he compliments so enthusiastically. Each of the institutions is dealt with in this detailed study, showing conditions as they were shown in his previous report, as compared with conditions at the present time, and enumerating and complimenting the sweeping improvements made. As to the convict system in Alabama, Dr. Hart, speaking of a visit to 5 prison camps at which prisoners are employed under the lease system, says he found that extraordinary improvements had been made at all of them since his inspection four years ago. The discontinuance of whipping as a means of punishing prisoners, he declares, has proven the wisdom of the step. He declares, however that notwithstanding improvements, the lease system continues to operate to the disadvantage of the state and the prisoners.

Kilby prison, Dr. Hart says, marks the impending transfer of the state of Alabama from the rear ranks of prison management to the front ranks, and he declares that the only prison south of Mason and Dixon's line which is comparable to it in design of construction, is the federal prison at Atlanta, with improvements in many particulars over the latter. He states that Alabama's present prison policy aims at the restoration of the prisoners to upright living, productive work and good citizenship, and to this end provision is made for vocational instruction, wholesome recreation, and religious and moral training.

Declaring that the most important question to be solved at Kilby prison is the question of personnel, Dr. Hart says, in speaking of the position of warden general that the management of prisons is necessarily a technical job and that no man can master the technique of this work in less than two years. It is his opinion that the position of warden general should be

held during good behavior. A number of other recommendations are made in that part of his report dealing with the prison system in Alabama.

After reviewing the work of the Alabama child welfare department, Dr. Hart endorses all of the department's recommendations for the ensuing four years, including that requesting an increase in the department's annual appropriation to \$100,000. He also reviews the work of the state board of health, remarking that no serious disease epidemics have occurred in the past four years and that records of the department show that upward of 4,500 people are living in Alabama at the present time who were due to die of typhoid fever, malaria and pellagra during the past three years, had conditions remained the same in Alabama as obtained in 1917.

Education — 1923.

Georgia

Reformatories.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL. aspirations, the errors of youth, and the duties and responsibilities of true manhood.

There is an Institution just outside of Milledgeville that is little heard of, and yet it is doubtful if there is in Georgia one that is measuring up to a fuller capacity of real constructive service. It is a wonderful work, and the state ought to know more about it. This institution, ought to give it greater encouragement. The provision for it, although it is entirely a state institution for erring youth, is so meagre that it is almost on a par with charity; and yet, despite that fact, Mrs. Manson has made of it one of the most appealing institutions in the state in the actual service it is rendering.

Four years ago it was known as the state reformatory—and was regarded, as it was, as one of the penal institutions; a penitentiary for errant boys, so to speak.

Today it is the Georgia Training School—an educational and corrective institution combined, divorced from the old depressing and repelling idea of an abode for criminals—for such is not the case—and clothed with the sunshine of hope and promise, and the functions of making useful the young wards of the state who have erred, but for whom intelligence, and a new environment is provided, with the unmistakable conviction that dividends in manhood and usefulness will in time be adequately paid.

The reconstruction of this institution, and the enlargement of its service, has been due to the superintendent, Mrs. Orin W. Manson, and to the board of managers, headed by Colonel F. J. Paxon, of Atlanta, which has given her every encouragement in the program of reformation that she has so successfully executed.

In the place of the old system of armed guards, a complete honor system has been installed, and with perfect success. The boys are encouraged, and disciplined by the privilege system, resulting in reality in a training school in its fullest sense, and with the inviting freedom of any school of boys of necessary rigid discipline.

Vocational training of a worthwhile type has been installed, and the merit standards made to attract, and to quicken the ambitions, and to strengthen the spirit.

As a result the boys that stood at the open door to lives of crime, or to incarceration with hardened criminals, and with the brands of felony, are snatched from the paths they had chosen, and made to realize to intelligence, and quickened

Education — 1923

Reformatories.

Kansas.

TOO GOOD FOR NEGROES.

Among the Jackson County new-born economists there seems to be no question as to the needs of the Colored boys for whom the new county industrial school has been erected. They simply think the place is too nice for Negroes. They think this, too, because they happen to know of a white school in Kansas City that is not so expensively provided for. That seems to be the most vexing point in the proposition.

The idea of a Negro Boy Reformatory being fixed up with all modern conveniences and of the very best material is so far out of keeping with the old log cabins in which the ancestors of said boys were "reformed" is more than modern white christianity can comprehend and Miles Bulger, Judge, must have actually lost his mind when he put this thing across.

Now if we can just work up a sufficient amount of christian protest against this extravagance so as to spare the County Court the ordeal of being too severely criticized, we shall keep those bad little Negro boys off those marble steps by pretending to make use of the fine building to relieve congested conditions in one of the white institutions. There's nothing too good for white people, you know.

Education — 1923

Reformatories.

Legislature Asked To

Erect Reformatory

La., Aug. 15. (Associated Negro Press.) Capt. McNeal, colored special officer for the youth of his race in this state, is endeavoring to visit each parish in the state with a view of working out means of safeguarding colored boys and girls from the streets and taking them to prison. The Louisiana Legislature will be asked to erect a special reformatory to colored youths. Capt. McNeal says no race can rise higher than the honor of its nation.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 8/12/23

THE NEGRO REFORM SCHOOL.

The reform school for negro boys, a North Carolina beneficence, is to be located in Richmond County, where a site of 400 acres has been purchased, at a price of \$10,000. The movement for this institution was originated in Charlotte a number of years ago, by the intelligent colored citizenship, assisted by many of the prominent white citizens. The Charlotte colored organization bought a site in Mecklenburg County, where the initial work was done. The State, however, advised enlargement of the plan, to the greater benefit of the race and an appropriation was made by the Legislature with that end in view. Prosecution of the enterprise is in the hands of a committee of both white people and negroes, appointed by Governor Morrison. Thad Tate, of Charlotte, one of the original promoters, being on the board. The site chosen is in the Richmond County peach belt, which indicates that a fine industrial opportunity is to be opened to the beneficiaries.

Louisiana.

Education — 1923.

Reformatories.

REPORTS CONDITIONS

IN NEGRO REFORMATORY

Criticizes Conditions in S. C.

Institution.

(By The Associated Press.)

Columbia, Aug. 4.—E. L. Filby,

State sanitary engineer and Dr. Mans-

field representative of the State

Board of Health, have made an of-

ficial report on the conditions at

the state reformatory for negro

boys, five miles west of Columbia

and have severely criticised certain

conditions. This inspection was

made at the request of Maj. James C.

Dozier, secretary of the State Board

of Public Welfare and is confirma-

tion in full of former reports made

by Major Dozier.

"The present building is inade-

quate to insure any proper hand-

ling of the boys" says the report.

"It is a fire trap in one sense as it

has only one fire escape, and that

barred. Toilet facilities are in poor

condition. A new building should

be constructed according to modern

design and with modern facilities.

Kitchen and dining room should be

in a separate building. Some build-

ing should be constructed for recrea-

tion and instruction.

"There should be only one person

to a bed. It is my opinion that if

the present building is to be kept

for the same purposes as at present

that not over 125 boys should be

quartered there." (The present

population is 193.)

Lack of Sanitary Arrangements.

The report discusses the lack of

sanitary and hygienic arrangements

for the hospital and says that fa-

cilities for more adequate medical

attention should be provided. "As

modern buildings should be provided

for the boys as for the cows and

mules of the institution says Mr.

Filby.

should be established to store per-
ishables." "If possible liquid soap
and paper towels should be supplied
at the washroom entrance to the
dining room."

Mr. Filby goes minutely into the
lack of fire protection and says
that "fire protection is absolutely
nothing." The housing conditions
show 73 boys sleeping in 64 beds on
one floor; 115 boys continued sleep-
ing in 73 beds on another floor.
"These barracks are overcrowded
and the boys have no place to gather
in case of inclement weather ex-
cept in these dormitories and as a
result the beds and springs are mis-
used."

In conclusion the report says "ca-
pacity of the present building has
not only been reached but surpass-
ed. A general development plan
for this institution should be drawn
up and units built every year ac-
cording to the present layout. The
management is doing well under
serious handicaps. The sanitary ar-
rangements are not all that could
be desired."

South Carolina.

Education—1923

Reformatories.

COLORED EDUCATORS ASK LEGISLATURE FOR STATE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

*Houston Informer—Houston, Tex.
Hillsboro Texas Mirror
Jan. 25, 1923*

A committee of colored educators, headed by Prof. J. W. Sanford of Hillsboro, president of the State Colored Teachers Association, held a conference with the house committee on eleemosynary institutions at Austin last week, and memorialized the committee to recommend to the legislature a separate state reformatory for colored boys. 1-27-23

This colored delegation suggested to the committee that, since the state was considering the proposition of abandoning several penitentiary sites, one of these be employed for the incorrigible and delinquent colored boys, with colored charge d'affaires.

The house committee gave the colored delegation a very cordial hearing and appointed a sub-committee to investigate conditions at the present Gatesville institution, where both white and colored youths are sent at present.

According to Prof. Sanford, who was in the city Monday to visit his aged father, who lies critically ill at the home of a daughter here, this is the first of progressive measures planned by the association during 1923.

The other members of the colored committee were: Prof. L. C. Anderson, principal Austin high school; Dr. L. Brooks, president Samuel Huston College, Austin; Prof. L. Q. Hurdle, science teacher Austin high school; Prof. James D. Ryan, principal Houston high school, was also a member of the committee, but received his notice too late to attend the Austin conference.

President Sanford states that he hopes to put over a real program during the year for the benefit of the teachers and the race and thereby remove the cause of the criticism hurled at the association for the lack of a definite program.

NEGRO TEACHERS URGE SEPARATION

Ask Legislature to Establish
Different Reformatories for
Negroes and Whites.

REFERS TO WELL KNOWN
SOUTHERN TRADITIONS

Against the Quartering and
Training of the Races
Together.

The following is a copy of a letter sent the Committee on Eleemosynary Institutions and Reformatory Schools, Texas Legislature Austin, by the State Teachers Association of which J. W. Sanford of Hillsboro is president:

Hillsboro, Tex., Jan. 18, 1923.
Com. On Eleemosynary Institutions
& Reformatory School,
Texas Legislature, Austin, Texas.
Honorable Gentlemen:

A committee from the Negro Teachers' State Association visited the State Training Juvenile School at Gatesville, and as a result of our visit, beg to recommend to this committee a separate reformatory school for negro boys upon one of the penitentiary sites, that the state is contemplating selling for the following reasons:

We believe that a separate and distinct reformatory school in another section of the state, would be better for both groups. The training and quartering of both races on the same campus is not in keeping with the custom and tradition of the social order of the South.

We find that there is not enough agricultural and pastoral lands owned by the Gatesville Institute to permit sufficient agricultural pursuits and animal husbandry for the great number of boys found in that insti-

Texas.

tution. There is hardly enough land to accommodate the white boys.

While the state is planning to sell some of its penitentiary property and the complete readjustment of the penitentiary system, it seems to us that now is an opportune time to establish a separate school. Thus greatly reducing the cost of building such an institution.

We would also recommend that the Superintendent and Board of Control of the Negro Reformatory be the same as that of the Gatesville School.

We further recommend that all local officers and training teachers be negroes, as is found in the Oklahoma Reformatory School. Thus placing the reformatory school upon the same basis as obtains in the public free schools of Texas.

Thanking you in advance for careful and favorable action on the above matter.

Humbly submitted,
The State Colored Teachers'
Association of Texas.
J. W. SANFORD, President.

Education — 1923.

West Virginia.

Reformatories.

Boys' Institution

To Cost Over \$150,000

The Pittsburgh
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 9.

—T. T. Stansbury, local architect employed by the state board of control, to prepare plans and specifications for the new State Industrial Home for Negro Boys at Maggie, eight miles north of Pt. Pleasant, says that the proposed institution will cost over \$150,000.

Education—1923

Self-Help in,

See Also: Education;

Common Schools, Improvement of,

Juvenile Delinquency.

Money for Negro Education.

Woman's Work.

923.
The Ballad Of The Brown Girl

By Countee P. Cullen

Countee P. Cullen, 20, of Harlem, New York City, is a student in the junior class of the College of Arts and Science at New York University. His poem won second prize in the Witter Bynner undergraduate contest. There were 700 poems submitted, representing 63 colleges. Carl Sandburg, Alice Corbin and Mr. Bynner were the judges.

Oh, this is the tale the grandams tell
In the land where the grass is blue,
And some there are who say 'tis false,
And some that hold it true.

Lord Thomas on a summer's morn
Came to his mother's door;
His eyes were ringed for want of sleep,
His heart was troubled sore.

He knelt him at his mother's side;
She stroked his curly head.
"I've come to be advised of you;
Advise me well," he said.

For there are two who love me well—
I got it from each mouth—
And one's Fair London, lily maid,
And pride of all the South.

She is fully shy and sweet as still
Delight when nothing stirs;
My soul can thrive on love of her,
And all my heart is hers."

His mother's slender fingers ploughed
Dark furrows through his hair,
"The other one who loves you well,
Is she as sweet and fair?"

"She is the dark Brown Girl who knows
No more-defining name,
And bitter tongues have worn their tips
In sneering at her shame.

But there are lands to go with her,
And gold and silver stores."
His mother whispered in his ears,
"And all her heart is yours."

His mother loved the clink of gold,
The odor and the shine
Of larders bowed with venison
And crystal globes of wine.

"Oh, love is good," the lady quoth,
"When berries ripe and sweet
From every bush and weighted vine
Are crying, 'Take and eat.'

But what is best when winter comes
Is gold and silver bright;
Go bring me home the nut-brown maid,
And leave the lily-white."

He sent his criers through the land
To cry his wedding day,
But bade them at Fair London's road
To turn the other way.

His bridal day dawned white and fair,
His heart held night within;
He heard its anguished beats above
The jocund wedding din.

The Brown Girl came to him as might
A queen to take her crown,
With gems her fingers flamed and flared;
Her robe was weighted down.

Her hair was black as sin is black,
And ringed about with fire;
Her mouth was one red cherry clipt
In twain, her voice a lyre.

Lord Thomas took her jewelled hands,
The holy words were said,
And they have made the holy vow
To share one board and bed.

But suddenly the furious feast
Is shattered with a shout;
Lord Thomas trembles at the word;
"Fair London is without."

All pale and proud she stands without,
And will not venture in;
He leaves the side of his nut-brown bride
To bid her enter in.

He has taken her by her slim white hand,
(Oh, light was her hand in his)
But the touch ran wild and fierce and hot,
And burned like a brand in his.

"Lord Thomas," she said, her voice was low,
"I come unbidden here,
But I have come to see your bride
And taste your bridal cheer."

He has taken her by her slim white hand
And led her to his bride,
And brown and white have bent them low
And sat them side by side.

He has brimmed a cup with the wedding wine,
He has placed it in her hand,
She has raised it high and smiled on him
Like love in a distant land.

"I came to see your bonny bride,
I come to wish you well,"
Her voice was clear as song is clear,
Clear as a silver bell.

"But Thomas, Lord, is this your bride?
I think she's mighty brown,
Why didn't you marry a fair bright girl
As ever the sun shone on?"

For only the rose and the rose should mate,
Oh, never the hare and the hound,"
And the wine he poured for her crimson mouth
She poured upon the ground.

The flow of wine and jest has ceased,
The groom has flushed and paled,
The Brown Girl's lips are moist and red
Where her sharp white teeth assailed.

Dark wrath has climbed her nut brown throat,
And wrath in her wild blood sings,
But she tramples her passion underfoot
Because she comes of Kings.

She has taken her stand by her rival's side,
"Lord Thomas, you have heard,
As I am yours and you are mine
By ring and plighted word,
Avenge me here on our bridal day."
Lord Thomas spoke no word.

The Brown Girl's locks were held in place
By a dagger serpentine,
Thin it was and long and sharp,
And tempered well and fine.

And legend claimed that a dusky queen,
In a dusky, dream-lit land,
Had loved in vain, and died of it
By her own slim, twilight hand.

The Brown Girl's hair has kissed her waist,
Her hand has closed on steel;
Fair London's blood has joined the wine
She sullied with her heel.

Lord Thomas caught her as she fell,
And cried, "My sweet, my fair,
Dark night has hid the golden sun,
And blood has thickened the air."

"The little hand that should have worn
A golden band from me,
The little hand that fluttered so
Is still as death can be."

He bent and kissed the weeping wound
Fresh in her heart's young core,
And then he kissed her sleeping mouth
That would not waken more.

He seized the Brown Girl's rippling hair
That swung in eddies loose,
And with one circle of his arm
He made a hairy noose.

He pulled it till she swooned for pain,
And spat a crimson lake;
He pulled it till a something snapped
That was not made to break.

And her he loved he brought and placed
By her who was his bride,
And brown and white like broken buds
Kept vigil side by side.

And one was like a white, white rose
Whose inmost heart has bled,
And one was like a red, red rose
Whose roots have withered.

Lord Thomas took a golden harp
That hung above his head;
He picked its strings and played a tune
And sang it to the dead.

"O, lovers, never barter love
For gold or fertile lands.
For love is meat and love is drink,
And love heeds love's commands.

And love is shed from the rain
And scowling stormy skies;
Who casts off love must break his heart
And rue it till he dies."

And then he hugged himself and grinned
And laughed, "Ha, Ha," for glee,
But those who watched knew he was mad,
And shuddered to see.

And some made shift to go to him,
But there was in his eye
What made each man to turn aside
To let his neighbor by.

His mother in a satin gown
Was fain to go to him,
But lips curled back like a gray wolf's fang,
When the huntsman blow to him.

"No, mother of mind, for gold's the god
Before whose feet you fall;
Here be two dead who will be three,
And you have slain us all.

Go dig one grave to hold us all,
And make it deep and wide,
And lay the Brown Girl at my feet,
Fair London by my side."

And as he spoke his hand went up
And singing steel swept down,
And as its kiss betrayed his heart,
Death wore a triple crown,

And in the land where the grass is blue,
In a grave dug deep and wide,
The Brown Girl sleeps at her true lord's feet
Fair London by his side.

DEC 5 - 1923
A NEGRO POET

Among 700 undergraduates representing sixty-three colleges and universities of the country, Countee P. Cullen, a negro student of New York University, has been selected as the winner of the second prize in the Witter Bynner poetry contest. Because of his race and because of his age—he is only 20—this distinction at first glance may be considered remarkable. On the contrary, the two facts should make for a fine flowering of poetry on this continent, poetry that is native to the singer, that is filled with the melancholy of a long-oppressed people, that re-echoes the wails from the jungle and the sorrows of slavery. These people are not far separated from the youth of the world, wherein resounded spontaneous song. Their love for melody is instinctive. Their wonder is childlike, and it is this attitude toward life and nature that is a well-spring of poetry.

Macaulay in his essay on Miltonior Cost Accountant in the War Finance declares that the wonder is that Mil Section, Treasury Department, by the ton a hundred years after the Eliza Government. He declined both these po- bethan period and with all his erudi- sitions.
tion could have written "L'Allegro" For the past three years he has been and "Il Penseroso." It was that Mil employed as auditor for the Overton-Hy- ton by his studious pursuits had wan- gienic Mfg. Co. Mr. Wilson, who is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Frater- nity, attributes much of his success to poetry; that he who would become a Mr. Anthony Overton, President of the poet must become as a child and turn Douglass National Bank, The Overton to those ample days of the English Hygienic Mfg. Co., and the Victory Life Renaissance. Insurance Company, whose encourage- ment, advice and general guidance ha-

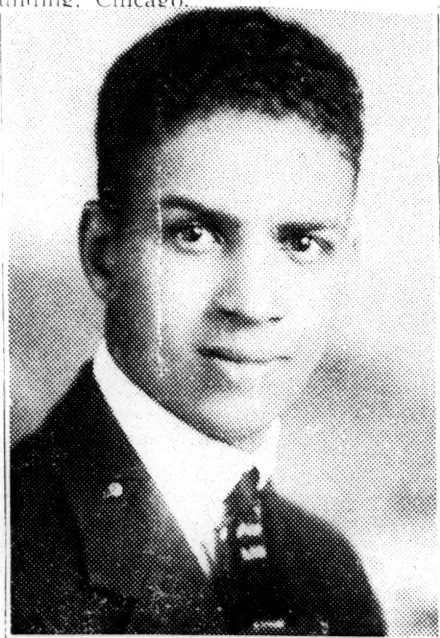
Judged by the brief excerpts of his poem, this young negro has forsaken been an infinite source of inspiration to the ways of his own people to hark him. back to the Elizabethans. In the two Mr. Wilson is the first Colored man to stanzas of his song entitled "The become Certified Public Accountant in the Ballad of the Brown Girl" that have State of Illinois, and one of the first in been given in press dispatches there is the United States. He is the only Negro an echo of Lovelace or Sir Philip Certified Public Accountant actually en- Sydney. They may therefore be called gaged in public practice. He is also li- artificial. They show the influence of censed to practice in the Internal Revenue Courts and is a member of the National Association of Cost Accountants and the native song. National Society of Industrial Engineer-

But there are melody and simplicity ng. in his verse. There is promise that He will open offices in the Overton when he turns from the beaten path Building, Chicago.
to the road that leads to the sorrows of his race there will be an ever greater beauty. It is not by way of being derogatory that such criticism is made. It only seems the wrong track when he sings:

"Oh, lovers, never barter love
For gold or fertile lands,
For love is meat and love is drink,
And love needs love's commands.

And love is sheltered from the rain
And scowling, stormy skies;
Who casts off love must break his heart
And rue it till he dies."

It is not native. It is therefore forced and unnatural. But it is an earnest of the future. No doubt a greater poet than Paul Lawrence Dun- bar will be produced by this race if its singers will sing the song that is in them, that is the heritage from the past.



ARTHUR JEWELL WILSON, C.P.A.

WINS UNUSUAL HONORS

At an age when the average young man has hardly begun training for his chosen vocation, Arthur Jewell Wilson has received his certificate as Certified Public Accountant.

Entering the University of Illinois in 1919, in 1921, he carried off preliminary honors in the College of Commerce. In the fall of 1921 he entered the Northwestern University School of Commerce and was awarded Honorable Mention for two consecutive years. He is now assistant in the Department of Accounting at Northwestern University.

Mr. Wilson was offered the position of auditor in the Income Tax Unit, Treasury Department, and also the position of Sen-

Half-Century Magazine
November 1923

Education—1923.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

DR. WHITE, CHICAGUAN, HAS DISCOVERED GOITER CURB

For 15 years Dr. Mark White devoted his time to research work in an effort to bring to light some method of removing a un-



Dr. D. M. White

benefactor, while hundreds of sufferers from goiter, hay fever and kindred diseases have had relief. Aside from marring one's appearance, the abnormal functioning thyroid gland can bring a multitude of other ailments often not recognized by the physician or laity. It has been found when this serum has been injected into an animal or human health usually follows. Just at present there is only a limited amount of the serum available, but enough, the doctor thinks, for his private practice at least. Dr. White, whose office is at 306 N. Michigan Ave., has had many honorable degrees conferred upon him, all of which he is justly entitled to for the great boon he has given the human race.

Fellowship Is Awarded Honor Girl

New York, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The National Urban League has announced its fellowship awards for the next school year. Miss Ethel E. McGhee of the 1923 class of Oberlin college and a resident of Atlanta, Ga., receives the Ella Sachs Plotz memorial fellowship to the New York School of Social Work. Miss McGhee was an honor student at Oberlin college, having previously been graduated with an excellent record at Spelman seminary in 1919.

The other successful candidates are Miss Irene E. Ruff of Haverhill, Mass., a graduate of the State Normal school of Framingham, Mass., in the class of 1918, and formerly a secretary of girls work in the Y. W. C. A.; Abram L. Harris of Richmond, Va., an honor graduate of Virginia Union university, class of 1922, and formerly assistant in the department of research of the National Urban League, and Loratus L. McKenzie of

Minden, La., a graduate of the University of Michigan in the class of 1922, who secured his master's degree at Michigan in June, 1923. These candidate were selected as the result of competitive examinations taken by 36 out of 70 applicants from schools and colleges located in every section of the country. These awards carry with them free tuition in the schools to which the candidates are assigned and in addition about \$500 in cash.

DR. MOTON ACTS PART OF HERO AGAIN IN HOT SPRINGS

(By A. N. F.)

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 1.—Quick and heroic action today on the part of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, probably saved the lives of John L. Webb, secretary of the Woodmen of the Union, and his daughter, while seated on the embankment watching the bathers at a picnic, Dr. Moton and other members of the party were suddenly attracted by the screams of Mr. Webb's daughter. Enfalice, who while swimming lost control in a very deep part of the bayou. Her father who was swimming close by went to her rescue but the frantic efforts of the frightened girl who grappled both of her father's arms made it impossible for him to stay above water. Seeing the predicament of the two struggling figures, Dr. Moton, who is himself an expert swimmer plunged into the water in his street clothes and brought the girl safely to the bank where she was soon resuscitated.

John L. Webb is treasurer of the National Negro Business League has been in session here and President of the local state league.

Elmer C. Campbell Wins Second Cartoonist Prize At Minnesota State Fair

Elmer C. Campbell, a graduate of the Summer High School of this city, and who won the first prize in the Interscholastic Cartoon contest at Madison, Wisconsin, last spring, has recently been awarded second prize at the Annual State Fair Exhibit in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This announcement comes from C. L. Bartholmew, Dean of the Federal Schools of Illustration and Cartooning of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who had charge of the exhibit.

Young Campbell's success as a prize winner this time is very significant in that Fontaine Fox, the noted cartoonist, was one of the judges who awarded him second prize.

Campbell entered the University of Chicago this year. He is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, a teacher in the John Marshall School of this city.

Plunges In River, Saves White Boy

(By A. N. P.)

Lewiston, Pa., June 27.—The heroic action of James Allen, a young colored man of 23, when plunging into the Juniata River saved the life of little six year old James Hunsinger, white, here last week. The rescue has roused among citizens generally the hope that he may be awarded a Carnegie medal.

The white lad, who had been playing in a boat on the river bank loosened it from its mooring and as the punt reached the center of the stream where the swift current caught it, he fell overboard. Allen, a former Tech high school student, saw him from where he was a block away and running at top speed he plunged in with all his clothing on, catching the boy just as he was going down the third time. Eye witnesses commended Allen's splendid courage and expressed the opinion that only by his splendid daring and prompt action could the boy's life have been saved.

Negro Honor Student Reads Declaration

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—

The gathering yesterday at the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by Charles C. Dogan, Negro honor student of the English High School, was one of the largest in many years. For hundreds of colored people came from all parts of the city and state to hear the youth of their own blood, who had been given this honor. Mayor Curley presided.

Young Dogan, dressed in the uniform of his school regiment, read distinctly the Declaration first heard by Boston people from the same balcony in 1776. He was loudly applauded. Troop 9, Colored Boy Scouts, of Cambridge, under direction

Patriotic selections were played by Coast Artillery Band and the soldiers stood at attention while the declaration was read.

The selection by the Mayor of the Negro boy to read the Declaration drew the ire of a prejudiced committee of whites in Charlotte, N. C., to whom he hotly replied.

R. R. Moton Rescues Two From Bayou

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 24.—Quick action on the part of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, probably saved the lives of John L. Webb, prominent in fraternal circles, and his daughter, both of whom came near drowning while swimming in one of the bayous near the city with a group of picnic bathers.

Dr. Moton with other members of the party was seated on the embankment watching the bathers when suddenly they heard distress screams coming from Miss Webb, who was swimming in a deep part of the bayou. She had lost control of herself. Her father, who was near her, hurried to her rescue, but the frightened girl frantically seized both of his arms, thus making it impossible for him to stay above water.

Dr. Moton saw the predicament of the two struggling figures and being an expert swimmer plunged into the water in his street clothing and brought the girl safely to the bank, where she was soon resuscitated.

Mr. Webb is secretary of the Woodmen of Union, one of the leading Race fraternal organizations, and is treasurer of the National Negro Business league, of which Dr. Moton is president.

Rescues Aged Woman And Then Disappears

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 23.—(By A. N. P.) Mrs. John Mack, an invalid, over her life to an unidentified Negro, who rushed into her home when her outcries gave the alarm of fire last Saturday. Mrs. Mack was alone in the house when an oil stove exploded. The Negro departed after the fire was got under control, refusing to give his name.

Negroes Again Try For Hall of Fame

A proposal for placing a bust of Frederick Douglass, Negro orator, who aided in the campaign for abolition of slavery in Civil War days, in the Hall of Fame at New York University, again is being widely urged by members of his race, according to Cleveland G. Allen, Negro publicist.

Allen nominated Douglass for election to the Hall of Fame in 1920, but his name was not voted upon in the final ballot. Another election will take place in 1925. There are sixty-three busts of famous Americans in the Hall of Fame, but none of Negroes.

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland in 1817, taught himself to read and write and escaped at the age of twenty-one. He became speaker for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society throughout the United States and in Great Britain. Citizens of Rochester, N. Y., erected a monument to him that now stands in the Public Square. Douglass Square, in the heart of Boston, is named after him. He later held several high posts in the Government in Washington, and from 1889 to 1891 served as United States Minister to Hayti.

DR. ROSE MAKES BRILLIANT RECORD.

Stood Third in Class of 194 at Northwestern.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 23.—Dr. William A. Rose, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Russell, of this city, has opened dental offices in Waukegan, North Chicago, Illinois.

The point of interest about that is Dr. Rose made a brilliant record at Northwestern University, Chicago. In a class of 194 men Dr. Rose finished third and won the key to the Fraternity.

His record was so high and brilliant that the citizens of Waukegan invited him to locate there. Dr. Rose is an overseas veteran and a man distinctly worth while.

His wife, is Mrs. Birdie F. Rose, one of the charming daughters of Prof. and Mrs. G. P. Russell.

5000 TO HOME FOR AGED COLORED WOMEN

Public bequests, totaling \$245,000 and generous bequests to friends, relatives and servants are made in the will of David P. Kimball of 48 Commonwealth avenue, railroad financier, filed in the Suffolk probate office yesterday.

Among the Institutions to which bequests were left, is the Home for Aged Colored Women, on Hancock St. in the West End, which

CHICAGO SCHOOL BOY GIVEN SCHOLARSHIP

Roy Fulton Scales, 19-year-old son of Mrs. A. V. Scales, 3550 Giles Ave., because of his splendid scholastic record at Wendell Phillips high school, has been recently nominated to a year's scholarship in the University of Chicago.

Out of the 28 scholarships available for the high school students who show proficiency during their course of study, only one member of the Race was represented. Scales graduated from a general language course with a total average of 94 per cent for his entire high school career. He was at different times president of the senior class and president of the student council. Young Scales will enter the University of Chicago next month. He intends to study medicine.



Roy Scales

Education—1923. Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

TEXAS BOY WINS HONORS AT YALE.

3/24/23 Dallas Express
New Haven, Conn., March 23.—Dean Chas. R. Brown of Yale University announced the winners of scholarship honors, following the first term examinations Thursday, March 1st. Second to the highest honor went to Mr. Joseph J. Rhoads one of the 14 Colored students of that institution. Mr. Rhoads scholarship rank won for him enrollment as an "Allis Scholar" and a cash award of \$150.00.

He is on absence leave from Tuskegee Institute of Alabama and is pursuing courses in Sociology and Christian Association Administration.

Dallas Texas
The University granted M. R. Rhoads, a general scholarship last fall on recommendation of a member of its faculty, Prof. Henry B. Wright, and on being asked for a statement Prof. Wright said: "It was my privilege to spend several days at Tuskegee Institute in the Spring of 1922, and I was deeply impressed with the character of work Mr. Joseph J. Rhoads was carrying on as Secretary of the Student Christian Association. He was alert to every opportunity without being unduly forward. He was efficient and thorough in all he undertook and evidently had the respect and love of all his associates. My first impressions at Tuskegee have been abundantly confirmed as I have observed him while a student at Yale. In addition, I have been much gratified with the quality of his intellectual work in the classroom."

Mr. Rhoads is a native Texan and a former student of Bishop College at Marshall.

BALTIMOREAN GRANTED A \$500 SCHOLARSHIP

3/23/24 Afro-American
Raleigh, N. C., Mar. 20.—The General Education Board which recently gave Shaw University \$65,000 for the improvement of its science work has recently awarded a scholarship of \$500 to Prof. Dennis A. Forbes.

Prof. Forbes is a graduate of both the Baltimore High School and Howard University. He will pursue graduate work in physics at the University of Chicago.

HERO MEDAL AWARDED TO PHYSICIAN

3-9-23
Dr. A. W. Springs Of Dew-
maine, Ill., Honored For
Perilous Work In Mine
Explosion At Royalton.

FIFTY-TWO MEN KILLED
Colored Man Only One Of 50
Doctors To Go Down Shaft
And Rescue Men Given
Up For Dead. Worked
With A Pulmotor.

ROYALTON, ILL., March 5.—After a period of over eight years honor has finally come to the hero of the Royalton mine explosion with the receipt by Dr. A. W. Springs, Colored physician of a beautiful gold medal in acknowledgment of the wonderful work he did to bring back to life some of the men who were rescued in a dying condition on October 27, 1914, when fifty-two men were killed by a gas explosion.

The medal is the size of a silver dollar and comes from the Dr. Holman Safety Association, which organization awards medals for heroic deeds performed in connection with mine rescue work. There were one half dozen awarded this last year in the entire United States and Dr. Springs is the happy winner of one of them, together with a diploma that also recites the perilous undertaking. On one side of the medal is engraved, "Awarded to A. W. Springs, resuscitation, Royalton, Illinois explosion, October 27, 1914," and on the reverse side is an engraving reading, "Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, Medal of Honor."

Dr. Holmes was head of the national bureau of mine safety work and did a great mission to promote safety and rescue work in coal mines. He died sometime ago and the association bearing his name is a memorial to his memory.

Wins World Fame

The heroic work of Dr. Springs is a well known story in the mining field of southern Illinois. There were hundreds of people gathered about the

mouth of the shaft after the mine went up in explosion and of the forty or fifty doctors, the colored physician of Dewmaine, armed with a pulmotor insisted upon going below with the rescue team and taking part in the perilous task of rescuing the dead and dying. There on the bottom he worked his pulmotor bringing to life men who were given up for dead by some of the rescuers. The fame of his work spread all over the nation and he was called by everyone the hero of the disaster. But not until this week did he receive any recognition aside from the usual spoken compliment for his deeds.

The doctor is probably the only possessor of such a medal in the state of Illinois, and surely the only owner of one in the southern Illinois coal fields.

Hubert Harrison,
new York Times
Philosopher of Harlem
3-2-23
By WILLIAM PICKENS

It is not possible that Socrates could have outdone Hubert Harrison in making the most commonplace subject interesting. Here is a plain black man who can speak more easily, effectively and interestingly on a greater variety of subjects than any other men we have ever met, even in any of the great universities. We do not like a platitude or a hackneyed phrase, but we know nothing better than to say that he is a "walking encyclopædia" of current human facts, and more especially of history and literature. And it makes no difference whether he is talking about "Alice in Wonderland" or the most extensive work of H. G. Wells; about the lightest shallows of Edgar Allen Poe or the heaviest depths of Kant; about music, or art, or science, or political history—he is equally interesting.

We know how hard it is to believe this, and we confess that we would never have believed it ourself by report. But continual visits to the lectures which Harrison has been giving this winter in the New York Public Library and elsewhere, under the auspices of the Board of Education, have convinced us. That is all. We had heard Harrison talk on the street corner. One is apt to be disgusted or disappointed with street-corner talks because of the hearer's psychological state and discomforts and because he seldom hears the tale out. But go and sit down comfortably anywhere under the dome of heaven and hear Hubert Harrison talk—evenly, easily, readily, wittily, but not too wittily—about anything under the sun, and if you have brains you will concede him the palm as an educational lecturer.

When Mrs. Pickens, who is a persistent lecturer and music fan, induced us to go the first time or two we were

interested. We acknowledged the excellence of the thing, but we had a sort of half-formed notion somewhere in our consciousness that he could not repeat—that he happened to be interesting and wonderful on those two subjects. We had no idea the man could keep up the same informing and interesting talk on a great variety of subjects twice or more every week all winter.

And the unfortunate thing is that a man like Hubert Harrison cannot yet find his proper place among us. He ought to be a lecturer in some great American university. Not one out of a hundred of those lecturing in the universities have half his real information and not one out of a thousand can convey it so interestingly. And we poor American people—white and black—have been so used to the white ideal that it is next to impossible for us to believe that of any black man until we become convinced. And most of us will never become convinced, for we will not even allow ourselves enough preliminary faith in the proposition to "Come and see!"

There is hardly a place for such a black man in America. If Mr. Harrison were white—and we say it boldly—he might be one of the most prominent lecturers and professors of Columbia University, under the shadow of which he is passing his days. Many white university people can be found sitting among the colored people at the Public Library on West 135th street, or in some public school auditorium in Harlem, patiently listening to Harrison and writing rapidly in their notebooks, gathering material for their classes at the institution. And the strange human thing is that these same white devotees would object and perhaps would even refuse to attend Columbia University if Harrison were to be their lecturer and leader there. Of such poor stuff is human nature made. And yet these same students, if they bravely confessed, would acknowledge that they can listen interestedly to Harrison at 10 o'clock at night on a subject in which their university professors could hardly interest them at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Well, people used to go and sit on the hard rocks by the river to hear the Nazarene or trudge through the woods to the wilderness to listen to the Baptist who would not have accepted either Jesus or John as heads or leaders in their synagogues. Fellows were charmed by Socrates on the corners of the small street and in the market-places who would have felt too "proud" to enroll in a "school" or university course headed up by that barefoot, pot-gutted old gentleman.

Such is human nature! And when you add race prejudice and color mania

to that:

Just as Charles Gilpin might have gone on in cheap vaudeville and back-street shows for the rest of his life but for an accident, so Hubert Harrison may go for the rest of his life, with his full mind and most instructive deliverance, in the less prominent corners of public education, for accidents do not work so readily in his class of performance.

AWAKENED BY DELUGE, NEGRO AVERTS WRECK

3/24/23
Leaps From Bed and Flags
Down Fast I. C. Passenger.

Commercial Appeal
Awakened by the onrush of water from a torrential downpour, a negro farm hand early Thursday morning saved Illinois Central train No. 2, carrying several hundred persons, from a disastrous wreck 10 miles this side of Durant, Miss. The train was traveling at a 40-mile rate of speed and had it not been for the presence of mind of the negro would have sped into a bad washout and perhaps destruction.

Charley David, veteran engineer, 310 East McLemore, was in charge of the big locomotive pulling the train when suddenly he saw a lantern being frantically waved.

Turning on the air, he brought the train to a stop just a few feet from a ravine where the water was coursing through at great speed and where the track had been entirely washed out.

Lying on his cot, the negro heard the roar of the waters. He went to investigate and found that a section of the track had been washed out. Returning hurriedly to his cabin, he produced a lantern and sped down the railway track, where he awaited the coming of the fast flyer, he told Engineer David and Conductor B. L. Ford.

When he saw the headlight of the big engine flash into view he started waving his lantern. He did not quit until the engine was brought to a full stop.

The washout from the terrific downpour was so severe traffic was held up for several hours and train No. 2, which is a new Orleans-Memphis-Chicago fast passenger, did not arrive until nearly 9 o'clock in the morning although it was due at 6:35 o'clock.

"It was an act of heroism that serves commendation," declared Ford. "The negro had gotten up his bed in order that the train's passengers might be saved in case of the occurrence was the operating officials of who will probably take of notice of his act." Mr. Ford between Canton and Memphis.

"The Illinois Central should compensate this negro financially," H. R. Boyd, Memphis and passenger on the train yesterday. "This negro averted what otherwise been an awful wreck, as the train was running at least 50 miles an hour," added Mr. Boyd.

In order that the travelers on the train might not be inconvenienced or made to suffer the pangs of a delayed breakfast the Illinois Central Railroad sent a dining car to the scene of the tieup. A special engine was used to make the 150-mile trip. "This act is a most commendable serv-

ice and few officials of companies in the United States would have been so thoughtful of their passengers and of their comfort," Mr. Boyd added.

Raymond Reese of Ruston, La., Fay V. Johnson of Jonesboro, Ark., and other passengers on the train are making efforts to obtain a Carnegie Hero medal for the negro.

YOUNGEST LINOTYPICER IS

IN ST. LOUIS.
Hallam Ernest
March 23, 1923

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—Samuel Benjamin Wilkins, a linotypist employed by the St. Louis Argus is said to be capable of setting 40,000 lines per day and is the youngest Colored Linotype Operator in the country. He is a clean operator as well as a good mechanic. Only sixteen years of age, he started in as a devil at the age of 11 at the C. K. Robinson Printing Co., of this city and at the age of 14 took a course in Linotype operation at Shorten College in North Little Rock Arkansas. He became connected with the Argus in July, 1921 and has proven very valuable on the machine. He is married and has a boy 14 months of age. *3-31-23*

His father, Dr. J. B. Wilkins, is a well-known theologian of St. Louis and president of the Business Men's Bible Training School.

**MORE CHECKS
 RECEIVED FOR
 INJURED HERO**
Houston Post
Houston, Tex.

Although very almost two weeks have passed since he was injured, contributions are still coming to The Post for Clarence Como, the negro, whose hip was broken March 19, while stopping a runaway horse and wagon. Two children were in the wagon. *3-31-23*

Friday three checks came to The Post for Como—one for \$5 from Sam Wilson, 210 Fannin street, another from "Somebody" for \$1, and yet another for \$5 from a man who prefers to be listed as "Cash."

The money is in charge of I. Tiras, cashier of The Post.

**'Money Still Coming In
 For Injured Negro Hero**
Houston Post
Houston, Tex.

Contributions are still coming to The Post for delivery to Clarence Como, the negro who was injured March 19 while stopping a horse that was running away with two children in a wagon. Thursday a check for \$2.50, made out to Como, came in from Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hancock. This swells the total contributed to Como to \$362.13.

The money has been turned over to I. Tiras, cashier of The Post, who will give it to the injured man.

Negro Hero Rewarded

CLARENCE COMO SEEMS PLEASED WITH POST READERS' PRESENT

Houston Post
4-10-23

VOUCHER NO. 22229 CHECK NO. 38779

The Houston Printing Company
 PUBLISHERS OF
THE HOUSTON POST

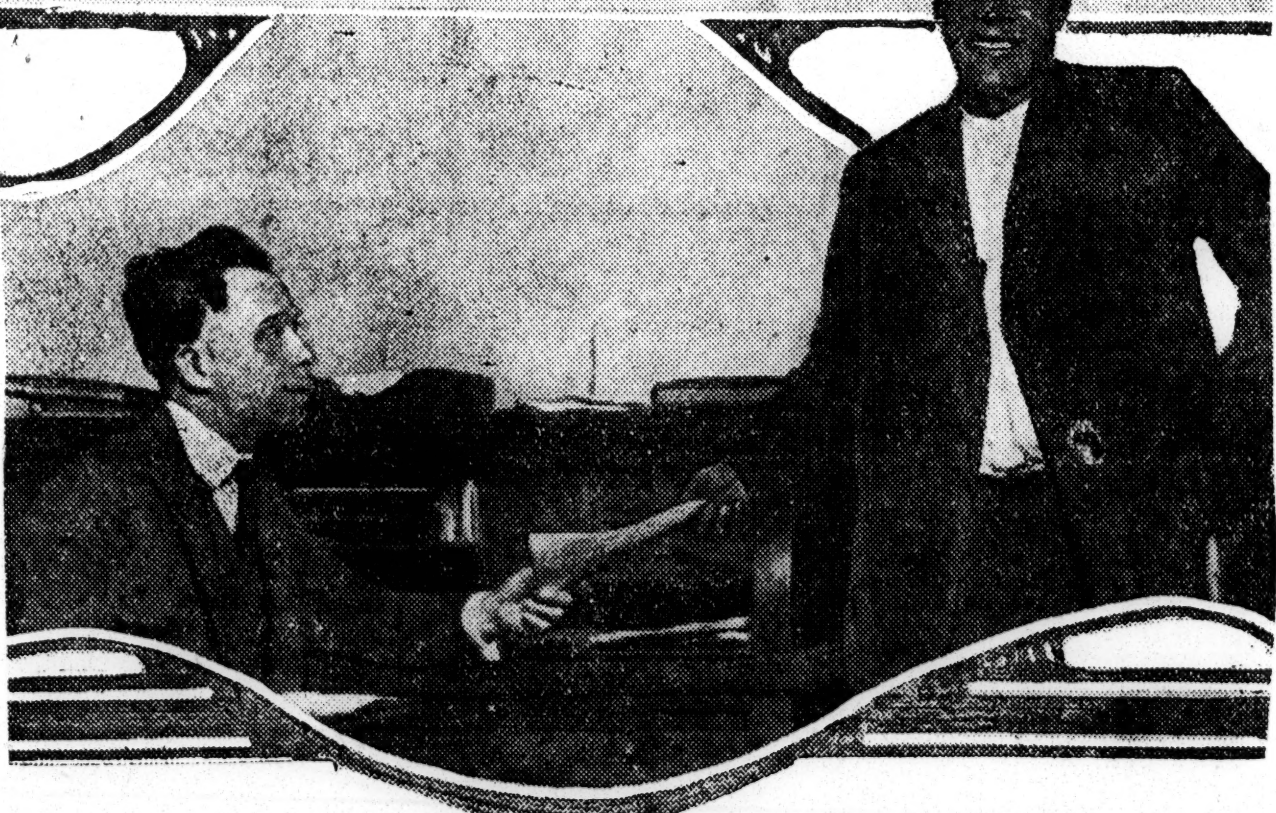
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 9, 1923

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Clarence Como \$ 396.56

EXACTLY THREE HUNDRED NINETY SIX DOLLARS FIFTY SIX CENTS

TO SOUTH TEXAS COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BY THE HOUSTON PRINTING COMPANY
 HOUSTON, TEXAS

Ray G. Watson
 CASHIER



I. Tiras, Post cashier, presenting check to Clarence Como.

Clarence Como, negro, received his reward Monday for saving the lives of two unidentified white children in a runaway March 19. It was a check for \$396.56, and it meant home for Clarence, a payment on the cottage he is buying at 1110 Samson street and enough to keep the wolf from the door while he recovers from the injuries he suffered. Hobbiling with a cane, Clarence told his story again in the editorial rooms of The Post, where the presentation was made.

Hero's Story.

"I put five tons of salt on my truck in the roofing house and started to back out across McKinney avenue," he said. "I looked and I saw the horse running away with two helpless little white children. Looked like they were trying to get up and grab the reins, but the horse was running so fast they couldn't. I kept the truck going and stood on the running board and when the wagon got within 10 feet of me I jumped and grabbed the shaft with one hand and the bit with the other. "The horse ran me into a telephone post and my truck came along and crushed my hip. The ambulance men never got the children's names. "I have been paying on my home for a year now and this will fix me for another payment and let me get well again so I can work for another."

The Contributors.

Contributors to the fund collected for Como by The Post follow: Cotton Exchange, \$70.50; C. Baugus, \$396.56; K. K. K. No. 1, \$38; Ben Cohen, \$5; Cash, \$2; Wright Land company, \$5; W. Weems, \$10; employees of a motor car company, \$38.86; C. E. Godbig, \$2; employees of National Life Insurance company, \$10; C. H. Wunerick, \$5; A Friend, \$10; Contribution, \$10; employees of Humble Oil company, \$54; Chamber of Commerce, \$14.50; R. V. Wilson, \$5; Cash, \$10; Fogle-West, undertakers, \$5; Charles W. Dabney, \$5; First Baptist church, \$14; Hancock, \$2.50; Somebody, \$1; Sam Wilson, \$5; Cash, \$5; H. O. Claywell, \$1; employees district No. 2, American National Insurance company, \$11; employees Humble Oil company, \$32.45; Freeport Pitch Hounds, \$7.50; Post Readers, S. P. shops (colored), \$5.25; Mrs. Hallie Read Giles, \$2; total, \$396.56.

Fifteen dollars in cash was advanced, bringing the total to \$411.56.

GRADUATING CLASS VALEDICTORIAN IS MOTHER OF THREE

Newark Woman Graduate's
 Subject Is "It's Never
 Too Late to Learn."

(Special to The New York Age)
 Elizabeth, N. J.—The mother of three children, the youngest less than a year old, Mrs. Villa Arkward, 23, was the valedictorian and honor pupil at the graduation exercises of the night school at Continental School No. 3, on Thursday evening, March 12. *the New York Age*
3-31-23

Mrs. Arkward took as her graduation theme, "It is never too late to learn," offering in her own example a concrete illustration of the truth contained in the saying.

Mrs. Arkward missed only two nights during the school term.

Education—1923. Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WM. W. COOKE, ONLY NEGRO REGISTERED ARCHITECT.
...URAL ENGINEER IN INDIANA—WILL DESIGN AND
SUPERVISE CONSTRUCTION OF \$300,000 MA-
SONIC TEMPLE BUILDING IN ST.
LOUIS, MISSOURI.



Wm. W. COOKE, Registered Architectural Engineer

Mr. William W. Cooke, who was recently in Indianapolis in attendance at the annual Conference of the M. E. Church, and who while here appeared before the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, to qualify by legal test for State registration as Architectural Engineer. Mr. Cooke was very courteously received and carefully examined by the Board. His credentials and vouchers had been in the hands for over 60 days, as required for examination and identification. The examiners did not only approve Mr. Cooke's credentials, but congratulated him upon his exceptional qualifications and ordered him entered in the highest class.

It might be interesting to know that there are not over 125 registered Architectural Engineers in Indiana. Only one Negro.

Information comes that during the past week, Mr. Cooke has been commissioned to design and supervise the construction of a \$300,000 Masonic Temple building in St. Louis.

For more than 12 years Mr. Cooke was designing and supervising architect for the U. S. Government. He has had over 20 years actual experience in designing and supervising real big work, costing from \$40,000.00 to \$800,000.00.

Mr. Cooke is a B. S. of Claflin University, student in Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the celebrated Professor DesPradelle, student in history and interpretation of Art at Columbia University.

There should be no little pride in the race in a man of the training experience and achievements of Mr. Cooke, who is a thorough-going race and church man.

NEGRO STUDENT AT OHIO UNIVERSITY WINS MEDAL

Laurence T. Young of Wilmington, Delaware, a Negro student in the School of Commerce and Finance of Ohio University was awarded a Bronze Medal by the Underwood Typewriting Company in a Speed and Accuracy Typewriting Contest of his class in which he is the only Negro.

The contest was held in March and the papers of the class sent to New York City to the company to be corrected and judged. The student making the highest average without any mistake was to be awarded the Bronze Medal by the Underwood Typewriting Company. Accuracy was primary and speed secondary in this competition. Mr. Young wrote sixty (60) words in one minute without an error, the best average in the class, and, consequently, was presented with the medal.

15TH WAR VETERAN IS A PRIZE WINNER IN BUILDING DESIGN

J. H. Watkins, Only Negro
in Class, Wins 2nd Prize
in Agricultural
Drawing.

The only Negro student in his class, John H. Watkins, formerly of Virginia, residing now at 2374 Seventh avenue, was awarded second prize in the design contest for a public building or dwelling, limited to fourth year class in architectural drawing at the Peter Cooper Union.

Watkins came to New York prior to the recent World War and enrolled at Cooper Union. He also became a member of the band of the Old 15th New York, under direction of the late Lieut. James Reese Europe, going with that organization to France when the United States went into the war. Returning to America, he reentered Cooper Union as a student in architectural drawing.

The drawing submitted by Watkins embraced the design of bank building and elicited much commendation at the annual public exhibition of the prize drawings held at the school on Friday evening, June 1. The second prize, furnished by F. K. Stugis, was \$10 in gold.

5 LOCAL MEN GIVEN DEGREES AT LINCOLN U.

Lincoln University, Pa., June 5.—Five Baltimoreans were in the class of forty-four graduates who received the Bachelor of Arts degrees at the annual commencement exercises today. Included in this number were W. Boone Hamer, Joseph A. Mebane, Herman G. Tompkins, John M. Howe, and Samuel H. Giles. The commencement exercises began with a baccalaureate sermon by President J. B. Rendall Sunday. Class exercises were held on Monday and alumni reunion and senior banquet followed the presentation of diplomas.

The class roll:
Charles V. Bellinger Hugh Fisher Lewis
Horace Mann Bond Paul Howland Logan
E. Luther Brookes Joseph Alex. Mebane
Lorenzo Lee Carter Fletcher A. Moncur
Leonidas S. Coleman Benjamin L. Patrick
Ferd H. Davis Daniel Carlton, Pope
Edward David Dukes Henry Clay Redmond
William D. Dunlap Lewis E. Redmond
Emanuel R. Ferguson Walter T. Reid
Cornelius H. Gaither Harvey J. Reynolds
Chauncey D. Giles Ismay Jas. Robinson
Samuel H. Giles Peter McKinley Ross
James Wm. Grimes Anderson T. Scott
Ceil D. Halliburton Maceo A. Simmons
Wm. B. Hamer William H. Sullivan
G. Butler Harris Melvin B. Tolson
H. W. Hopwell, Jr. Herman G. Tompkins
John Martyn Howe Sam. T. Washington
Joseph S. Jacques William H. Webb
Leroy C. Johnson Ira James K. Well
Wash T. Jordan, Jr. George C. West
John Robert Edvard William Dorsey Wood

Dr. Geo. Hall, of Chicago, received honorary LL. D. degree. The University will erect two new buildings (dormitories) and a new science hall. And increase the attendance to from 400 to 500 students in a short time. Last year the college unable to accomplish the large number of men who have made application.

NEW YORK GIRL WINS HONORS IN PENN.

Vivian Tripp, age 13 years, formerly of 41 East 133d Street, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Renol P. Tripp, who has been a pupil of Ridge Avenue Junior High School, Darby, Pa., for one year, has been awarded a medal for an essay on Daniel Webster by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In December, 1922, she took first prize in the school in mathematics. She is the author of a play, "Spic and Span Sally," which is to be presented at the school.

In New York City she attended Public School No. 119, Eighth Avenue and 133d Street, and was one of the six girls to receive highest averages.

45 GRADUATES AT FISK

Nashville, Tenn., June 6.—Forty-five men and women received their Bachelor of Arts degrees from Fisk University here this afternoon. The commencement address was delivered by O. T. Caution, the Ohio State Commissioner of Education.

198 Doctors Graduate

Associated Negro Press

Nashville, Tenn., June 7.—Great pleasure was evinced by the audience when Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of Meharry announced at the commencement exercises that the institution had been recognized by the American Medical Association as A grade. With Howard there are now two Class-A medical schools.

Diplomas were presented to 198 graduates of Meharry last Thursday night, sixty-four from the medical department, ninety-seven from the dental school, twenty-seven from the school of pharmacy. Eight received nurse's certificates, one in laboratory technology and one in pharmaceutical chemistry.

The president also announced the gift of \$10,000 from Herman E. Perry, president of the Standard Life Insurance Co.

Atlanta, Ga. JUNE 10, 1923

MAY 10 1923

Prominent Citizens Invited to Showing Of Educational Films

A group of prominent Atlantians, as well as several railroad executives from various parts of the country, have been invited to attend the private showing of three educational moving picture films at the home of Asa G. Candler, on Ponce de Leon avenue Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

All three pictures were made in the south and they depict what the government is doing to combat the inroads of the boll weevil, how power farming can greatly increase the productivity of farms, and what Dr. G. F. Carver, the noted scientist of Tuskegee Institute, has done with a few of the common raw materials from southern farms.

Professor A. V. Croad, chemist of the United States department of agriculture, who has spent many years in studying the boll weevil, will exhibit the picture he made at Talulah, Louisiana, showing how calcium arsenate has been used to kill weevils. This will be followed by pic-

BEST SPELLER IN TOWN
Columbus, Ohio, June 5.—Frank Brown has won the championship in a spelling contest of the schools of this city. The prize was Webster's dictionary.

tures showing tractors and other power-propelled farm machinery in action.

The picture of Dr. Carver has just been completed and shows the scientist at work in his immense laboratory at Tuskegee. What he has done with the potato, the peanut and with common clay from Georgia hills is shown in detail.

There will be a number of addresses by various persons interested in advancing agricultural development in the south.

Negro Printer Passes Test

Preston News Service.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—There has been a lot of talk about the Negro not getting a chance, but this has been recently disproved by the promotion of John L. Clark, who set out 14 years ago to become one of the best Negro printers in the country. Mr. Clark worked in the shops by day and attended school at night studying the art and science of the printing craft. He began as a trainee from printer's devil to assistant layout man, both by practice and theory. He was content to work hard and study fitting himself and perfecting his knowledge of the printing craft, without complaining about the odds against him on account of his color.

He told a reporter of this service that: "I never felt it just or even fair to the white man to complain that he does not give the Negro a chance. I knew that I did not know enough about printing to demand a job at first, but when I was satisfied that I knew my trade thoroughly I made application for a job in the best shop in Pittsburgh. They needed a printer and told that they would give me a job. I was given a very difficult piece of work. I noticed that the manager smiled when it was handed to me. After I had been with this concern for several months one of the foremen told me that they had expected me to be like most Negroes, not fully prepared. I am still studying for as long as a man is a printer he must study to keep abreast with the fine points of the craft. I am also making a special study of advertising."

He finally admitted that among his clients were the Strait-Tex Chemical Company, and then handed me some of the recent literature and advertisements he had produced for them. They were certainly master-pieces of art-printing.

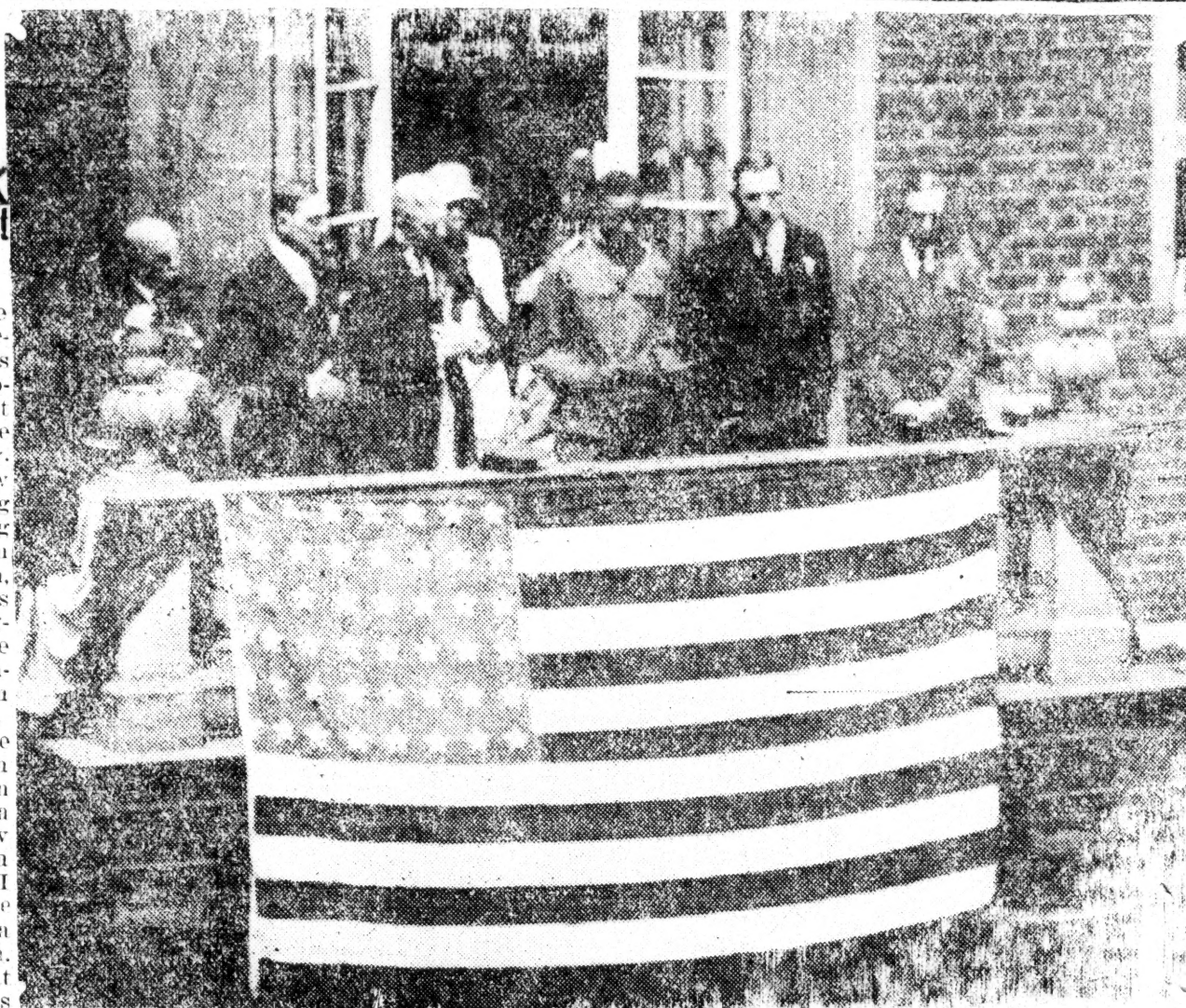
COLORED MAN SAVED WHITE WOMAN FROM FIRE.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 13.—An unidentified Negro saved Mrs. John Mack, invalid, from burning to death Saturday night when her home on the Calvert Road, near Mount Vernon was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Mack was alone in the house when an oil stove exploded and her

St. Louis Argonne
8-17-23

READING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Charles R. Dogan, honor pupil of English High School, seen standing beside Mayor Curley, of Boston, reading the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony.

Thousands listened below in the street where Crispus Attucks, the colored hero, was the first patriot to fall in the American Revolution of 1776. Three white North Carolinians wrote Mayor Curley a letter protesting against a colored boy taking the leading part in a patriotic celebration.

Mayor Curley in reply told the letter-writers they were "guilty of offensive, ill-bred and unwarranted meddling and any man of any race willing and worthy to serve the Flag and die for the Republic is worthy to have his place in the sun of American Democracy"—Boston Guardian Photo.

screams attracted the Negro, who was passing. Her son had gone on an errand and her husband was in the city.

The Negro carried her to safety, but was unable to save any of the contents.

The Birmingham Post-Herald
8-18-23

ONE NEGRO BOY'S RECORD

During the Boys' Week, celebrated recently in the DeWitt Clinton High School of New York City, George B. Anderson was chosen on account of his high standing to teach. He taught in the General Science class of second year boys, on the subject of the Eye. It was concluded by the regular teacher of this class and the student body that George conducted the lesson creditably indeed. Because of this he had occasion to teach another day while a teachers' meeting was taking place.

There are two sessions in the DeWitt Clinton High School, the morning and the afternoon. Those boys who are deficient in a subject have the opportunity of being helped by the boys of the afternoon session. Thus George was selected for his Plane Geometry Class to tutor in the named subject.

In tutoring, the boys are organized into a Mathematics Squad. This is composed of twenty boys of high standing. George was selected because of this and represented his race by being the only colored boy of the Squad. He is now 16 years of age and his ambition is to enter Columbia and study law. His father is a veteran letter carrier and is attached to the Williamsbridge P. O., New York City.

Makes Scholastic Record

7-28-23



John Holt Byrd

One of the promising youths of Brushton, who graduated from George Westinghouse High school in June, having completed the course in three and a half years.

MEDAL TO J. M. CURLEY

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE SENDS ONE TO MAYOR OF BOSTON FOR THE GOODWILL DELEGATES MOVEMENT

Mayor Curley officially welcomed Mrs. A. T. Buswell, the "gold star mother" of the Goodwill delegation to France at City Hall, yesterday, and received from her the beautiful gold medal sent by President Miller and an engraved and illuminated testimonial. The presentations were to have been made on a previous visit, but an accident in which the mayor was injured prevented.

Mrs. Buswell was accompanied by a committee, composed of Mrs. Carrie A. Sheehan, Mrs. Alfred Rosser and Miss Olive MacLean, who accomplished much in the "gold-star mother campaign" for raising funds to send a representative of the gold-star mothers to France in aid of devastated regions.

The Chilton Club will give a reception at 9 A. M., June 18, to the Goodwill Delegation on their return home. Mrs. Robert Lovett will be in charge, and Mayor and Mrs. Curley will attend.

St. Louis Argonne
6/16/23

Education - 1923

Scholarship

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

THE convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the oldest, largest, and perhaps best known among college men of the Race, meeting in St. Louis, and also the meeting of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, organized on the same lines, meeting in Chicago, together with the sessions of the national gathering of young women delegates of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, are sure indications of the intellectual, cultural and social advancement of a Race that is fighting its way to a place of recognition slowly but nevertheless surely. It ought to be inspiring to older as well as younger generations to look at the countenances of these wide-awake, sturdy men and women of the present college generation as they go about the business of organizing the work of their convention platforms. Every member of the Race ought to be justly proud of them and of what they represent, no matter what your fraternal connection may be or whether you have any or not. They represent the potential best that is in the Race. A best that has had the advantage of a superior education and training and of contact with some of the best brain and blood in the possession of the dominant race in this country. In the hands of these young people lies the destiny of the Race. These young people are inheriting something of that traditional training which led a Frenchman to say: "To disregard danger, to stand under fire, is not for an Englishman an act of courage; it is part of a good education." These young people are receiving that kind of heritage and something more which with proper encouragement of the part of leaders, black and white, ought to make them the torch bearers of the news of a better day in years to come when men will learn to trust and work with each other for good causes and advancement regardless of social status or complexion.

Huggins Writes

Winning Essay Gets \$300 Prize
"How Seventy Negro School Boys Live and Learn," an essay written by Willis N. Huggins, a former Chicago public school teacher, has won for him the second prize of \$300 offered by the Tri-State Society for Character Education, comprising the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The general theme of the contest was "The Character Education of Handicapped Groups."
The essay brought together for the first time a critical review of the mental tests and the measurements of intelligence as applied to Negro school children and a systematic summary of the army intelligence tests as applied to Negro recruits and officers in the World War.

children and a systematic summary of the army intelligence tests as applied to Negro recruits and officers in the World War.

The investigations upon which the paper was based are confined to boys in the Keith, Webster, Moseley, Douglass and Doolittle elementary schools and to the pre-vocational department of the Wendell Phillips high school.

The essay gives a sordid picture of conditions in Chicago's Second Ward which affect the lives of school children, with a suggestion of how secondary education for Negro youth in large Northern cities may be made more effective.

Since returning to the New York school from the Chicago system last October, Mr. Huggins has become a member of the New York Philosophical Society and the New York Society for the Study of Experimental Education.

HUGGINS WINNER OF \$300 ESSAY PRIZE
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 27.—"How Seventy Negro School Boys Live and Learn," an essay written by Willis N. Huggins, a former Chicago Public School teacher, has won for him the second prize of \$300.00 offered by the Tri-State Society for Character Education, comprising the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The general theme of the contest was "The Character Education of Handicapped Groups."



W. M. Huggins

The essay brought together for the first time a critical review of the mental tests and the measurements of intelligence as applied to Negro school children and a systematic summary of the army intelligence tests as applied to Negro recruits and officers in the World War.

The investigations upon which the paper was based were confined to the Keith, Moseley, Douglass and Doolittle elementary schools and to the pre-vocational department of the Wendell Phillips High School.

The essay gives a sordid picture of conditions in Chicago's Second Ward which affect the lives of school children with a suggestion on how secondary education for Negro youth may be made more effective in large northern cities.

Since returning to the New York

schools from the Chicago system last October, Mr. Huggins has become a member of the Philosophical Society of New York University and the New York Society for the Study of Experimental Education.

Her Record Perfect as Bank Teller

Miss Thelma Matthews of the Lincoln State bank is a living refutation of the popular charge made by white business men that the public does not like to pass its money into hands that are not white. The story is often told as an excuse for failure to advance such persons in business. They are kept in the background because of this supposed queer turn in the public mind.

Miss Matthews has been with the Lincoln State bank for three years. This is the largest bank in this district. She was first employed as bookkeeper and later advanced to the position of teller in the savings department.

During the past year she has had complete charge of the Christmas Savings funds on which the bank paid out this year more than \$100,000. Speaking of her work, one of the bank officials said: "It is gratifying for us to state that Miss Matthews ended this year with an absolutely perfect record—all her accounts balance to a penny, and there are no errors recorded against her."

School Matrons Study At Hampton

Physical, Mental, Moral, And Social Development Is Central Thought Of Three-Week Conference.

Hampton, Va., Jan. 27.—Twenty-one colored women, representing twenty-one schools in eleven States, recently spent three weeks in conference at Hampton Institute, where they studied problems connected with the care of young people in boarding schools.

In this group there were three deans of women, eight matrons of girls' dormitories, one preceptress of boys' dormitory, five matrons of boarding departments, one laundry matron, and three assistant matrons.

The subjects of the conference covered the entire range of the responsibilities of the matron in educational institutions.

The central thought of the Hamp-

ton Institute conference was the physical, mental, moral and social development of the student and the part that dormitory life plays in this development.

Dormitory management was considered from a business standpoint. Economy in purchase and in care of furnishings was emphasized. Methods of inventorying property and of securing insurance were explained. Business management of the foods department and of the dining rooms was discussed. Desirable correlations between the boarding department and the home-economics department, as well as with the school farm and other departments were also discussed.

The conference methods included instruction by specialists, reports of present practices, observation, reference readings, and discussion of present-day problems. Free use was made of all the facilities of Hampton Institute. Visits were made in the neighborhood to study community activities in their relation to the development of the students.

Special committee reports were made on, "Care of Girls," "Care of Boys," "Furnishing of the Dormitory," "Foods," "Service," and "Laundry Management."

COMPANY GIVES PRIZES

TO COLORED EMPLOYEES

Associated Negro Press
STUFFOLK, Va., Jan. 10.—In recognition of efficiency and faithful service on the part of its colored employees the Nut and Chocolate Company of this city distributed \$1,500 in gold prizes this year. This prize list included one prize of \$50, ten prizes of \$25 each, twenty prizes of \$10 each, one hundred prizes of \$5.00 each and five hundred prizes of \$1.00 each.

On the occasion of the presentation of the prizes, Mr. A. Obici, the company's president, delivered an optimistic address; in the course he laid special emphasis on the high efficiency and faithful service which had been rendered by the colored employees of the company during the past and that the prizes were being given in happy recognition of these facts by him and his associates.

This act on the part of the Nut and Chocolate Company is probably the first instance in the country where a Southern business organization has shown a substantial recognition of its colored employees. There are those among the race who claim that it could not happen outside the domain of the grand old State of Virginia.

24 GET CARNEGIE MEDALS.

Eight of the Heroes Died Trying to Save Others.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Twenty-four medals were awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its annual meeting here today in recognition of acts of heroism. Eight of those honored died attempting to save others, and to their dependents the Commission awarded \$5,640 a year in pensions. Awards of \$5,400 were made for education. Other hero awards amounted to \$8,500. Five medals were of silver, the others of bronze. Among those on the list of awards were: Charles A. Johnson, Gillespie Farm, R. D. 30, Stamford, Conn., died trying to save Leo Dietrich, another farmer, from suffocation in a well at East Blackstone, Mass. Silver medal, with \$1,000 to widow; \$60 a month and \$5 additional for children. John R. Woodford, 121 Spencer Place, Ithaca, N. Y., attempted to save a man from suffocation in a manhole at Ithaca on Feb. 25, 1918; bronze medal.

HUGGINS WINS \$300 PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON EDUCATION

New York, Jan. 26.—Willis N. Huggins, a former Chicago school teacher and now a teacher in the public schools of New York, won second prize of \$300 offered by the Tri-State society for character education, comprising the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for the best essay on "The Character Education of Handicapped Groups." Huggins' subject that won for him second money was "How Seventy Negro Schoolboys Live and Learn."

The essay brought together for the first time a critical review of the mental tests and measurements of intelligence as applied to our school children and a systematic summary of the army intelligence tests as applied to our recruits and officers in the World War. The essay gave a sordid picture of conditions in Chicago's Second ward, which affect the lives of school children, with a suggestion of how secondary education for our youths in large Northern cities may be made effective.

Mr. Huggins was an instructor in Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago and conducted the "Better English" column for the Chicago Defender.

Awarded Medal for Bravery

A beautiful bronze medal and \$2,500 gold were presented to Arthur Vincent O'Leary by the Life Saving Benevolent Association for rescuing Edward Farrell, 140 West 163d street, from drowning at Rockaway Beach on August 20, 1922, while on his vacation.

Mr. O'Leary, the popular caretaker of the Thirty-eighth Precinct, is the sole support of his aged mother, who lives at 5 Moffat street, Brooklyn. He is beloved by all the members of the Thirty-eighth Precinct Stationhouse, 246-250 West 135th street, New York. This is the ninth rescue of a similar nature made by Mr. O'Leary.

First Colored Woman Passes New York State Bar Examination

Mrs. Anna Jones Robinson, 203 West 144th street, is the first woman of our race in New York State to pass the State Bar examination entitling her to practice law in this state. Mrs. Robinson has been a teacher at Public School 89, and studied law at New York University. She has a bachelor's and J. D. degrees acquired from that institution upon graduating. Commissioner Robinson was born in New Rochelle, and began her early education in the public and high school there. It has been reported that our lady lawyer is contemplating on opening an office in Harlem and we wish her abundance of success.



Miss Griffin Appointed

Intern at Bellevue
Miss Anna Griffin, age 25, who resides at 235 West 129th street, has been notified of her appointment as intern at Bellevue Hospital. The appointment to take effect July 1, 1923. She is the first colored woman to receive such assignment in New York proper. Dr. O. Hanan, head of Bellevue and allied hospitals, is, in a large measure, responsible, with the aided interest of Alderman George W. Harris. Miss Griffin, who has been a resident here for twenty years, is formerly from North Carolina. She attended Washington Irving High School and Hunter College.

WINS \$300 PRIZE

By Associated Negro Press
New York, Feb. 8—Willis H. Huggins, a teacher in Public School No. 5, New York City, formerly of the Chicago public schools, was awarded the second prize of \$300 offered by the Tri-State Society for Character Education in a contest, the general theme of which was "The Character Education of handicapped Groups." The Society covers New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Dr. Hubert Harrison to Deliver Lectures

in Harlem for the Board of Education
MARIA BALDWIN TABLET
JANUARY 31, 1923

A new addition to its staff of special lecturers on "Trend of the Times" subjects has been made by the Board of Education. The one Negro lecturer on the general staff of 100, Dr. Hubert Harrison, has recently been promoted to this special staff, composed of eight members, and will lecture in Harlem from time to time on special subjects of the day.

The knowledge required for this position is well nigh encyclopedic and Dr. Harrison, who is a D. Sc. of Copenhagen, Denmark, has proved to the satisfaction of Dr. Ernest L. Crandall, head of the Board of Education Lecture Bureau, that he possesses this knowledge. Dr. Crandall says:

"To the friends and neighbors among whom he has lived and labored and for whom he has spoken, Dr. Harrison needs no introduction. For it should suffice to note that, after obtaining his degree from the University of Copenhagen, he has encircled the globe, visiting Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the Pacific, has written for some of the foremost periodicals and lectured before distinguished bodies, has been president of the Liberty League of Negro-Americans and is widely known as the author of 'The Negro and the Nation' and 'When Africa Awakes.'"

To Lecture Twice a Week

Dr. Harrison has been assigned to lecture in Harlem twice a week. On Saturday evenings he will speak on "Literary Lights of Yesterday and Today" at the W. 135th St. Library and he will also speak every Sunday at 135th St. and Lenox Ave., on "Trend of the Times" subjects. Tomorrow (Thursday) evening he will deliver a special lecture under the auspices of the Literary Forum on "Albee in Wonderland," for children, and on Saturday evening, at the school, his topic will be "Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables.'"

Dr. Harrison has also been doing some lecture work against the Ku Klux Klan. Recently he had the distinction of being the only lecturer who had a public debate with a Klansman. It was held in Paterson, N. J., on Jan. 7, under the auspices of the Paterson Philosophical Society. The hall was crowded to the limit and as the debate brought forth no official verdict, Dr. Harrison secured his opponent's pledge for a formal debate in the near future.

This distinguished and versatile Negro is well known as a critic of literature and writes book reviews for the World, Tribune, Evening Post, The Nation and the New York Republic. He has been editor successively of The Voice, The New Negro and the Negro World and has just accepted the editorship of a big Negro weekly newspaper.

CLASS IN HER SCHOOL GIVE MEMORIAL WHICH IS UNVEILED BY PARENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Several hundred Cambridge citizens witnessed the unveiling Monday of a tablet to the memory of Maria L. Baldwin, long a teacher of the Agassiz school, Cambridge, in the large assembly hall of that school. The tablet was the gift of the class of 1922. The ceremony was conducted under auspices of the Agassiz Parents-Teachers' Association of Cambridge. The Rev. Dr. Kenneth C. McArthur, pastor of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, presided at the exercises. The presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. Albert C. Diefenbach, editor of the Christian Register. The speech of acceptance on the part of the Cambridge school board was made by Francis J. Roche. Remarks also were made by Miss Nora J. Driscoll of the school board and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers. Townsend Coward, a graduate of the school, sang several selections.

The inscription on the tablet reads: "In grateful memory of Maria L. Baldwin, 1856-1922. Forty-one years inspiring teacher. Wise and beloved master of this school. A scholarship for Agassiz pupils has been founded and this room has been named Baldwin hall."

GOLD STAR MEDAL GIVEN WIRE CHIEF

Four Star Service Emblem
Awarded Jos. Brooks by
Telephone Co., for 20
Years Service.

Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.—Joseph Brooks of Honeyoe Falls, has recently received a gold service medal with four stars, one for first ten years service, and one for every five years thereafter. This medal was given by the telephone company of which Mr. Brooks is wire chief. He has served faithfully this company for more than twenty successful years.

NEGRO DOCTOR FINDS CONSUMPTION CURE

Great White Plague Is Conquered by
Discovery of Dr. D. H. Brown
By Geo. E. Taylor
(Staff Correspondent Crusader Service.)
2/23/23
Jacksonville Fla., Feb.—The great

white plague that has baffled medical science for centuries has at last proven to be a curable disease by the discovery of D. H. Brown, a practicing physician of this city and a graduate of Meharry Medical College. For more than ten years Dr. Brown has prescribed his wonderful discovery with remarkable success. Having kept a record of cases treated, he discloses the fact that over seventy per cent have been greatly relieved and that a large number have actually been cured. One case was known to have only one lung and a portion of the other in a sound condition when he began his treatment and after a year's treatment this patient was placed under the X-ray and found to be perfectly clear of any semblance of tubercular germs and what was left of her lungs were completely sound. After this revelation, the doctor placed his remedy on the market under the name "The Magnolia Consumption Remedy." His success has been phenomenal.

Recently Dr. Brown placed the sale of his remedy in the hands of the "Magnolia Sales Company," a corporation of mixed race men who propose to market the remedy as a specialty. The name of the remedy has been changed to "Creoca" and will by this sales company be advertised widely throughout the United States and Europe. Undoubtedly, the name of Dr. Brown, discoverer of this wonderful remedy, will soon become the household word and humanity will be his beneficiary. Still the Negro race continues to climb the ladder of fame.

NEGRO DOCTOR FINDS CONSUMPTION CURE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE CAN NOW BE CURED

Discovery Made by Dr. D. H. Brown of Jacksonville
2-24-23
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 21 (By Geo. E. Taylor, Staff Correspondent, Crusader Service).—The great white plague that has baffled medical science for centuries has at last proven to be a curable disease by the discovery of Dr. D. H. Brown, a practicing physician of this city and a graduate of Meharry Medical College. For more than ten years, Dr. Brown has pre-

scribed his wonderful discovery with remarkable success. Having kept a record of cases treated, he discloses the fact that over seventy per cent have been greatly relieved and that a large number have actually been cured. One case was known to have only one lung and a portion of the other in a sound condition when he began his treatment and after a year's treatment this patient was placed under the X-ray and found to be perfectly clear of any semblance of tubercular germs and what was left of her lungs were completely sound. After this revelation, the doctor placed his remedy on the market under the name "The Magnolia Consumption Remedy." His success has been phenomenal.

Recently Dr. Brown placed the sale of his remedy in the hands of the "Magnolia Sales Company," a corporation of mixed race men who propose to market the remedy as a specialty. The name of the remedy has been changed to "Creoca" and will by this sales company be advertised widely throughout the United States and Europe. Undoubtedly, the name of Dr. Brown, discoverer of this wonderful remedy, will soon become the household word and humanity will be his beneficiary. Still the Negro race continues to climb the ladder of fame!

Education—1923.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEW YORK BOY GETS SCHOLARSHIP FROM VA. UNION ALUMNI

The Virginia Union University Club of New York, composed of graduates and ex-students of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., has awarded a second four-year scholarship to a New York boy. The recipient of this year's scholarship is Maurice Weeks, a grad-

MAURICE WEEKS, of New York City



Who was awarded a four year scholarship by the local Virginia Union University Club.

uate of De Wit Clinton High School. Weeks left a few weeks ago for Virginia Union where he will take the regular college course.

The club was organized about two years ago for the purpose of stimulating a keener interest in higher education among Negroes of this city. It has made rapid progress and achieved popularity with the general public, especially the younger set. Most of its members are attending various colleges in and around New York. Twice a year they give a dance or social entertainment, the proceeds of which are given toward their scholarship fund or some worthy charity.

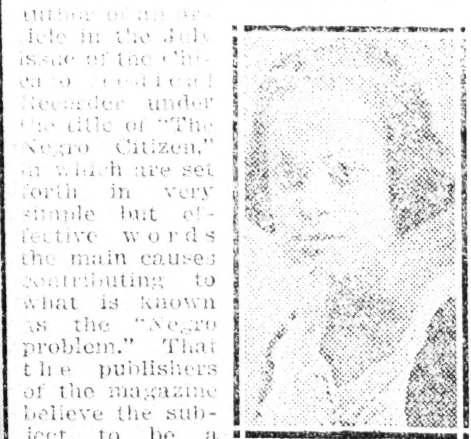
Its officers are: Travis Freeman, president; George W. Reed, vice-president; George Sheffey, secretary, and Clarence D. King, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the following: George W. Reed, chairman; Dr. Doug-

as B. Johnson, Fred D. Johnson, Andrew L. Edwards and Hubert Ford. Its headquarters are at 2305 Seventh avenue.

Young Chicago Woman Writes On Race Problem

Miss Georgie Washington's Article Appears in Chicago Medical Recorder for July

Miss Georgie B. Washington, 21-year-old daughter of Mrs. Susan J. Washington, 1014 Grand Blvd., is the author of an article in the July issue of the Chicago Medical Recorder under the title of "The Negro Citizen," in which are set forth in very simple but effective words the main causes contributing to what is known as the "Negro problem." That the publishers of the magazine believe the subject to be a timely one and have confidence in Miss Washington's ability to relate the facts accurately is attested by the editor's note which prefaces the thesis:



Miss Washington

"We take pleasure in publishing the following article written by a very intelligent and educated Colored woman."

After explaining just how there comes to be a race problem at all and especially one in a Northern city like Chicago, Miss Washington goes on to say: "Before the war there were 50,627 Negroes in Chicago; the 1920 census shows a population of 109,453. The majority of this population is located on the South Side, particularly in that limited area known as the Second ward. A considerable proportion may be found on the West and North Sides; in fact from 1 to 60 per cent of the population in the districts between Kinzie and Washington and from Rockwell to Ashland is Colored, and from 60 to 80 per cent in the district bounded by LaSalle, Kedzie and Chicago Ave. and Washington St. is Colored.

These increases in Negro population did not cause new areas to open up or houses and tenements to be built, but did cause an enormous overcrowding in the old districts. Almost all the available houses were occupied and within a very short time it was not only difficult for newcomers to buy or rent houses, but it was almost impossible to get a place

to sleep. In many instances seven and eight room flat buildings held as many as 12 or 13 persons. The buildings varied from miserable, run-down structures to well kept stone establishments. Some buildings were ill-lighted, had rickety stairways, leaky roofs and dark, wet basements, and in some there was not even plumbing. In almost all there were direct violations of city health and building regulations.

"It is a well established fact that in a congested district a speculation in property always exists. The constant demand for places to live caused fictitious values to be given to houses and apartment buildings. If the buildings were in very good condition the owners increased the rent from 10 to 50 per cent. The over-bidding for coveted places caused greater rent increases. Houses which had been recently occupied by whites, tended to be the ones most desired. In order to get decent buildings small families were compelled to take large apartments or houses and to take movers to meet the enormous rent. In many instances every room except the bath and kitchen were occupied."

And for 12 pages the author explains, from every angle, the complex problem facing our people.

Miss Washington was graduated from Wendell Phillips high school at the end of three and one-half years and is a graduate of Crane Junior college. She is now a junior in the University of Chicago pursuing a Bachelor's degree.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL AWARDS FELLOWSHIP TO GRADUATE OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Lloyd H. Herman, a graduate of the College Department, class of 1914, and of the Medical School, class of 1920, of Howard University, has left for the Medical School of Harvard University where for the next year he will do research work under the direction of Dr. Otto Folin, Professor of Biochemistry.

Dr. Newman goes to Harvard as a Fellow of the Division of Medicine, National Research Council, Washington, D. C. The National Research Council awards each year to graduates in Medicine who demonstrated Dr. Newman's name whose fellowship carries \$2300.

During both his college and medical school career at Howard University, Dr. Newman maintained a high record of scholarship. After serving a year as an interne in Freedman's Hospital he was elected a Clinical Instructor in Medicine on the faculty of the Medical School of Howard University.

HOUSTON MINISTER AWARDED MEDAL BY THE BRITISH

Rev. W. P. Stanley, vicar of St. Clements Episcopal Church of this city and contributing editor to The Houston Informer, received his war medal from the British government for his Y. M. C. A. service in India and Africa during the world war, Monday.

The letter accompanying the medal said, in part: "I have the pleasure in sending you herewith British War Medal sent by the London war office, in recognition of your services in the war work of the Indian National Council."

The medal, made of silver, is a very beautiful design, on one side of which is the likeness of Saint George, the patron saint of England, slaying the dragon; while on the reverse side is the likeness of King George V, king of all British empire and emperor of India.

Father Stanley will be remembered by Informer readers for his excellent articles on his travels in India and Africa and his more recent contributions on "Ethiopia's Place in the World History."

Wins Canadian Honors

Toronto, Canada.—Dr. Uriah N. Murry, brilliant colored physician, of Boston, Mass., was one of the few successful candidates at the recent examination held for certificates granted to physicians and surgeons in this city. Dr. Murray came out second to the highest honor eligible, and by virtue British Empire. He is a graduate of Loyola University Medical School and the Harvard School of Public Health.

HOWARD GRADUATE GIVEN FELLOWSHIP AT HARVARD UNIV.

National Research Council Awards \$2,300 Stipend to Dr. Lloyd H. Newman

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Dr. Lloyd H. Newman, a graduate of the College Department, class of 1914 and of the Medical school, class of 1920, of Howard University, has left for the Medical School of Harvard University where for the next year he will do research work under the direction of Dr. Otto Folin, Professor of Biochemistry.

Dr. Newman goes to Harvard as a Fellow of the Division of Medicine, National Research Council, Washington, D. C. The National Research Council awards each year to graduates in medicine who demonstrate ability for research, fellowships carrying stipends from \$1,800 to \$2,300 a year. The fall list of some thirty fortunate candidates included Dr. Newman's name whose fellowship carries \$2,300. During both his college and medical school career at Howard University, Dr. Newman maintained a high record of scholarship. After serving a year as an interne in Freedmen's Hospital he was elected a Clinical Instructor in Medicine on the faculty of the Medical School of Howard University.

WILL SPEND TWELVE MONTHS STUDYING LAW IN OLD COUNTRY

Charles A. Houston, A. B. and Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst college, overseas lieutenant, L. I. E. and D. J. S. from Harvard law school, sailed on Wednesday for Barcelona, Spain. Mr. Houston is the recipient of the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship of Harvard university, which allows him a year abroad for study. He expects to spend six months at the University of Madrid, two months at the University of Paris, two months in Rome and two months in London, specializing in civil law.

In company with Mr. Houston during his brief stay in New York City was his father, Attorney William L. Houston, Washington, D. C., member of the board of education there. He had just returned from a trip to Boston, Mass.

NOVEMBER 1, 1923

WHEN you are inclined to speak of the Negro as an inferior race and demands? "What has the Negro ever done?" you might give a thought to George Washington Carver.

Carver was born in slavery. His first library consisted of a blue-backed speller.

He was discovered by Booker T. Washington, who took him to Tuskegee. He has devoted his life to the chemistry of agriculture. He has developed over a hundred products from the sweet potato, over a hundred and fifty uses for the peanut and upward of sixty articles of value from the pecan. He has extracted wonderful dyes from southern clay. He has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain for his contributions to science.

In 1922 he won the Spingarn medal for the most distinguished service by an American Negro.

Carver exemplifies the words carved upon Charles Keck's beautiful memorial statue of Booker Washington.

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Race Physician

Honored in Canada

Dr. Murray
Urban N. Murray, brilliant colored physician, of Boston, Mass., was one of the few successful candidates at the recent examination held for certificates granted to physicians and surgeons in this city. Dr. Murray came out second to the highest honor eligible, and by virtue of his certificate won in this examination is entitled to practice anywhere in the British Empire. He is a graduate of Loyola University Medical School and the Harvard School of Public Health.

Race Girl Wins Prize

With White Students

Miss Ferror
FT. SMITH, Ark., Dec. 6.—Miss Audrey Ferror, 18, 1625 North Eleventh street, recently won third prize among high school students, white and colored, for a composition on "Fire Prevention." Miss Ferror is a fourth year student at the Lincoln High School. The first two prizes went to white students.

WEALTHY BUSINESS MEN SEE NECESSITY OF RACE EDUCATION

Toronto, Can.—Sir Adam Beck, the millionaire Hydro Knight, Mayor Wernice of London, Canada, and Mr. E. R. Dennis, of the Dennis Wire & Iron Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the empire, are offering prizes for the best three essays or compositions on "Colored People in Canada." The competitions are open to all Colored boys and girls, who are resident in Canada and who have not yet attained the age of 21 years.

The contest was being conducted on a small scale by "The Dawn of Tomorrow," a race paper published in this country, when these noted Canadians made their offer to cover the entire Dominion. The fact that these widely known business men see the necessity of Colored children becoming thoroughly acquainted with the history of their Race, to the extent of rewarding them for their interest, is stimulating Race consciousness, and causing much favorable comment throughout the Dominion.

The Negro

LOS ANGELES CAL EXAMINER

NOVEMBER 3, 1923

WHEN you are inclined to speak of the negro as an inferior race and demand, "What has the negro ever done?" you might give a thought to George Washington Carver.

Carver was born in slavery. His first library consisted of a blue-backed speller.

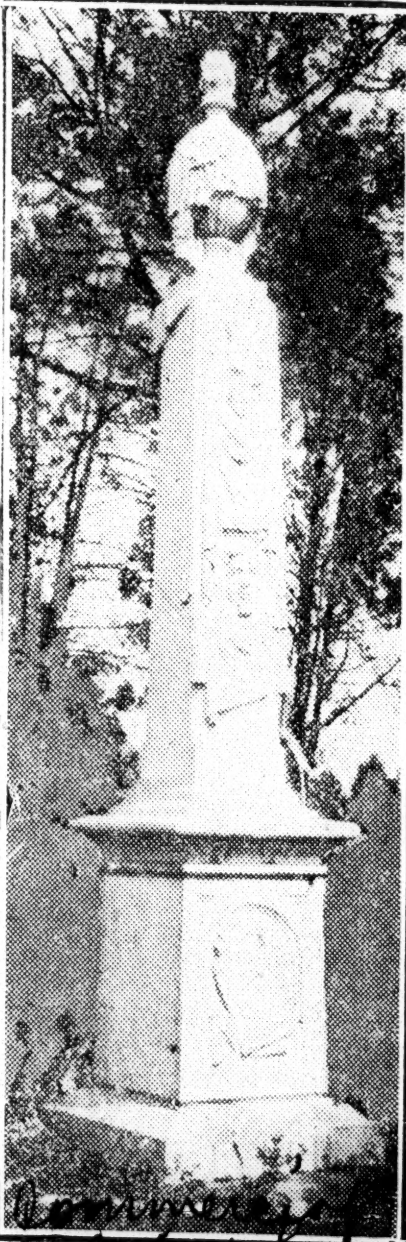
He was discovered by Booker T. Washington, who brought him to Tuskegee. He has devoted his life to the chemistry of agriculture. He has developed over a hundred products from the sweet potato, over a hundred and fifty uses for the peanut and upward of sixty articles of value from the pecan. He has extracted wonderful dyes from Southern clay. He has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain for his contribution to science.

In 1922 he won the Spingarn medal for the most distinguished service by an American negro.

Carver exemplifies the words carved upon Charles Keck's beautiful memorial statue of Booker Washington:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Monument for Negro
By Mongrel Legislature



Monument for Negro
James Lynch, negro secretary of state, by the mongrel Legislature of Mississippi.

NEGRO WINS PRIZE IN POETRY CONTEST

N. Y. U. Student Takes Second Honors Among Undergraduates of 63 Colleges.

IS SON OF PASTOR HERE

The N. Y.

"The Ballad of the Brown Girl"
His Second Success—Chicago
Youth Is First.

Countess P. Cullen, a negro student at New York University, has won second prize in the Witter Bynner undergraduate poetry contest, according to an announcement from the Poetry Society of America, under whose auspices the contest was held. Cullen was one of the 700 undergraduates, representing sixty-three colleges and universities, entered in the competition. The judges were Carl Sandburg, Alice Corbin and Mr. Bynner. Cullen received one vote, while the other two chose Maurice Leseman's "In the Range Country" as the winning poem. Leseman represented the University of Chicago.

Cullen's topic was "The Ballad of the Brown Girl." The poem is 200 lines in length. Its theme is:

Oh, lovers, never barter love
For gold or fertile lands,
For love is meat and love is drink,
And love heeds love's commands.

And love is shelter from the rain
And scowling stormy skies;
Who casts off love must break his heart
And rue it till he dies.

Cullen is the son of the Rev. Frederick A. Cullen of 234 West 131st Street, pastor of the Salem Methodist Church. He is 20 years old and a student in the junior class of the College of Arts and Pure Science. Many of his contributions have been printed in various magazines. His writing first attracted attention when he was a student at De Witt Clinton High School, where he won the poetry prize offered by the Federation of Women's Clubs. His effort for that contest took the form of a parody on Alan Seeger's "I Have a Rendezvous With Death," which Cullen called "I Have a Rendezvous With Life." This poem follows:

I have a rendezvous with Life,
In days I hope will come
Ere youth has sped and strength of mind,
Ere voices sweet grow dumb;
I have a rendezvous with Life
When Spring's first heralds hum.

Sure, some would cry it better far
To crown their days in sleep,
Than face the wind, the road and rain,
To heed the falling deep.
Though wet, nor blow, nor space, I fear,
Yet fear I deeply too,
Lest Death should greet and claim me ere
I keep Life's rendezvous.

Cullen says he is interested in poetry for poetry's sake and not for propaganda purposes. "In spite of myself," he adds, "however, I find that I am actuated by a strong sense of race consciousness. This grows upon me, I find, as I grow older; and although I struggle against it, it colors my writing. I fear, in spite of everything I can do. There have been many things in my life that have hurt me, and I find that the surest relief from these hurts is in writing."

Cullen, who has another year at New York University before receiving his degree, plans a teaching career after graduation.

ERSKINE COLLEGE

Special to The State.

Due West, Nov. 27.—Dr. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, addressed the students of Erskine at chapel Thursday morning. While he is per-

haps the first negro who has spoken to the student body, yet there are few who have brought a more interesting or instructive message. In his research work in the laboratory, he has invented 118 products from the sweet potato, 165 from the peanut, 85 from the pecan and more than 300 from clay. He brought with him shifts of his potato products, which ranged all the way from stock feed to chocolate bonbons. It would be possible to serve a five course luncheon from the sweet potato alone in its numerous, unrecognized forms, ending with after dinner mints. In the course of his address he made the surprising statement that if all other foods were destroyed the human race could live on the sweet potato and peanut and still have their food properly balanced and all needful elements supplied. His manner was modest and retiring and at the conclusion of his address he was heartily applauded.

WASHINGTON D. C. PATHFINDER

NOVEMBER 10, 1923

Negro Finds 118 Products in Potato

George Washington Carver, a professor in the science department at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is said to have obtained 118 products from the sweet potato. Among these are rubber, flour molasses, tapioca, dyes and flavoring extracts. This flour was boosted by the food administration during the World War period of shortage in wheat flour. Prof. Carver is also credited with making 165 products from the peanut, including milk and other beverages, confectionery, sauces for meats, dyes, face creams, pomades and various toilet preparations.

Prof. Carver was recently awarded the Spingarn medal for his discoveries in agricultural chemistry. The medal is awarded annually by the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" for notable achievements of members of that race.

COLORED CHILD WINS

The Guardian

DOROTHY HARRISON WRITES BEST LETTER IN ANSWER TO SOUTHERN WHITE CHILD'S EPISTLE

Boston, Mass.

Little 10-year-old Dorothy Harrison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Columbus W. Harrison of 35 Common Street, won a singular contest by the children of her class in the Abraham Lincoln Primary and Grammar School. A little white girl in Georgia sent a description of her town to the school and the teacher instructed her pupils to write an answer, the best one to be used. Little Dorothy's letter was selected as the best one by the teacher and judges and it was sent to the little white Georgia girl.

Education — 1923

Scholarship Distinction

Houstonians of Distinction

(Editor's Note: Some time ago one of our daily contemporaries featured Houstonians who had attained unusual distinction, but took due pains and extra care to see to it that no colored person was included in the list. As numerous black Houstonians have won fame and attained distinction throughout this country, we are going to enumerate some of them. If you know of any we have omitted, write us the information or call Preston 1243 and impart same to us:)

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the internationally celebrated Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; assistant secretary of war, under Hon. Newton D. Baker during the recent world war for several years secretary of the National Negro Business League; present secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and one of the nation's most distinguished citizens, regardless of race. His father and brother both reside here, the latter, Walter, being a local mail carrier. Before embarking on his national career, Mr. Scott was editor of the Texas Freeman and served on the Houston Post, one of Texas' leading white daily newspapers for a number of years. Houston points with pride to this illustrious son. He is a product of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, which school conferred the doctor of philosophy degree upon him for his distinguished work for his race and society.

Heman E. Perry, Atlanta, Ga., president and promoter of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., with assets of over \$2,000,000; the Citizens Bank and Trust Company and the Citizens Service Company, three of the most powerful institutions of their kind among colored people throughout the world. Mr. Perry was formerly a cotton sampler here and after being transferred to Atlanta in that business, he conceived and worked out the idea of a straight life insurance company for colored people and after a second attempt the Standard came forth and has grown and flourished until today its fame and

solidarity are universally known and recognized. His relatives live here, Mrs. Libbie Boutts, 2302 Dowling, being his sister and W. J. Perry, 4412 Washington, being his brother. Mr. Perry is one of the greatest organizing geniuses on the American continent and yet is one of the most modest and unassuming individuals one ever met.

Dr. Will P. Kyle, Memphis, Tenn., one of the leading physicians in the delta section and medical director for the Mississippi Life Insurance Company, another strong race institution.

Dr. J. E. Dibble, Kansas City, Mo., rated as one of the leading physicians and foremost citizen of the "Show Me" state, who recently served as the only colored member of the commission which drafted a new constitution for that state. He makes periodic visits to his native heath and has a host of friends here, his mother having passed away here last year.

S. H. Dudley, the famous comedian and former star in the original Smart Set. He began his treatrical career in Houston, staging, promoting and appearing in minstrels and musical comedies at the old U. B. F. hall, which formerly stood at corner of Frederick and Saulnier streets, Fourth Ward. He is now appearing in motion pictures and is still a star of the first magnitude.

Mme. Blanche Wade-Dorsey, Chicago, one of America's famous prima donnas and a concert singer who attained national fame. She thrilled and electrified millions with her sweet voice throughout the country.

Leroy Grant, first baseman with Rube Foster's American Giants of Chicago, who is conceded to be the king-pin of all first sackers in this country, and whose color was the only bar from membership on one of the white big league clubs. As a graceful and sure fielder, he had no superiors and few, if any, equals and as a hitter, he batted in the circle of the elect. He got his training on local sand lots and later graduated to the Black Buffs,

thence to Foster's celebrated club, where he shone even more brilliantly than when cavorting on the diamond in these parts.

Matthey Outley, famous basso profundo, whose concert work in America and Europe elicited much favorable comment by the press of both hemispheres. He possessed a rare and rich bass voice and his repertoire consisted of the classics.

Beauregard Remaker, who was a fun provoker with Richard and Pringles minstrels for several years.

Bennie Jones, well-known comedian, who toured the country for several years as one of the leading cork-faced artists with Richard and Pringles famous "Georgia Minstrels."

Prof. E. D. Pierson, Houston, auditor of the National Baptist Convention, unincorporated, and its subsidiary auxiliaries, as well as the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas and its kindred auxiliaries; head of science department of the Houston high school and ex-president of the State Colored Teachers Association; "Four Minute" man during late world war; he is an alumnus of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, where he received his bachelor of science degree.

Prof. James D. Ryan, Houston, principal of the Houston high school; supreme worthy recorder of the Ancient Order of Pilgrims; ex-president of the State Colored Teachers Association; former delegate to the national teachers association; recognized as one of the leading colored educators in the country; active in religious and fraternal circles; member U. S. food administration and "Four Minute" speaker during recent martial unpleasantness with central powers of Europe; lay delegate to quadrennial conference of Methodist Episcopal church.

Aaron Day, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., former science teacher at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College; only colored Texan receiving captaincy at officers' training school at Des Moines, Iowa; recently promoted from South Texas agency director of the Standard Life Insurance Company, to assistant director of the entire agency force at the home office.

Dr. Willis J. King, Atlanta, Ga., former pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Houston; first member of the race to occupy the professorship

of Old Testament and Hebrew at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; only colored American to attend the International Student Y. M. C. A. Convention held last year at Pekin, China, which was attended by representatives of all races from all parts of the world; alumnus of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, and Boston Theological Seminary, Boston, Mass.

James B. Grigsby, president of the American Mutual Benefit Association; one of the original organizers of the Lincoln League and recognized as one of the leading colored financiers of this section and nation.

T. T. Thompson, former Houston teacher; attached to general headquarters of the 92nd division, A. E. F., with rank of lieutenant; collaborator with Dr. Emmett J. Scott in the publishing of a history narrating the part the "black boys" played "over there" and over here during that titanic martial conflagration with the Teutons.

Dr. Charles A. Jackson, Houston, eminent colored physician and one of the first, if not the first, colored medical practitioner in Texas to specialize in the treatment of the ear, eye and nose, confining practically all cases to his office and operations at the Union Hospital. Specialized in Northern schools.

Dr. Theodore E. Bryant, our own "Teddy", whose introduction of Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons upon the occasion of this celebrated publicist's first appearance in Houston, brought him national fame as an orator of no mean ability. Enjoys a splendid practice.

Dr. B. J. Covington, Houston, former president of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; former delegate to national medical meet; one of Texas' and South's most eminent doctors and active force in the Union Hospital movement.

Dr. H. E. Lee, Houstonian by adoption; former head of state medical association; former supreme worthy shepherd of the Ancient Order of Pilgrims; at present medical director of this order; delegate to national medical associations; studied and specialized in North and East; one of original promoters of the Union Hospital.

R. L. Andrews, Houston, for twenty-one years the leading colored grocer of

the South, retiring at the end of 1921, being succeeded by his son, R. T., who now conducts the business; owns considerable realty, both in business area and residential section; one of the few race men in the South to serve on grand juries.

W. L. Jones, former postmaster at Boley, Oklahoma's leading colored municipality; former newspaper man; head of one of the largest mercantile companies operated by our people in America; dean of school of journalism at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, for a number of years.

Robert Thornton, Houston boy, graduate of Houston High school and Howard University; dean of science department at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., occupying chair formerly held by white educators; possesses wonderful baritone voice and won national praise as a member of the glee club of Howard.

J. M. Frierson, Houston, pioneer colored undertaker of South Texas; former professor at Hearne Academy; heavy stockholder in various race enterprises including Standard Life, Citizens Bank and Trust Co., and Citizens Service Co., Atlanta corporations; high mason and Shriner, having attended several imperial councils of the latter organization; owns valuable realty holdings; fraternalist.

Miss Virginia B. Miller, Houston, head of the Latin department of the Houston high school; one of the few women in America to hold position as assistant principal of a recognized high school; traveled abroad, having made a trip to Rome and studied at

first hand the ancient civilization of the Romans; foremost in educational circles in the state and South and a speaker of rare ability; active in church and social activities.

O. P. DeWalt, Houston, proprietor and manager of the Lincoln theater, South's finest colored playhouse; president of the Houston branch of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People; member executive committee of the Houston Colored Commercial Club; heavy investor in race undertakings; one of America's most successful motion picture theater magnates.

Prof. J. Will Jones, Houston, musician of note; former head of music department at Wiley University, Mar-

shall, Texas; composer, teacher and director.

Madame C. Rochon, Houston, one of the first members of the race to engage in teaching music in this part of the state; her former pupils are scattered all over the county.

Committee to Award

Spingarn Medal

Savannah Tribune
New York City, Feb. 21—Recommendations of names for the consideration of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee, of persons of American citizenship and African descent, who distinguished themselves during the year 1922, are to be sent to the Secretary of the Committee, Walter F. White, 7 Fifth Avenue, this city, it was announced today through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 3-1-23

The Spingarn Medal will be awarded at the Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Kansas City, the last week in August. The members of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee are: Bishop John Hurst, Chairman; John Hope, Dr. James H. Dilard, Oswald Garrison Villard, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Dorothy Fisher and Dr. W. E. DuBois.

Library Notes

New York Times
Dr. Franz Boas, professor of anthropology at Columbia, spoke at the Forum Thursday evening January 25, at 8:30 o'clock. His subject will be "Race Problems in America." The public is invited. Dr. Herbert Harrison is lecturing every Saturday evening in the library assembly room under the auspices of the Board of Education. His course is called "Literary Lights of Yesterday and Today," and includes lectures on Emerson, Macaulay, Hugo, Lincoln, Charles Reade and Bret Harte.

WASHINGTON GIRLS ARE STARS AT WELLESLEY

Chicago Tribune
Washington, D. C., March 16.—Two Washington girls have been signally honored during the past week by Wellesley college, Massachusetts. They are Miss Clarissa M. Scott, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, and Miss Mary Elizabeth West, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. West.

Miss Scott, according to a recent announcement, is one of the four students in highest standing at her college and in addition she has just been awarded the famous letter W for her work on the varsity hockey team. Miss West has just won a place on the coveted Durant scholarship list. She was also an honor student last year.

WINS HONORS AT WELLESLEY



MISS CLARISSA M. SCOTT

Chicago Tribune
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C. Miss Scott is beautiful, accomplished, charming and popular in the Capital city's social circles. She is a student at Wellesley college, Mass., being the fourth highest in scholarship. Miss Scott was just awarded a letter "W" for her work on the hockey team, being the first of her race to be so honored for distinction in this branch of sport. She was born in Tuskegee, Ala., and educated there, and also at Bradford Academy, Mass. She was valedictorian of her class at Tuskegee, and honor student at Bradford.

ANDREW SMITH, NEGRO, IS HERO WHO SAVED THREE FROM BURNING BUILDING

Number among your heroes unknown to the critical public Andrew Smith, negro living at 425 South Ripley street.

And accredit Molly Meddler, whose column appears daily in The Advertiser, with his discovery.

Smith awoke in the middle of the night some two weeks ago, to find his home in flames. The fire department, fighting desperately, had been unable to extinguish them.

In there in the smoke and fire were Smith's two children and aged mother. Attempt to save them would mean death. But the father knew no fear.

They tried to hold him back; but to no avail.

The negro plunged through the flames, while lookers on watched, breathlessly. They did not expect to see him again, alive. 3/1/23

But presently he reappeared, in his arms his two children.

In a moment he had dashed into the burning home again, now ready to crumble any minute.

And again he reappeared from the smoke and fire, this time bearing his aged mother to safety.

Andrew Smith is a hero!

But the world would have never known!

Someone told Molly Meddler. The next day in her column she made mention of the incident.

Yesterday she was handed a slip of paper, on it the name of Andrew Smith, and a request not to publish that name. Smith would rather not.

REDDING WON

ORATOR'S PRIZE AT BROWN UNIV

Young Colored Lad From Wilmington Defeats

White Opponents Before Huge Crowd

The Afro American
PRIZE OF \$100 AND MEDAL

Winner Will Also Be Commencement Day Orator

In June 3/17/23

Providence, R. I. Mar. 15.—Louis Lorenzo Redding, a Senior at Brown University, won the Gaston prize medal contest in oratory in Manning Hall last evening before the largest crowd that has ever gathered to listen to the annual event.

Young Redding comes of a well-known colored family of Wilmington, Delaware, and was a graduate of the Howard High School.

Mr. Redding's subject was "Booker T. Washington" and the judges, Professors Benjamin C.

Clough and Robert McB. Mitchell and Leland M. Goodrich, were unanimous. The other contestants were John Andrew Wilson, who spoke on "Theodore Roosevelt," and David Alan Midgley, who gave his views on "The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations."

The Gaston medal and a purse of \$100 went to Mr. Redding, but there is still a greater honor that goes to the winner. On Wednesday, June 20, Redding will be one of the speakers at the 155th annual commencement in the First Baptist Meeting House.

Speaking with a mellowness of tone and enunciating perfectly, Redding told of conditions pertaining to the Negro with the final abolition of American slavery in 1865, and of the splendid and beneficial work that Booker Washington attempted.

"It is a remarkable demonstration of personal greatness that this man, born without patrimony or name, should leave a vast heritage, the contents of which is not diminished, but magnified by being shared among the thousands."

Young Redding was personally congratulated by President W. H. Faunce and invited to meet in a conference with him in the near future.

Last year Brown University got some unpleasant publicity when it barred the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity from setting up a chapter there. The chapter was set up, however, in the city of Providence and young Redding is one of the members.

GRANDSON OF EX-SENATOR GRADUATES AT HARVARD

St. Louis Argus
Sidney Revels Redmond, whose Ancestor Was First Negro Senator, Completes Four Years

St. Louis, Mo.
Associated Negro Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—Sidney Revels Redmond, son of Attorney S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., grandson of Hiram R. Revels, first Negro United States Senator, who succeeded Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate, graduated from Harvard at the close of the first semester, Feb. 7, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 3/9/23

Mr. Redmond completed the four years work in three, maintaining high rank throughout the course notwithstanding the large number of studies carried and the fact that about seven hundred fail annually at Harvard to pass or to be promoted, and because of his high rank he was exempt from all final examinations.

Redmond majored three years in economics and since his graduation he is now doing post-graduate work in literature, history, argumentation and journalism. He plans beginning the study of law next fall. Redmond is 20 years of age.

It is quite a coincidence that the names of grandsons of both of the Negro ex-United States Senators should be connected with Harvard at the same time, viz., the grandson of Revels and Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Jr., grandson of the late Senator Blanche K. Bruce.

Education—1923.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Scores, Klan, Wins First Prize.

By The Associated Press
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20.—Carl Becker, a Milwaukee youth, won first place in the oratorical contest of the Gonzaga union, an affiliated body of the Central Catholic society, last night. In his address on the subject, "The Oregon School Law," he denounced the Ku-Klux Klan, charging it with "defamation, falsehood and malice toward the Catholic church."

RESCUED 12 PEOPLE IN 30 DAYS
Chicago, Ill.

What is believed to be a record in life saving was established on Aug 6 when Mervin H. Bohannon, 25 years old, residing at 4535 Indiana Ave., pulled his twelfth person out of Lake Michigan at the 29th St. beach. Bohannon has been employed as a life guard at the beach for 30 days and during that time he has rescued almost as many people from the lake as the four other life guards on duty with him.

His first rescue was of a little white girl who had gone out beyond her depth. She was caught just as she was about to give up the struggle and was brought to shore unconscious. When she was revived she left the beach and has never returned. Then at regular intervals some would either go past the ropes and get into difficulties or would become cramped. In either case the life savers are on the job, and, as Mr. Bohannon proudly avers: "We don't even allow them to get water in their lungs."

Out of the 12 people rescued by Bohannon only three have taken the trouble to even thank him. "We pull them out because it is our work and we enjoy it," he went on to say, "and we do not expect anything from them, but it does seem strange that when one risks his life for another person,



Mervin Bohannon

although it is his business, that that person should not even stop to say 'I thank you.'" Robert Alcock, Lake Park Ave., the eighth person rescued by Bohannon, wrote him a letter in which he expressed his deep appreciation for the prompt and efficient attention that resulted in his rescue. Another bather who had come near drowning gave her card to Bohannon and informed him that she would always be appreciative of what he had done for her. This woman was white and lives on South Park Ave.

When asked about the conduct of bathers in general and if most of the cases where people were drowned were not unavoidable, he answered that he believed drownings at a municipal bathing beach to be avoidable in a great majority of cases if the bathers would only obey the rules. But there are those who like to "show off" and they are the ones who usually have to be pulled out of the water. One case was given of LeRoy Johnson, whose address could not be ascertained, who swam out beyond the safety zone and became cramped. Bohannon went to his rescue and saved him, but as soon as he had been revived he left the beach without even asking the name of his rescuer.

Bohannon is a tall and well built man. He seems to be very unassuming, with a great desire to convince one that what he has done was nothing; that it is a small thing to swim out into Lake Michigan and carry to shore a man or woman who has become frightened almost to the point of insanity and who in himself is dangerous. Neither does he want to take any credit from his other life guard buddies, for he takes pains to say that it just happened that he was on hand when the accidents occurred. He is employed as a mail clerk in the postoffice during the winter.

The record for lives saved for the entire swimming season of 1922 was 14, and that was in a tank at Davis Square.

FIVE GRADUATE FROM UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Out of more than three hundred graduates from its various departments, the Southern Branch of The University of California will this year graduate five Negro students: Bernice V. Walton, Cecelia A. Blodgett, Ruth M. Sykes, Ollie V. Greene and Ruth Lenore Knox. Miss Ruth Knox is a former resident of this city.

NEGRO SAVED INVALID.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 12.—An unidentified negro saved Mrs. John Mack, invalid, from burning to death Saturday night when her home on the Calvert Road, near Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Mack was alone in the house when an oil stove exploded, and her screams attracted the negro, who was passing. Her son had gone on an errand and the negro carried her to safety. The negro carried her to safety and was unable to save any of the contents of the house.

The Age Readers' Forum

A NEGRO READS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE OLD BOSTON STATE HOUSE

By Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield

It was to be expected that the rebuke given the officers of Harvard University by the alumni and broad-minded friends of the institution because of their plan to exclude capable and well-equipped Negro students from the full privileges of the University, had definitely settled the question of the citizen rights of the members of that race in Massachusetts. But it seems not to have touched the belated minds of several Bostonians now citizens of Charlotte, N. C., who recently strongly protested against the selection by the Mayor of a Negro boy to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old Boston State House on July 4th.

What more appropriate than this—the reading of the Declaration of Independence by a member of a race liberated, enfranchised, and lifted into the larger life of the nation under the terms of that immortal document.

And deepened significance is given to such a program by the very surroundings. For as the colored lad would stand on the balcony of the State House, he would face just across the way, the supreme battle monument of St. Gaudens depicting in bronze the marching Negro troops, grim, determined, manful, courageous, under the leadership of Colonel Shaw, the flower of New England manhood. It is a monument in the presence of which when I meditate, my heart is strangely moved, or even in casual passing of the same, I instinctively stand with uncovered head. And always I am thrilled by the moving lines carved on the monument: "Right in the van"

On the red ramparts slippery swell With heart that beat a charge he fell Forward as fits a man; But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet."

And who can ever forget the message from Fort Wagner where Colonel Shaw fell and was buried with his black soldier comrades "The colored troops fought nobly." Furthermore the significant word on the great memorial is "Together!"

Such the surroundings amid which Charles C. Dogan was to read the Declaration on July 4th giving fresh significance and living illustration to the truth of the document that "all men are created free and equal."

And why was this Negro youth chosen? This is the Mayor's tribute: "He was selected for the honor conferred upon him for excellent reasons: He has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalries of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an 'honor pupil' that is to say, a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow-pupils; and his selection to read the immortal declaration is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government."

The Boston dailies took up the case with vigor, condemning in no mild terms the former Bostonians now dwelling in North Carolina for their surrender to the prejudices of the ever-decreasing group in the South who defame the Negro of education and aspiration and who would deny him manhood rights. The exodus to the North is significant in its influence over certain narrow, intolerant minds in the South. And stronger and more abiding in its reach and power for good is the inter-racial commission. The reports of this rapidly expanding movement at the humble beginnings of which I was present, only five years ago, are worth shouting over. The definite stand taken by Southern women in a dozen or more states furnishes the most hopeful and encouraging situation I have observed in forty years. The Lord pity these belated Bostonians who would curry favor and social recognition with certain classes in the South by their abject surrender to racial prejudice. For years I have observed just such intolerance on the part of certain Northern men living in the South and not a few teachers and friends of the Negro have been the object of their scorn. May the day soon dawn when such men by their courage and independence and by their holding to manhood principles and ideals shall help the South instead of hindering the progress of a race. Thus shall they help to bring in the day as someone has prophesied when the old policies of

race elimination or race subjection or chronic race conflict shall be forever put away and an enlightened Christian policy of cooperation may prevail.

Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Progress Indicated By Negro's Research In Scientific Field

9-21-23

(Staff Correspondence)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18.—Evidences of scientific progress are always significant in the development of any people. Negroes have many physicians—too few of whom seem interested in the study and research necessary to carry the profession to the front line in America. Fortunately there is an interesting group of



DR. E. R. ALEXANDER

specialists developing throughout the country. New York City has her share of the number.

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander is attracting attention because of his persistent progress upward in the medical sciences. He is Harlem's leading physician and becoming well known as a specialist in diseases of the skin and blood. He came out of the University of Vermont in June 1919, with the three highest honors of the University—"cum laude," "first prize for special merit in medicine," and the Woodbury prize for clinical proficiency—the last two being cash prizes.

Dr. Alexander served as interne at St. John's Riverside Hospital at Yonkers, N. Y., and in addition to his large growing practise in Harlem, he is numbered among the foremost grad-

uate students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He is expected to set a new mark for the race as a specialist.

Clippings From Our Contemporaries

AN IMPERTINENCE WELL REBUKED

Three men, claiming to be former Bostonians absent in body but not in spirit from this city, wrote a point letter to Mayor Curley from Charlotte, N. C., protesting against the selection of a colored boy to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old state house on July Fourth.

They needn't have bothered themselves—as our mayor quite plainly told them in one of his red-hot letters. It was a mighty good letter.

The three absentee Bostonians have evidently lost more of the Boston spirit than they imagine. The mayor thinks they are not representatives of North Carolina spirit either; since North Carolina folks would hardly be so discourteous as to interfere with Boston's way of celebrating the birthday of American independence.

Boston is really incorrigible, so far as its belief in fair treatment of the Negro is concerned. Charles C. Dogan will read the Declaration in accordance with the program announced; and he will be a living illustration of the truth expressed in that document, that "all men are created free and equal."

The Negro lad, the mayor says: "Was selected for the honor conferred upon him for excellent reasons; he has shown a competence and capacity in the generous rivalries of school life to make him a worthy choice; he is an 'honor pupil,' that is to say, a pupil of more than ordinary attainments; his choice has the approbation of his fellow pupils; and his selection to read the immortal Declaration is an expression of our recognition of the services of his race in Massachusetts to human freedom and democratic government."

Further argument would be superfluous.—Boston Traveler.

Operation Of Local Doctors Astounds World Of Medicine

A recent operation for the removal of an unusually large tumor in the region of vital parts of the patient's body performed at the Christian Sanitarium, 6258 Frankstown Avenue, East End, has attracted the attention of the surgical world by reason of its magnificent success. It was of extremely major character, owing to the tumor's enormous size and location.

The delicate operation was performed by Dr. G. Alvin, 7410 Monticello Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. William H. Christian, both prominent in the surgical profession, assisted by Dr. James H. Hall, of 2446 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The patient who was a well-known local woman, was under the knife for over two hours. She came out of the anaesthetic in a manner that was highly satisfactory and rallied in a wonderful way from the beginning. She has gained steadily ever since and has been out of danger

New Jersey High School Class Strikes Because Of Honor Given Colored Boy

Wins Scholarship And Programed To Speak After Valedictorian. Principal Stands By Him.

Associated Negro Press. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—The senior class of the Penn Grove (New Jersey) High School refused to be graduated, because the principal had put as the speaker next to the valedictorian and the salutatorian Douglas Shorts, a colored boy, who won the distinction because of his scholarship. The class objected to having a Negro ahead of the whites, in the first place, and in addition to this, it is said that his essay "was unduly exploiting the 'down-trodden Negro.' The principal stood for Shorts and the Board of Education refused to force him to withdraw, so the class struck.

West Va. Girl Is Honored By Eastern Univ.

Miss Thelma Brown Named by Columbia University to Study in France.

10-73-23 INSTITUTE, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Columbia university in New York City has just named eight persons of the

Graduate School who are doing work in the department of Romance Languages to study in France from February, next, until June, 1924. Miss Thelma D. Brown, of Institute, West Va., has been selected as one of the number. Miss Brown received from the West Virginia Collegiate institute her baccalaureate degree last May. Her major was in French. In discussing the recognition which recently has come to Miss Brown, Prof. John F. Matheus, head of the Department of Romance Languages at Collegiate insti-



Miss Thelma D. Brown was nothing more than a just reward for faithful and diligent study. One of the considerations in selecting students for study abroad is scholarship and distinct ability along a special line. The students to go to France in February will return in time for the June convocations to be held at Columbia. At this time Miss Brown will receive her master's degree.

Miss Brown is the daughter of L. J. Brown, contractor and builder of Institute and Charleston, W. Va. Two of the children of Mr. Brown have received degrees from the West Virginia Collegiate Institute. Dallas Brown, who graduated in the college class with his sister, is teach-

ing in the Kelly Miller High school of Clarksburg, W. Va.

WINS SAFETY ESSAY CONTEST

J. Wesley Parker Awarded Ten Dollars For Composition On Safe and Safe Auto Drivers

M. LOUISE SMITH SECOND

8/3/23 Third Place in the Safety Council Contest Won by Cornelius Tyler

The faculty of the Automobile drector, today announced the prize winners in the essay contest held in connection with the school conducted by the Baltimore Safety Council.



Approximately 100 essays were submitted by pupils of the two schools, one white and other colored. Winners in the colored school were: J. Wesley Parker, 641 N. Eutaw St., \$10 prize; M. Louise Smith, 1917 Division St., \$5 prize; Cornelius Tyler, 1134 W. Saratoga street, \$2.50 prize.

Chairman O. G. Thompson that the school will be reopened in September and a new course of lessons given. About 900 enrolled for the six lessons that were given during May and June.

Dangerous Curve—School House "A reckless driver is a criminal"

SLOW DOWN "Qualifications of a safe and confident driver"

A driver of a motor vehicle must be of a sound mind and sound body, of good moral habits and sober disposition, free from drugs and intoxicating drinks, a good education and should be more than 21 years of age before he should be allowed to learn how to operate an automobile, and should have three months fore he should training be allowed to



operate one alone. Engineers and J. W. Parker moving picture operators are required to train for a much longer time before they are placed in charge, alone.

No one should attempt or be allowed to drive who is mentally defective, or unsound, or physically unfit; or subject to spells of fits; or of a nervous temperament, addicted to intoxicating drinks; or defective vision; or unable to judge distances. There should be a psychological and physical examination of an applicant before license is granted to drive.

He should have a general knowledge of automobiles and the mechanical construction, and the relative of one part to another; and the particular knowledge of the one under his supervision and control, and be able to locate any defective or loose parts or trouble about the automobile, and be able to repair any minor trouble himself. Give strict attention to the brakes and hub of the car, and keep it running in a smooth and mechanical order also keep it clean; never put off nor take anything for granted, but always adjust things or disorder without delay.

He should observe and obey the laws of the State all times, and the rules of the road, and should not speed at any time, nor violate the rights of others and be very alert for children and aged on the highways where he is traveling.

"STOP-LOOK AND LISTEN," when approaching a railroad crossing, do not get excited nor angry, nor argue with an officer of the law; be polite to lady drivers and do not insist for the right-of-way all the time as "necessity knows no law." It is best to use common sense at all times.



C. Tyler

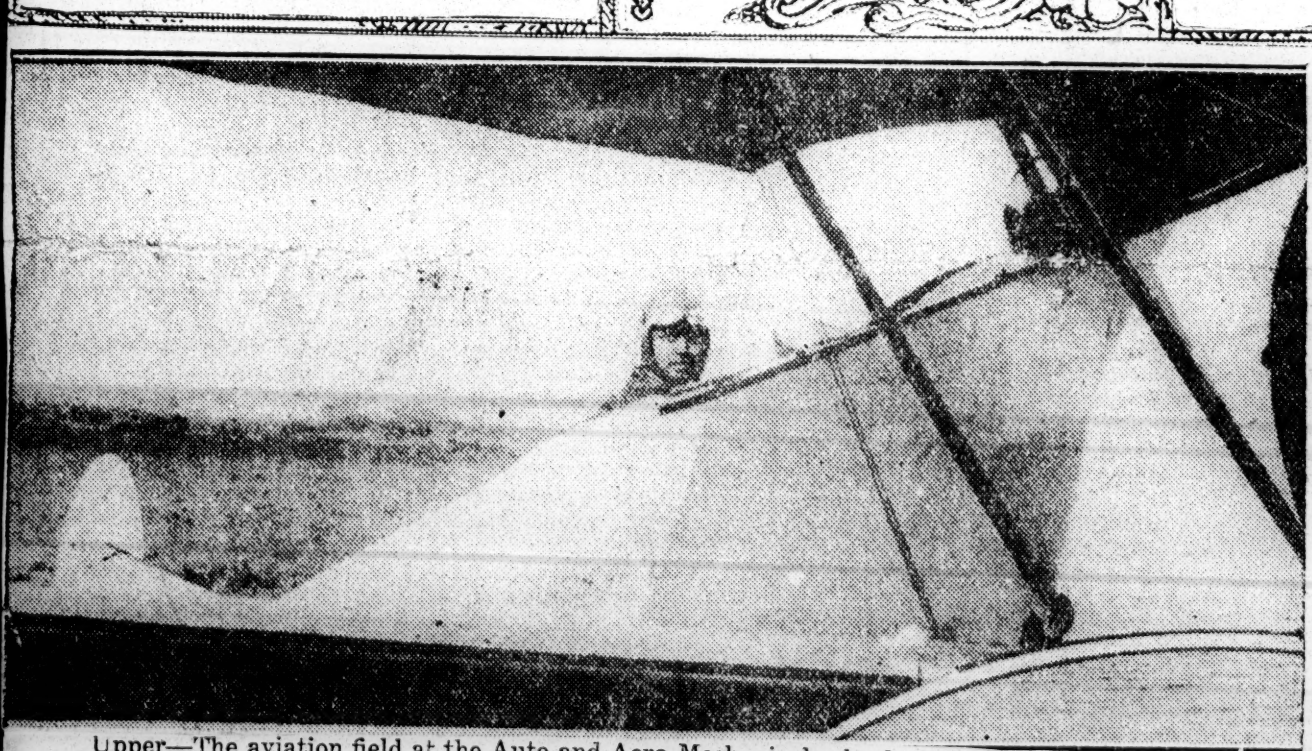
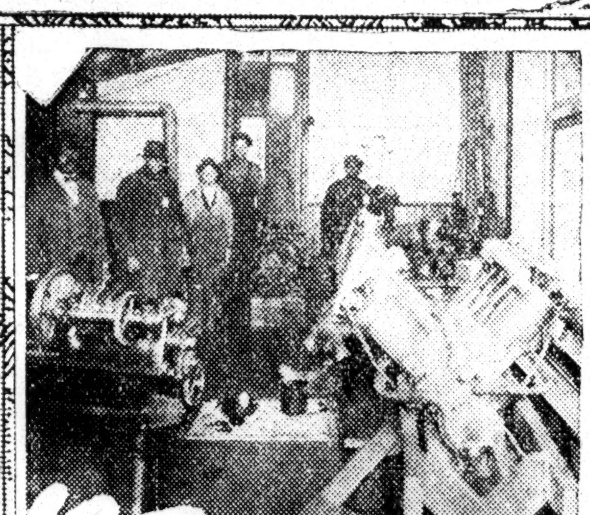
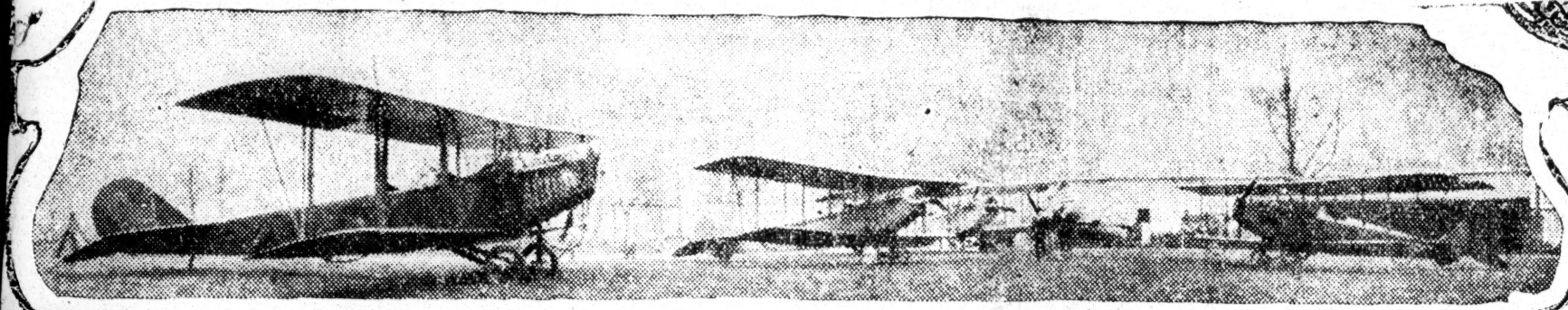
J. Wesley Parker

ANOTHER HERO TO THE LIST.

(By The Associated Negro Press.) MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 24.—Mrs. John Mack, an invalid owes her life to an unidentified Negro who rushed into her home when her outcries gave the alarm of fire last Saturday. Mrs. Mack was alone in the house when an oil stove exploded. The Negro de-

parted after the fire was got under control, refusing to give his name.

Education—1923. Scholarship and Other Distinctions.



Upper—The aviation field at the Auto and Aero Mechanical school at Harrisburg, Pa.
Center left—One of the famous aeroplanes which was used for distributing circulars and carrying passengers over Harrisburg Sundays and holidays. This field was crowded with 25,000 spectators, many eager to "go up."
Center—Mrs. William Felton, wife of the president of the school, and an aero enthusiast.

Howard Wins Triangular Debate

Washington, D. C.—For the second consecutive year the Howard University Debaters by defeating both of their opponents, Lincoln and Union Universities won the inter-collegiate debating championship. A remarkable feature of the double victory was that Union University was defeated for the first time in her history in a debate in Richmond the evening of April 27th, thus the Howard team composed of Messrs. C. Glenn Carrington, F. H. Robb, and L. E. King have made history for their institution. They upheld the negative side of the question, "Resolve that France is justified in her occupation of Germany in order to collect the reparation guaranteed by the Versailles Treaty."

The team composed of Messrs. Arthur M. Brady, A. C. Gilbert, and J. A. Curry defended the affirmative side of the question in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, on the University Campus, Friday evening April 27th, against Lincoln University.

The teams were in charge of Professor Montgomery Gregory, assisted by Prof. Burch. All of the debating at the University is under the supervision of the Kappa Sigma Debating Society of which Mr. Yancey L. Sims is President and Mr. Edward W. Anderson is in charge of Arrangements for the Inter-Collegiate debates.

Miss Talley Makes Record

Young Pianist First Colored Girl to Receive Artist Diploma From Institute of Musical Art

The Amsterdam News
Sonoma Talley, a member of the faculty of the Martin Smith Music School Inc. has successfully passed with honor the examinations required by the Institute of Musical Art of which Dr. Frank Damrosch is director, to receive the highest recognition this school offers.

The examiners who awarded the diplomas were Harold Bauer, Mme. Elly Ney, Ernest Hutcheson and Wilhelm Bachaus. While many other colored students have completed the regular course and a few the teachers and public school courses, she is the first to receive the artist diploma. *New York.*

Miss Talley is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Talley of Nashville, Tenn., where Prof. Talley has for many years been instructor of Science and Chemistry in Fisk University. A book of Negro poems by Prof. Talley was recently published by McMillan & Co., New York and has received world wide recognition in literary circles.

Miss Talley will play the Liszt Polonaise in E Major at the School Commencement June 1st.

Center right—The shop where the motors are repaired. President Felton is standing in the doorway to the extreme left.
Lower left—Bessie Coleman, famous aviatrix, in her own plane. Miss Coleman made many daring flights in Europe and has aroused admiration upon her several demonstrations in New York, Chicago and on the coast.
Lower right—A student of the aero school from Rockford, Ill.

Wonderful Achievements Of Race In "The Land Above The Clouds" Arouses General Admiration Aero School Beckons to Youths Who Would "Fly"

The Pittsburgh Courier 5-12-23, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanical and Technical Phases of Aeronautics Taught in Capital City of Keystone State by Learned Professor William McDonald Felton. "We Teach You How to Fly" Slogan Draws White and Black to Classroom of Colored Teacher. Bessie Coleman and Julian Herbert Inspire Colored Youths by Giving it Their Enthusiastic Support.

Thrilling Stunts of Bessie Coleman, Chicago Aviatrix, and Herbert Julian Tempered By the Far-sightedness of Professor W. M. Felton of Harrisburg, Head of Auto and Aero Mechanical School.

"Day by day in every way, we're learning the art of flying." Again the famous Frenchman's quotation has been modified to express the fast-growing interest of the public in aeronautics. There is no doubting the fact that the aeroplane is coming into its own.

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Auto and Aero Mechanical School, under the management of Prof. William McDonald Felton, a colored man, is doing much toward molding mechanics and sentiment to carry to popularity "birds of the air." Mr. Felton's school has taught hundreds of colored and white men the technical construction of aeroplanes.

Like the daring flights of Bessie Coleman and Herbert Julian startled the aviation world, so the detailed and completely equipped school of Mr. Felton roused the admiration of the country and drove scores of young men and women to his classroom in search of fact and the inspiration of his valued experience.

In an interview with the feature editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Felton tells a wonderful story:

In 1906, I attempted to take up aeronautics. I planned and builded an aeroplane which I named as Felton's barrel-shaped monoplane. This plane was constructed by me more like a tunnel. The motor was placed about midship. It was balanced by a passenger, weight of 200 lbs., in the rear of the motor. The air loins

were at each end of the ship instead of on the wings as commonly built today. My idea was to obtain enough wind from the propeller so as to force many volumes of wind through the tunnel to raise the ship off the ground. This proved a failure owing to the lack of H. P. of the motor evidently. When I ventured to make my first flight my machine rode on the ground for about 500 to 1,000 yards, and I skipped and bumped. The result was I never raised over 5 feet off of the ground. Then I brought the plane back to my garage and stored it away. The end of my first failure.

At the start of the great World War, I became enthused again over flying. I made a trip to Toronto, Canada, where they were training men for aviation by the thousands. Planes were being smashed every hour. This field was over 100 acres. Any man that showed courtesy toward Britain was given all chances and was offered free flights. There I began to try my success again. Skip, hop and jump, making a few successful flights, then I was convinced I could fly and returned to New York.

In 1914 I left New York for Harrisburg for the purpose of training young men in the mechanical work preparing them for war services. I erected a large building on 27-29 N. Cameron St., where I paid a salary to every student while learning. Being successful the government called for all mechanical men that had any kind of experience to volunteer in the war service. Then my big machine shop and school quarters were empty, leaving only young men from 15 to 17 years of age. This did not please me so much. Then secretly called to take up the quarters in Steelton where the men could learn the automobile mechanical training

at night or between their working hours.

Aviators Wanted for Great Britain

Then I began to search for aeroplanes in order to train aviators for Great Britain. I went to General Gray, of Harrisburg, to secure planes regardless of price. He referred me to a Captain in Middletown to give me some information or to spare me a plane that would be suitable for training the boys. This Captain appeared to be very prejudiced and turned me away like a dog. Then I hit the train for Buffalo, back to the old Toronto field, where the Canadians supplied me every shape of plane that I wanted. I shipped one plane immediately to New York field, as there were not any fields in Pennsylvania suitable for instruction and the plane landed in New York and was taken out to Merrick road of Long Island and assembled. There I began flights and engaged an assistant, a young man by the name of Deihl, and both of us were busy instructing and teaching.

In 1918 I was called to take charge of the Vocational Training School for the United States, wherefore I secured a field at 14th and Sycamore Sts. of 25 acres, where I was compelled to hire another assistant. I sent for my old friend. While giving lectures and demonstrations in the art of flying, my friend Deihl was assisting with one plane in carrying packages, messages and advertising signs. My shop was full of men, training them to become aviators and mechanics. In this case we had to teach from 2 to 3 weeks inside before we allowed the men to take up the flying. This would include, of course, ground work, skipping and hopping, known as grass cutting.

I then found I had to purchase more planes. The second venture I had cost me \$7,000. The third shipment of aeroplanes, including extra parts, wings, air loins, etc., stood me \$10,000. This ship load of goods was sent direct from Toronto, Canada, C. O. D., Harrisburg.

There I assembled on the field 5 to 6 planes, standing waiting to be

used. On the field on Sundays and holidays there were from 10,000 to 20,000 spectators watching to see the students go up and fall, others to take flights. My office force was a very strong one comparatively. Two colored men, one colored stenographer—Miss Mildred Jackson, two white girl assistants, one white man, field assistant and the remainder of the office force were all colored. There we fought day and night, carrying passengers and advertising making a dollar a minute and more. I have taken up some of the best people of Harrisburg, wherein a number of my own people such as preachers refused to venture. In one instance I buckled one man in the plane and then pulled the propeller over and started the hum of the motor. I put on my goggles and crept up to the cock pits of the plane and asked him was he alright. I received no reply. I shook him again and repeated it. Still no answer. Then I stopped my motor and then shaking my passenger I found he had fainted and instead of him getting out we had to take him out. His flight was over and he had never left the ground.

On another occasion, a man refused to pay the full price, that is, \$15 per flight. He offered me \$5. My contract called, "This is to certify that I agree to take up Mr. _____ for \$5 only." So I managed to close the contract by his signature that I would not be responsible for any thing or his heirs or any of his relations. We sailed up, over Harrisburg smoothly. So I asked him was he ready to go down. He said, "Yes, let's go down yet. We will make a couple of loops." So I went to an altitude of 2,000 ft. and made 2 loops. He said, "For God's sake take me down, please!" I replied, "You paid me to take you up, I am not ready to go down yet. If you want to go you will have to pay me." He asked me what I wanted. I said, "\$10 more." He reached his hand in his pocket and handed me \$20 and I

gave him \$10 change when we got on the ground. Then he said he would not take \$1,000 for the experience, but he would never go up again.

Aviation Thrilling

Some people think that flying in the air requires an exceptional constitution, that the sensations of being high in the air are unpleasant, but this is not true. Riding in an aeroplane is like riding in an automobile, only more thrilling. It is a pleasure, an inspiration. Every one that goes up for the first time, comes back for more. They get the fever. Flying is as safe as safer than an automobile. By comparison it has been shown that there has been more trouble and less machines finishing in automobile racing than in the great aerial derbys. And that, too, in the face of the fact that automobiles have travelled for only short distances and with mechanical help always at hand, where the aeroplanes covered much greater distances and with very little mechanical help.

Pilots Needed

Expert aviators, pilots and aeroplane mechanics are needed and are being paid splendid wages. It is a trade or profession, as you will, that requires the best kind of men. Loafers and slaggards cannot make good aviators. It requires a class of men that have cool nerves and good common sense. A technical knowledge can be acquired very easily. Adaptability to the work comes from practice and experience.

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTHS WIN HONORS NORTH

Joseph J. Rhoads, of Texas, one of the fourteen colored students at Yale, won second place in the first term examinations this spring. The honor carries with it enrollment of "Allis Scholar" and a cash award of \$150. Young Rhoads went to Yale from Tuskegee Institute, where he had been secretary of the Student Christian Association. He is a graduate of Bishop College, at Marshall, Texas.

Frank S. Rankin, a Savannah Negro youth studying medicine in the University of Illinois, recently took the examination for the position of senior bacteriologist in the Chicago Health Department. Out of 52 competitors, only six passed the examination and Rankin came second among the six.

Education—1923

Scholarship and Other Distinctions Wins Honor at Women's Medical College

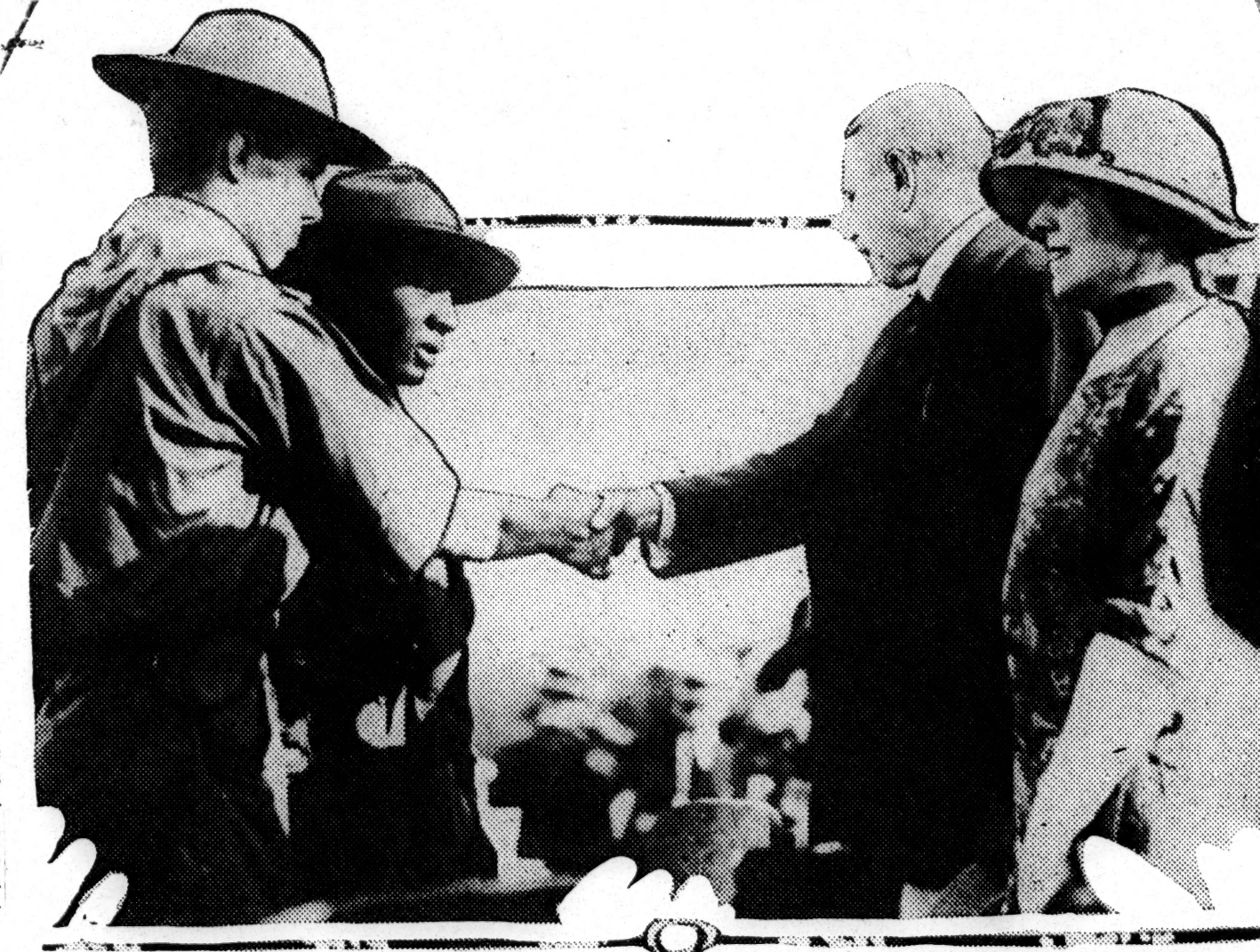
Dr. Lillian Adkins Moore, of Hamp-
on, Va., has the enviable distinction
of being the first and only woman of
color to graduate from the Women's
Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr.
Moore, although the only colored
member of the 23 graduates class of
'23, was also elected class secretary
and reflected honor and credit upon
her race by taking the first prize in
anatomy with an average of 97. This
is not surprising when we find that
while a student at Shaw, Dr. Moore
for two years, won the highest hon-
ors with an average of 90. But this is
not all. The National Board of Exam-
iners is composed of the most emin-
ent physicians from all parts of the
country. It differs from the State
Board of Medical Examiners in that
when one passes the State Board he
is entitled to practice medicine in the
State where he takes the examination,
but when one passes the National
Board, they can practice medicine in
any part of the world. Seventy-five
per cent of the whites who take this
examination, fail and very few Col-
ored have taken the examination at
all. Dr. Moore, fresh from school,
took the first half and passed with
honor. She has been appointed an in-
terne at Douglass Hospital.

Dr. Moore is the daughter of Mrs.
and Dr. William E. Adkins, of Hamp-
ton. In celebration of her accomplish-
ment, her aunt, Mrs. M. B. Edwards,
gave a dinner in her honor on Wed-
nesday evening at the new Roadside
Hotel. After the repast, the party re-
tired to the parlors where Dr. Charles
Thompson, Rev. Dr. Adkins, Mrs. M.
Morrisett and A. W. Lynch, of the
Public Journal made remarks of con-
gratulation to which Dr. Moore re-
sponded gracefully. Those present
were Dr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Thomp-
son, Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Mr. and
Mrs. William H. Johnson, Mrs. H. J.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and A.
W. Lynch.

WILBERFORCE U. CONFERS DEGREE UPON REP. DYER

Author of Federal Lynching
Bill Honored by Race Uni-
versity.

Wilberforce, Ohio, July 5—The



Courtesy Journal-Post.

Mrs. Harding and Secretary Work shaking hands with the two scouts who were honored with letters of com-
mendation for saving a human life. Russell Dennis, white, is the scout shaking the Secretary's hand. Damon
Bass, the colored scout, also was honored by Mrs. Harding. The victim Bass rescued was later revived, and still
lives. Bass is a student of Lincoln High School; he lives with his parents at 2430 Vine Street. President Hard-
ing was ill and could not be present. Mrs. Harding herself elected to go in his stead, and confer the honors on
these heroic scouts.

close of the Sixtieth year of Wil-
berforce University was marked by
one of the greatest Commencement
in the history of that institution.
Hundreds of friends, graduates and
former students were in attendance
from different parts of the country,
throughout the week.

A very scholarly and impressive
sermon was preached by Bishop W.
D. Johnson on Sunday morning at
ten o'clock. Masterful addresses
were delivered by Chaplain O. J.
W. Scott, of the United States
Army, Retired and Rev. S. B. Jones
of Alton, Illinois, Sunday after-
noon and evening, to the Religious
Societies and to the Seminary Stu-
dents respectively. Dr. R. R.
Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, and
Editor of the Christian Recorder,

delivered the address to the Lite-
rary Societies Tuesday night.

The Sixtieth Anniversary Cele-
bration was observed Wednesday
afternoon and evening. Bishop J.
M. Connor was chairman of the
Celebration. Bishops W. H. Heard
and L. J. Coppin presided at the
afternoon and evening meetings.
Addresses were delivered by Bishops
B. F. Lee and W. T. Vernon, Dr.
R. C. Ransom, Dr. H. Y. Toaks,
Hon. Sully Jaymes and representa-
tives of the various Episcopal Dis-
tricts. The Commencement Ad-
dress on Thursday at ten o'clock
was delivered by Hon. L. C. Dyer
of the Twelfth Congressional Dis-
trict of Missouri. Mr. Dyer was in
excellent form and was enthusias-
tically received by the vast audi-
ence. Over two hundred students
received diplomas, certificates and
degrees. There were forty-four
graduates in the College Depart-

ment alone; the largest class in
the history of the school.

To add to the occasion, the Bi-
shops' Council convened at Wil-
berforce during the Commencement
period for the first time in three
years. All of the active Bishops
were present, excepting Bishop
Brooks, who is now in Africa. Gen-
eral Officers and leading men of
the A. M. E. Church were also
visitors, making this Commence-
ment, one long to be remembered.
Honorary Degrees were conferred
upon a number of men of promi-
nence. The degree of LL. D., being
conferred upon Mr. Dyer, Dr.
Wright, Bishop Johnson, Dr. U. G.
Mason and Congressman Madden.

On every hand we heard congratu-
lations for President Gregg and
the excellent service he has been
rendering to Wilberforce Univer-
sity. Bishop Jones was ill, but has
succeeded in so arranging the
building program, that the New

Shorter Hall will be ready for oc-
cupancy in September.

LOUISVILLE KY POST MAY 23, 1923 Two Examples of Negro Perseverance



DR. JAMES BOND.



HORACE M. BOND.

These two photos represent a
chapter in the progress of negro
education. The first—Dr. James

Bond, director of the Inter-Racial Commission for Kentucky—when 16 years of age walked from Knox county to Berea College, a distance of twenty-five miles, and began his education in the primary department of that famous institution. He took him twelve years to complete the course having made every grade from the primary department through the college course, graduating in 1892 at the age of 28. He completed an additional three years course in theology in Oberlin College, being graduated from that institution in 1895 at the age of 31.

The second is of Horace M. Bond, a son of Dr. Bond, who completed the four years' normal course at Lincoln Institute, Kentucky, and entered Lincoln University with the degree of A. B. at the age of 18, from having won high honors from that institution, being a "Cum Laude" man. He has already been selected as a tutor in Lincoln University next year, with the privilege of studying for his M. A. degree. Year after next he plans to study for his Ph. D. degree either at Yale University or the University of Chicago, and plans to enter upon his life work as teacher with a Ph. D. degree before he is 21. This incident might be duplicated many times over throughout the South, and constitutes one of the most satisfactory evidences of the progress of the negro race along educational lines.

NEGRO BOY TO READ DECLARATION DURING BOSTON CELEBRATION.

(Special to the New York Age)

Boston—For the first time in the long history of the custom of having a schoolboy read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House as a part of the municipal Independence Day celebration a Negro youth has been chosen for this honor.

Mayor Curley in announcing the appointment of Charles C. Dogan said that the boy was an honor pupil in the English High School.

—New York Age

GIRL RECORD SCHOLAR

BERTHA HARRIS OF WORCESTER HIGHEST RANKING STUDENT EVER IN THIS MIXED HIGH SCHOOL—MAY HAVE RECORD FOR STATE OF MASS.

Worcester, June 29, 1923.—Bertha Vivian Harris, Colored, of No. 50 El-

lott street, the record of forty-five marks of A and one of B in her four years at the High School of Commerce, was announced today. She will receive her diploma tonight. She is the highest ranking student ever to be graduated from a Worcester High School and local school authorities believe she holds a State record. She plans to take a course in social secretary work at Simons college in the fall.

COLORED WOMAN INTERNE

For the first time in its history, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, will have a young colored woman doctor as intern, when Dr. Agnes O. Griffin, a graduate of the Class of 1923 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, enters upon her duties on July 1, 1923. Dr. Griffin is a native of High Point, N. C., and holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hunter College, New York City. She received the internship as a result of her high standing in competitive examination. She will serve for one year.

—New York Age

MEMORIAL FOR PAUL DUNBAR

Association Will Hold Services Tomorrow in Poet's Honor.

Memorial services are to be held tomorrow afternoon by the Paul Laurence Dunbar Memorial Association at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church. The meeting will be presided over by Adelbert H. Roberts of the 3d congressional district and Dr. Charles E. Bentley is to deliver the principal address on the life of Paul Dunbar. The Dunbar Memorial association was organized by the late Julius N. Avedon with in object of perpetuating the attainments of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the well-known negro poet and writer of folk songs. In addition the association proposes to establish a scholarship for some worthy colored man or woman who seeks higher education and is without the means to get it.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 6, 1923

BOSTON HONORS NEGRO BOY

Boston, June 5.—For the first time in the long history of the custom of having a schoolboy read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House as a part of the municipal Independence Day celebration, a negro youth has been chosen for this honor. Mayor Curley in announcing the appointment of Charles C. Dogan said that the boy was an honor pupil in the English High School.

AFRAN BOY GETS HONOR

CHARLES DOGAN SELECTED BY MAYOR CURLEY TO READ DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM HISTORIC BALCONY.

Charles C. Dogan, honor student at English High School, is the first colored schoolboy ever selected by Boston Mayor to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony.



MASTER CHARLES DOGAN

son of the Old State House in connection with the Fourth of July exercises.

Dogan has been in Boston four years and has continually reaped honors in his studies. He is a little older than the average high school lad. Due to the inadequate training he received in the Virginia high

MAYOR JAMES CURLEY

First Mayor to select Colored Boy For July 4th Celebration. Gave Key of City to Liza Co.

school for three years, he was obliged to start all over again when he came to Boston.

Dogan will work this year to acquire enough money to put him through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he intends to study for an electrical engineer. He boards at No. 74 West Rutland square, South End. His parents are in Virginia.

MAYOR CURLEY DINES DOGAN FAMILY AT PARKER HOUSE

Mrs. Lucy Dogan and son and daughter, Velma of Norfolk, Va., the mother of Charles C. Dogan, were highly entertained on Friday evening by Mrs. Charles Huston; business school, St., Dorchester, on Sunday by Mrs. Estelle A. Forster, on Wednesday at the Parker House by Mayor Curley at 1 p. m., and in the evening by the Smith family of Greenwood, Mass. Mrs. Dogan left the city Saturday via Washington to visit her daughter.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY GIVES HOPE DEGREE

President John Hope of Morehouse college, this city, has just been awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn. The degree was conferred in recognition of his good work as president of the Atlanta Institution.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

MANY GRADUATES FROM LEADING MIXED COLLEGES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In this month of graduation we have the largest number of students finishing colleges that we have ever had.

Below is a list of the graduates of the various colleges:

From Harvard University
The college Messrs. Ghee and White; the graduate school Messrs. Sterling Brown, Mr. Julian from De Pauw University, Campbell and Whitaker; Harvard Medical school, Mr.

Eoline Klugh and Mary R. Reeves.

From Tufts College

Medical, Mr. King; dental, Mr. Arthur Brown and Mrs. Jeannette Banks Wright.

From the Mass. Normal Schools
Boston Normal Art School, Miss Bernice A. C. Browne of Worcester, Mass.; Boston Normal School, Miss Dorothy Newton; Salem Normal school, Miss Sybil Smithe.

Howard University, Wash, D. C.
College of Arts and Sciences, Miss Virginia Crawford, A. B.; dental school, Mr. Edward Graham, D. D. S.

APPRECIATION TO MAYOR CURLEY

Greater Boston Independent Political Association, Inc., 1 Claremont Park.

Boston, Mass., June 28, 1923.
His Honor, Mayor James M. Curley, City Hall, Boston,

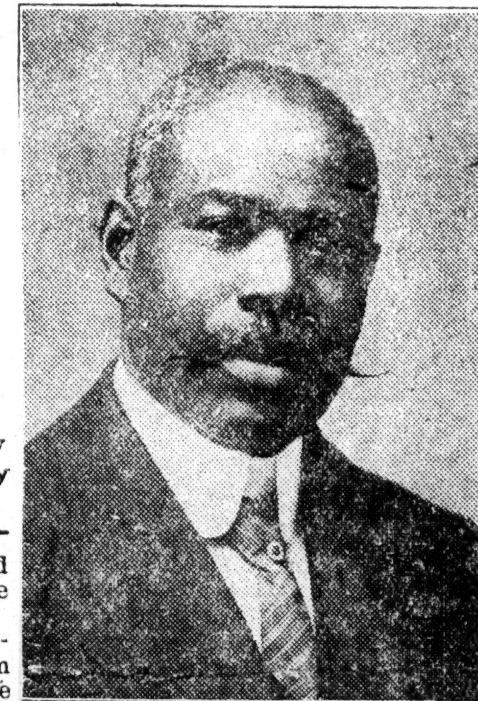
My dear Mr. Mayor:
Allow me on behalf of the officers and members of the above named Association to congratulate you upon the stand you took in defense of a member of our Race and the exception you took in answering the letter written to you by Thomas F. Armstrong, J. Frank McClelland and Frank Dalton of Charlotte, N. C.

In commending you for your stand and the answers to those letters, we, the officers, and members of this Association endorse your stand, vote you vote of thanks, and express our sincere gratitude for the expression you put forth in your answer to these most ungrateful men. We feel you have not only done this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston an honor, but you have also shown those narrow-minded men from North Carolina that there are human beings in this country that will not tolerate such men as they are. These men are a hindrance to the advancement of society, and your letter will possibly educate them.

We also extend to you an invitation to address the members of this association at some convenient time. It might enlighten you to know that this Association has more than one thousand (1000) members, all voters in the City of Greater Boston.

Thanking you again for your humane stand, and wishing you every success in your administration as Mayor of the City of Boston, We remain,

Yours very respectfully,
ROBERT T. MURRAY
Chairman Board of Directors.
A. H. SAYLES, Sec.-Treas.



DR. WM. A. SINCLAIR
of Phila. Noted Race Worker, Orator, Wit and Author of "Aftermath of Slavery," who will Speak at Bunker Hill Sunday at 2.30.

Toussaint Tilden of Texas; Harvard Dental school, Mr. O. L. K. Frasier; the Harvard Law school, Messrs. Raymond Alexander and Whittaker; from the Doctor of Laws course, Mr. Charles Huston; business school, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

Mass. Institute of Technology
Mr. Ames and Mr. Parker.

From Boston University
College of Liberal Arts, Miss Harlett Banks, A. B. and Mr. Robert Cooper, B. S.; Medical school, Messrs. H. Bougs, Geo. C. Branche A. F. Davis and S. O. Johnson, M. D.; Law school, Messrs. Gomes and Geo. Walton L. L. B.; from the master's course, Messrs. Howard, Dilliams and Clifton Wharton, L. L. M.; theology, Messrs. Cheers and Eccles, B. D.; College Business Admin, Mr. Goodman, B. B. A.

From Wellesley
Miss Clarissa Scott (Phi Beta Kappa) and Miss Helen Wheatland.
From Radcliffe
Misses Emma Gilbert, Ethel Hall,

Education—1923.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

FEURTADO'S COLUMN

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

The old Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, was rocked by Mayor Curley, Father Lyons, Rabbi David Shehet, Frank Deverone and Lieut. Governor Lunn, of New York, on the morning of July 4, 1923. The cradle was Charles C. Dogan. If such men could but rule, not the world, but this city of ours, what an ideal city devoid of wrongs and prejudices based on color, race and creed, could America offer.

A big crowd of people of all colors, creeds and races looked up from the St. upon the balcony of the old State House at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth and saw Charles C. Dogan, the Colored boy chosen by Mayor Curley, standing at the right side of the Mayor. He was dressed in the uniform of the High School Cadet, and after an introduction by His Honor, in which he made allusion to Crispus Attucks and indicated the spot where he fell, and upon which some of the spectators were standing, the boy began his reading. He is a tall, Irish priest, a Jewish Rabbi, an Italian appearing young fellow, brownian lawyer. Truly Mayor Curley in complexion and bright in visage. His voice is pleasant and carried well in the open air, and he read with intelligent interpretation and careful precision.

Mayor Curley looked big and handsome and brave and typified the nestness of the signers of the Declaration of Independence 147 years ago, as he looked kindly at the boy. Then came the exodus to Faneuil Hall. I don't believe that Faneuil Hall, on July 4, has held such a number of inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, white and colored people for many years. It was one of the most remarkable gatherings ever held there. It was one of the most animated and patriotic occasions Boston has witnessed in later years, in keeping with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. The audience might have been Colonists and on the platform against young Colored boys, like some of those truly public spirited men might have been Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Hancock or Samuel Adams.

I noticed when young Dogan reached the Declaration that at one or two points he halted. I could see that he had committed it in part or whole to memory, for only now and then he glanced at the sheet in his hand. Mayor Curley explained in his opening remarks at Faneuil Hall that he had asked the boy if he had a copy of the document or if he were committing it to memory. He said he wasterful course of lectures on Psychology from memory. The Mayor reminded him that he might forget some of the words when the time

came, and procured the copy from everybody, no matter what the Mr. Read, of the Bostonian Society, creed or the color. The splendid intellect but he noticed that some parts of it were marked out. He then detected that it was a trick to eliminate some of the meanest things Great Britain had done toward her colonists, that Trotter, I have often heard of you, toadies to Great Britain do not want and often wished to know you."

Americans of today to know. Mayor Curley exposed Mr. Read in no unimpeachable language, and said: "While Charles F. Read might be a wonderful man he will never compare with Thomas Jefferson, who played so large a part in the framing of the Declaration of Independence." This accounts for the halting of the boy in his reading. The eliminations white and Colored people. It was confused him, but did not embarrass him. Charles Dogan came in with the official procession and occupied a seat on the platform at the right of Fr. Lyons, of Boston College, who shook hands with him and greeted him pleasantly as he took his seat. Between the ages of two and seven his mother and his sister were his companions. To these children the Declaration of Independence will in some hazy way always be connected with a Colored boy, with an attempt to take away a part of the Declaration, and of the two or three of the six little Curleys coming of a big throng of white and Colored people, of handshaking among Contributors to the program included both, of a decidedly happy spirit pre- vailing generally, and above all, with a feeling of heart-felt gratitude and praise to a man named James Curley, who was Mayor of the City of Boston.

I too, caught the spirit of 1776. It ran like a tongue of flame through Faneuil Hall. Colored people, grateful for that spirit kept alive in the breast of James M. Curley, whom they can never doubt again, rushed to the platform to shake hands with him, and then to congratulate Charles Dogan and his mother. Long, long after the close of the exercises did the crowd linger to perform this little prompted duty, I thought as I saw the Mayor, Fr. Lyons and Rabbi Shehet walk away from Faneuil Hall and cross over into the Square away on their own bent, how truly near they lived to the lowly and the humble and the ordinary citizen. They might have walked off in style, with pomp and great official dignity, in a fine automobile, but they did not. They walked.

LILLIAN LEWIS FEURTADO.

Hope Is Given Laws Degree by Bucknell

John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, has just been awarded the degree of doctor of laws by Bucknell College, Lewisburg, Pa. The degree was conferred in recognition of his good work as president of the Atlanta institution.

HOWARD GRADUATE TAKES HONORS IN BOSTON SCHOOL

That grit and determination still overcome difficulties is made plain by the career of young Howard Robert Williams, who passed through Washington on his way to Detroit, Mich., to practice law.

Howard Robert Williams attended the University of Pittsburgh for three years. When the war was declared he, like many other brave men, enlisted in the service. He received a commission of Regimental Sergeant Major in the Sixty-Third Pioneer Infantry, an overseas outfit. Upon his honorable discharge from the army in-

termination, he graduated Monday, June 18, at Symphony Hall, Boston, with the degree of L.L.M. and maintained one of the three highest averages in his class of fourteen members, twelve of which are practicing attorneys in the commonwealth.

Williams is a member of the Tau Delta Sigma fraternity and needs no introduction in Washington, D. C. He is satisfied now that success comes through determination and effort.

DR. MOTON A LIFE SAVER

Enslaved Negro Press.)

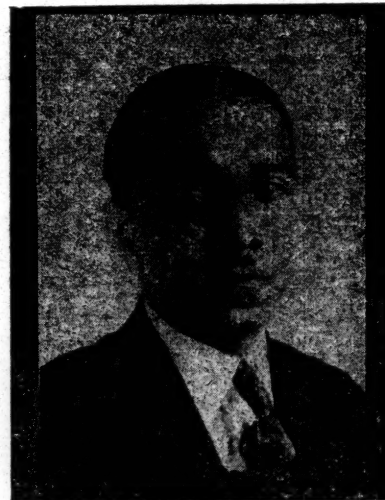
Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 29.

Quick and heroic action on the part of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, probably saved the lives of John L. Webb, secretary of the Woodmen of Union, and his daughter.

Aug. 30-1923

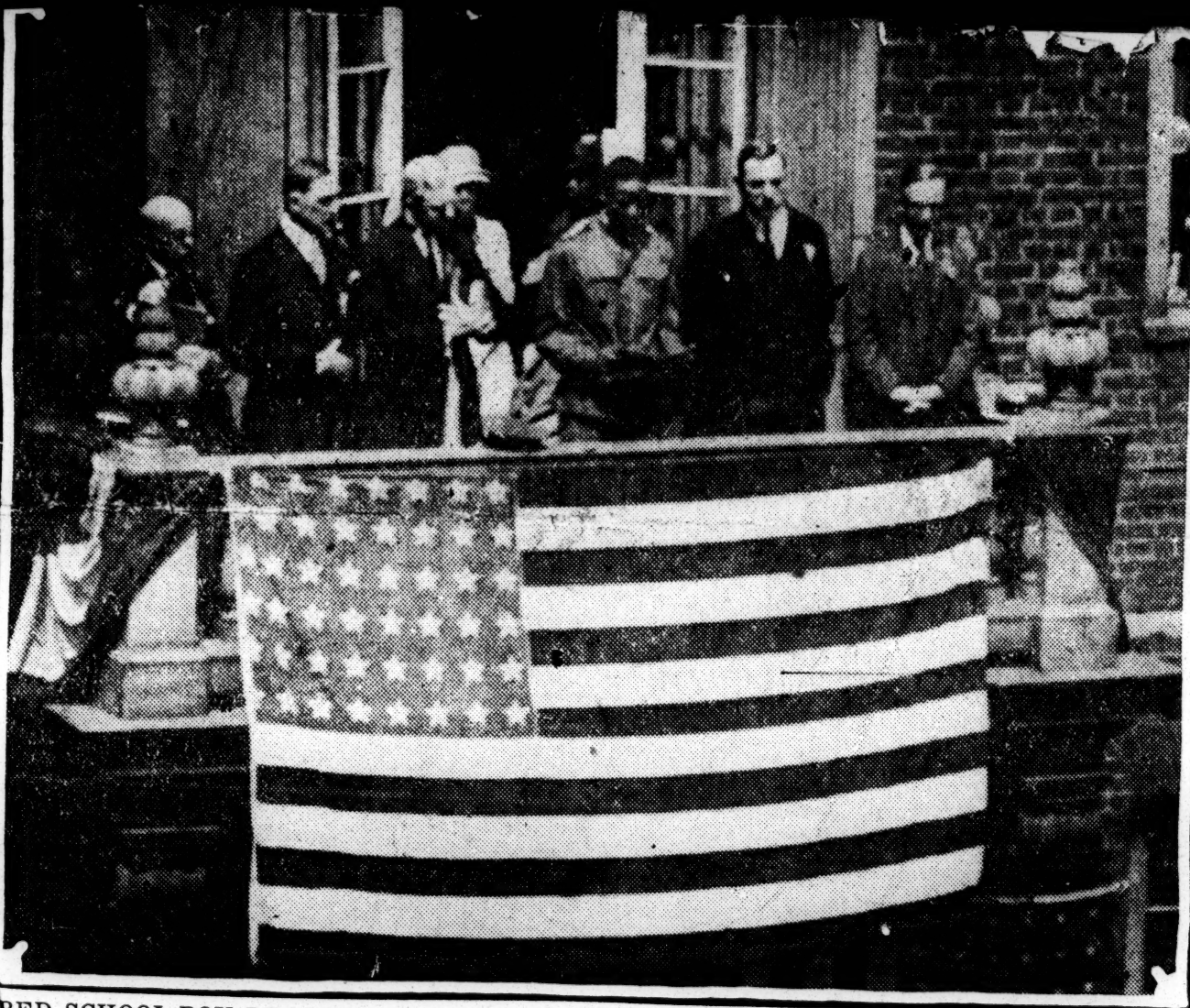
While seated on the embankment of one of the bayous near the city watching the bathers at a picnic, Dr. Moton and other members of the party were suddenly attracted by the screams of Mr. Webb's daughter, Enfalice, who, while swimming lost control in a very deep part of the bayou. Her father who was swimming close by went to her rescue, but the frantic efforts of the frightened girl who grappled both of her father's arms made it impossible for him to stay above water. Seeing the predicament of the two struggling figures, Dr. Moton, who is himself an expert swimmer, plunged into the water in his street clothes and brought the girl safely to the bank where she was soon resuscitated.

John L. Webb is treasurer of the National Negro Business League which has been in session here, and president of the local state league.



Howard R. Williams Attains LL.M. Instead of reentering the University of Pittsburgh to complete his college work, he decided to matriculate at the Howard University School of Law. During his three years of study at the Howard University School of Law, he failed to do as good work as he was capable of performing, although he performed quite brilliantly at times in his studies. Young Williams was socially inclined, due to the lure of Washington society and he seemed to take little interest in his ability under the circumstances, and graduated with the class of '22.

Being dissatisfied because he failed to graduate with honors, due to his own fault, he decided to matriculate at the Boston University of Law, in pursuance of a higher degree and to broaden his knowledge in his chosen profession in order that he might be a credit some day to Howard University and his race. With this determination, Williams side-tracked society in Boston as much as possible and burned midnight oil. As a result of his strong de-



COLORED SCHOOL-BOY READING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 4TH, 1923 FROM THE BALCONY OF BOSTON'S OLD STATE HOUSE, IN SPITE OF PROTESTS AND RAVINGS OF NORTH ANA COLORPHOBES, AND IN SIGHT OF SPOT WHERE CRISPUS ATTUCKS DIED AS FIRST MARTYR—DOGAN IN CENTER AND MAYOR CURLEY HIS CHAMPION BESIDE HIM.

READS DECLARATION WELL ON BOSTON'S 4TH

COLORED HONOR SCHOOL-BOY OF BOSTON'S MIXED HIGH SCHOOL GIVEN OVATION AS MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTS HIM ON BALCONY OF OLD STATE HOUSE AND IN "CRADLE OF LIBERTY."

From the flag-raising and speech Mayor Curley at 9 o'clock on the morning of this Fourth of July, 1923 came the march to the Old State House.

It was from this balcony that the original Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston in 1776.

Colored School-boy Reads
The program here began with a selection by the band. Chairman John L. Morgan then introduced the mayor, and the mayor presented Lt. Gov. Geo. N. Lunn of New York. Charles C. Dogan, who read the Declaration of Independence, did not wear a colonial costume as was the custom in other years. Instead he appeared in his high school cadet uniform.

Following the reading of the decla-

ration the crowd sang the national anthem and preceded by the band and army escort, the officials went to Faneuil Hall, where the annual oration exercises were held. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., Boston College.

The attempt to have a censored version of the Declaration of Independence read on the balcony of the old State House roused the wrath of Mayor Curley, who in a denunciatory speech at the observance in Faneuil hall, excoriated Charles F. Read, secretary-treasurer of the Bostonian Society, whom he charged with responsibility for an effort to censor the famous document.

Deleted Copy of Declaration was Given Dogan

The mayor declared that when the copy of the Declaration was handed Charles C. Dogan, colored, honor pupil of the English High School, to read, he was requested by the Bostonian Society official, who was also historical adviser to the celebration committee to eliminate the sections dealing with the charges against the King of Great Britain and confine himself to the preamble and conclusion.

Read in Full
The mayor refused to permit reading of the document

lated form. He insisted Dogan to read the Declaration in its entirety, saying that what was unanimously adopted in Congress, July 4, 1776, was fittingly proper to read at the municipal exercises. The instructions were carried out.

There was a large turnout of colored citizens on State Street as Master Dogan read, all in earnest anxiety, after Mayor Curley had praised his race and pointed out the cobblestone wheel there where in the "Baptism of Blood" which gave birth to America and freedom, white and black blood flowed together against British tyranny. The boy read well, with a calm, adequate, nice and intelligent expression. The many colored present mixed in the moving crowd on to Faneuil Hall and sat in plentiful proportion among the big crowd which saw Dogan, his mother and little sister on the platform, front row, and heard Dogan again read the declaration, when he was given a great ovation. For the rest see Feurtado's Column on our fourth page.



MASTER CHARLES DOGAN

READS DECLARATION

Race Principal Gets Bachelor of Science Degree

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—Miss Jennie D. Porter, principal of the Harriet Beecher Stowe school, and one of the leaders in the movement that obtained a new school at Sev-Faneuil Hall audience he declared that Negro children of the West End, received the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Cincinnati Saturday morning. Four other teachers (white) also received degrees. The following editorial appeared in the daily Cincinnati Times Star:

What One Cincinnati Woman Did
In its pride in the new Harriet Beecher Stowe school for colored students, which opened this week in the West End, Cincinnati will not forget its debt to Miss Jennie Porter, principal of the school and for many years principal of the old Stowe school. This fine new building in the Spanish renaissance style accommodates 1,400 students, has manual training shops, a household art department, a library, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, an auditorium, and is equipped for a pipe organ and a motion picture machine. It will be a social and cultural center for the Negro population of the city.

More than anything else, the devotion of one woman has brought the center into being. Miss Porter has toiled and dreamed for her race in the spirit of Booker T. Washington and Major Moton, and the dream has been made manifest. Cincinnati will

regret that illness has stricken her at the very moment when the new school opens its doors and her own purpose to win a university degree had been realized, and will wish her restored vigor for the harvest which she has brought in sight.

MAYOR OUSTS CENSOR

FOR CUTTING OUT CHARGES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN FROM DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE GIVEN TO COLORED SCHOOL BOY

True to the promise made at Faneuil Hall exercises on July 4th, Mayor Curley lost no time, on reaching his desk Thursday in taking action against Charles F. Read, secretary and treasurer of the Bostonian Society who has the mayor had explained to a responsive audience had given Charles C. Dogan, the schoolboy chosen to read the Declaration of Independence from the Old State House balcony and at Faneuil Hall, a copy of that instrument from which had been marked for deletion all the charges in the original document drawn up by Thomas Jefferson.

Mayor Curley first directed J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, to remove Mr. Read from the position of historical adviser on the committee, and then wrote to Grenville H. Norcross, president of the Bostonian Society, calling his attention to Mr. Read's offence to Mr. Curley and asking for an investigation to the end that unless more satisfactory reasons can be presented by

Mr. Read, drastic action be taken. Mayor Curley made much of the incident which had happened at the Old State House. To his applauding when the Declaration of Independence was handed to the boy Dogan, he was requested to eliminate the clauses and confine himself to the preamble and conclusion; that he refused to permit the reading of the document in its entirety, which was done. The Mayor proceeded to discuss the propaganda which, he said, is being spread about the country, some of it taking the form of censorship.

Referring to Mr. Read the Mayor said: "While Charles F. Read might be a wonderful man, he will never compare with Thomas Jefferson who played so large a part in the framing of the Declaration of Independence."

Negro Saves White Woman From Burning

MOBILE, ALA., August 12.—An unidentified negro saved Mrs. John Mack invalid, from burning to death Saturday night when her home on the Calvert road, near Mt. Vernon was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Mack was alone in the house when an onrushing fire spread, and her screams attracted the negro, who was passing. Her son had gone on an errand and her husband was in the city. The negro carried her to safety, but was unable to save any of the contents.

Education — 1923. Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

RACE MAN HONORED BY NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION

By The Associated Negro Press
New York, N. Y., July 4.—At the very moment when Marcus Garvey of "Black Star Line" fame was being sentenced to five years in prison for using the mails to defraud, another Negro just two blocks away in the Broadway office of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Co. was speaking to an audience larger than any which was ever addressed by any black man before, on the proper relations that should exist between "The Negro and the Nation." That was the title of the talk delivered by Dr. Hubert H. Harrison on behalf of the New York Board of Education, through W E A F, the most powerful radio broadcasting station in the East. Concerts and addresses delivered by this station have been heard across the Atlantic in England and are heard by more than two hundred thousand people. This is the first time that a colored man has had this high honor paid to him.

Dr. Harrison has been lecturing for the New York Board of Education for a little more than a year, yet Dr. Earnest L. Crandall, the Board's Supervisor of Lectures, has selected him for many signal honors. After he had lectured for two months he was elevated to the dignity of "Trend of the Times" lectureship, the position held only by seven other lecturers out of 500 or more in the Board's employ, and including professors from Columbia and New York Universities and City College. Dr. Harrison was selected in March as the first lecturer on the staff to deliver an address in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, which he performed so well that the audience gave him a rising vote of thanks and requested the Board to send him to them again. From October to May he delivers courses of lectures in the public schools and public libraries on "Literary Lights of Yesterday And Today," "History of Civilization," "The Trend of the Times" and "Outlines of Science." The Board of Edu-

cation authorities have frequently expressed themselves in the highest terms of approval concerning Dr. Harrison's work. This versatile and gifted man is said to be one of the ablest lecturers in the Negro race and is noted for his eloquent addresses before white as well as colored audiences indoors and outdoors. His outdoor lecture-forum in Wall Street before the U. S. sub-treasury and opposite the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, is one of the features of New York.

His indoor work is equally notable. He is always to be found at the dinners of the Sunrise Club, a group of about 500 intellectuals, and is one of two members who are always called upon to speak, no matter what the subject may be. At a recent dinner to a famous New York publisher given at the Brevoort, the exclusive French hotel on Fifth Ave., famous writers like Heywood Brown, H. L. Mencken, Theodore Dreiser, and Ludwig Lewisohn left their table to crowd around that of this distinguished black man for the pleasure of his interesting conversation.

Dr. Harrison expects to go to Chicago next week to conduct out-door forums and to fill lecture engagements at some of the big colored churches, clubs and associations. He intends to be here until the latter part of October, when he must return to New York to begin his work on the Board of Education's lecture program. He is the author of three well known works, "The Negro and the Nation," "When Africa Awakes" and "Natural Health"; and he writes book-reviews and literary criticisms for the "New York World," "The Tribune," the "Evening Post," and the "Nation."

LYNN GIRL GRADUATES AT HEAD OF CLASS

PRIZE ESSAYIST IN CLASS OF
OVER 300 PUPILS—HIGHEST IN
FRENCH ALSO

The Guardian
We are always glad when we hear of our younger ones making rapid strides. This is true of little Miss Alice Elizabeth Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis O. Fowler, of 26 Marianna St., Lynn, Mass., who graduated from Junior High, at the head of her class and ranked highest in French, also winning first prize, given by Hawkes Fund for her best essay, over three hundred and more pupils.

COUPLE WILL SPEND HONEYMOON

Agro-American
ABROAD
Baltimore
Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lane
Off To Land Where Dol-
lar Is Worth 56,000

Marks
9-14-23
WILSON GOING TO PARIS

High School Teacher Gets
Year's Leave of Absence
From Board

Three Baltimoreans will spend the winter abroad studying.

This number includes Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lane, of 1607 Division street, who will sail from New York on September 29th aboard the S. S.

Hanover of the North German Lloyd line for Heidelberg. The trip for them is a honeymoon and will last two years.

Mrs. Lane was formerly Miss Marie Clark, a teacher in the local schools. The wedding was announced only this week.

Mr. Lane is a graduate of Brown University and Howard University Law School. Besides Heidelberg, Mr. Lane will study also at several other German schools and travel the continent during his vacation. Four years ago the German mark used to be worth 25 cents in U. S. coin. Today a dollar is worth 56,000 marks so that if the

Lanes were to have their American money exchanged into German marks before leaving this country they would need a special trunk to carry it all in.

S. Bernard Nelson, teacher of French in the Colored High School,

le sails next Thursday aboard the teamer Rochambeau of the French line.

Charles Houston, a Washington lawyer, an honor graduate of Harvard Law School last June, and of Amherst College, will also leave soon to study this winter in Spanish universities.

G. L. Nelson, another recent Howard graduate, is already matriculated as a graduate student in theology at the University of Marburg, Germany.

education and development of the minds of our children in the whole state of West Virginia. We had hoped for their most valuable service for years to come."

Charles Houston, a Washington lawyer, an honor graduate of Harvard Law School last June, and of Amherst College, will also leave soon to study this winter in Spanish universities.

G. L. Nelson, another recent Howard graduate, is already matriculated as a graduate student in theology at the University of Marburg, Germany.

BRUCE RESIGNS AS HEAD OF McDOWELL CO., W. VA., SCHOOLS

Will Enter Harvard Law
School and Devote Rest of
Life to Law and Literature.

(Special to the Pittsburgh American)

Roscoe Conkling Bruce has resigned the headship of the colored schools of McDowell County, West Virginia, to enter the Harvard Law School. It was the dying request of his mother, Mrs. Blanche K. Bruce, who passed away last February. She asked that he devote the rest of his life to law and literature, and made ample provision in her will for that purpose.

His wife, Mrs. Carrie Burrill Bruce, will enter the law department of the University of Boston, and the children the schools of Cambridge. His mother, much encouraged by the unanimous tribute to his scholarly style by the colored and white press of the nation in his recent fight with President Lowell of Harvard in which he won a unanimous vote from the Board of Overseers for Negro youth, felt sure of his future in the field of letters.

The McDowell Times says editorially in the issue of the 4th inst., "Truly, both of them are scholars and educators of the first water, and the mothers and fathers, as well as the men and women generally, will miss their wholesome and advanced ideas along educational lines as well as the children who have been fortunate enough to have been brought in contact with them."

The board of education in printed statement says, "We fear that it will be a long time, if ever, before we are fortunate enough to secure their equals in the school room, or in the community. Their voluntary leave of us is both painful and regretful, as it removes from the colored schools two of the most valuable assets of the

Founded in 1864, members of the firm and employees of Wilson Brothers, importers, manufacturers and distributors of men's furnishings, 528-536 S. Wells St., met last Thursday afternoon, 500 strong, to do honor to the first employee to have spent 50 years with the firm, Albert Morgan.

The ceremonies were marked by the presentation of valuable souvenirs and by a sympathetic address by the general manager of Wilson Brothers, Edward M. Skinner. In tribute to Albert Morgan's long and faithful service Wilson Brothers as a firm presented a valuable solid gold watch, the chain accompanying it being the gift of Mr. Skinner, while adding further interest and value, a diamond charm purchased by the employees of the house.

So generous was the outpouring from the employees that there was money left which was presented to the modest hero of 50 years of service with the request that he spend it upon himself in taking a vacation. Sufficient as these beautiful gifts might have seemed to be in way of expression of regard and esteem for Albert Morgan, there was still another, and this from all the salesmen of Wilson Brothers, took the form of a handsome solid silver urn. Assisting the general manager in the presentation ceremonies were William S. Powers and Leslie C. Dodds.

Manager's Tribute
It was Mr. Skinner, however, who in the broadest sense disclosed the spirit of the donors and the life his-

50-YEAR WORKER HONORED BECAUSE OF GOOD SERVICE

A. Morgan Paid High Tribute
by Other Employees and Officials of a Chicago Company

Founded in 1864, members of the firm and employees of Wilson Brothers, importers, manufacturers and distributors of men's furnishings, 528-536 S. Wells St., met last Thursday afternoon, 500 strong, to do honor to the first employee to have spent 50 years with the firm, Albert Morgan.

The ceremonies were marked by the presentation of valuable souvenirs and by a sympathetic address by the general manager of Wilson Brothers, Edward M. Skinner. In tribute to Albert Morgan's long and faithful service Wilson Brothers as a firm presented a valuable solid gold watch, the chain accompanying it being the gift of Mr. Skinner, while adding further interest and value, a diamond charm purchased by the employees of the house.

So generous was the outpouring from the employees that there was money left which was presented to the modest hero of 50 years of service with the request that he spend it upon himself in taking a vacation. Sufficient as these beautiful gifts might have seemed to be in way of expression of regard and esteem for Albert Morgan, there was still another, and this from all the salesmen of Wilson Brothers, took the form of a handsome solid silver urn. Assisting the general manager in the presentation ceremonies were William S. Powers and Leslie C. Dodds.

Manager's Tribute
It was Mr. Skinner, however, who in the broadest sense disclosed the spirit of the donors and the life his-



Albert Morgan

tory of this exceptional employee. Mr. Skinner said:

"The whole nation was touched recently by the will of the old Colored man who left his cabin to his former master—not because the former was a rich man, but as his expression of gratitude, admiration and love for the man himself—a man with a white skin. In the same spirit, and with the same emotion, we white people are here today to express our gratitude as a house, and each of us individually our admiration and affection to a man with a black skin.

"The occasion of this gathering is unusual in these days of business difficulties and large labor turnover. The fiftieth anniversary of an employee with the house of Wilson is unusual in that a business has been in existence 50 years; unusual that an employee remain with the same firm that length of time; unusual that the first employee of this business to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary of service should be a Colored man; unusual in the man himself, his ancestry, his history, his character and his life's record; unusual that any man, black or white, should be held in such affection and regard by those who have employed him, and by his fellow employees—many who have served by his side for 30 or 40 years—others, of the newer generation, for that many months; unusual in that his length of service is longer than the number of years that most of us have lived; unusual in the assurance that every one of us can (if we but study his life and service) secure that which will make us better men and women, better husbands and wives, better sisters and brothers, better friends, better citizens and better employees.

Born a Slave

"Albert Morgan was born a slave and remained one until the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. He was one of a family of 12 children, eight boys and four girls, of whom only he and his sister, Mrs. Alice Watson, survive.

"Albert's ancestors on both sides can be traced back a good many generations. He came of fine stock. His father's great-grandfather was a pure Kentucky Indian, and his grandmother was a Virginian. Albert's father, Marshall Morgan, lived four miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., in Mercer county, and with his wife and children belonged to Peter Dunn. Mr. Dunn thought a great deal of Morgan and his wife, and when he died in 1862 there was a provision in his will freeing the family, but the children were denied freedom.

"Albert's mother died the next year, in 1863, at which time his father, being a free man, purchased a little cabin and 11 acres of land, which he put in charge of his sister, and then rented, or hired, if you please, from the estate as many of the children as he could secure, to be raised by their aunt. For some of the smallest he paid \$10 a year—so that Marshall Morgan, as a free man, tried his best to keep the family together. The other children, the older, were employed until emancipated.

Began in 1873

"Albert was employed by H. R. Wilson in 1873, at which time he was a porter, bootblack and all around boy in the American hotel at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Wilson, who met him there, sent him a railroad ticket to

Chicago, and his first work was in the laundry, which at that time was in the basement of the building Wilson Brothers occupied at 67 Washington St.

"It is interesting, and to those of us who know his life and his history, quite fitting to learn that Albert's first act as an employee of Wilson Brothers was to raise the United States flag, which at that time it was the custom to fly every day, a custom which, starting with this anniversary, I am in favor of repeating."

Edward Porter

Davis, Ph. D.

At the 129th Convocation of the University of Chicago, Prof. Edward Porter Davis, Professor of German at Howard University received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Magna cum Laude, the fourth Colored man to be thus honored in the University of Chicago; the first, the late Dr. C. H. Turner, of St. Louis; Prof. Ernest Everett Just, of Washington, and Prof. Julian Lewis, of Chicago. A Ph. D., along with Prof. Davis, go.

Only three others men received in the June class. Some 1,000 others received degrees but among them all were only five who were honored with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I guess Greek and Latin are really dead languages to this flapper age. Miss Wilhelmina Harrison Artisha G. Wilkerson and Clementine Yerby each received the degree of Bachelor of Science as well as Harold M. Houston, James L. Hall and Everett W. Campbell. Ivin G. Mollison was awarded the degree of Dr. of Jurisprudence from the Law School, and one unknown graduated with a high degree from the Divinity School.

Not a bad showing; but there might be a few more college attendants at such a fine school, so conveniently located, just about ten square from the homes of more the 100,000 of the best colored people in the United States.

Southern Negroes Win Honors North

Joseph J. Rhoads, of Texas, one of the fourteen colored students at Yale University, won second place in the first term examinations this spring. The honor carries with it enrollment as "Allis Scholar" and a cash award of \$150. Young Rhoads went to Yale from Tuskegee Institute, where he had been secretary of the Student Christian Association. He is a graduate of Bishop College, at Marshall, Texas.

Frank S. Rankin, a Savannah Negro youth studying medicine in the University of Illinois, recently took the examination for the position of senior bacteriologist in the Chicago Health Department. Out of 52 competitors, only six passed the examination and Rankin came second among the six.

Boston's Mayor Sends A Scathing Reply To North Carolina Editor

Wilmington Newspaper Defends Three Charlotte Protestors In Bitter Attack Upon New England Executive; Gets Hot Retort.

(Special To The Journal and Guide)

Boston, Mass.—Mayor Curley's action in appointing a colored youth, Charles C. Dogan, to read the declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in that city in connection with the Independence Day celebration is still drawing backfire from some quarters in the South.

His reply to the three Charlotte, N. C. citizens has drawn a scathing denunciation from the editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) News. In an editorial headed "Skunk Cabbage" the News said:

"Not since the attack upon the character of Jefferson Davis, shortly after the Civil War has an utterance as ignorantly contemptible fallen from the lips of a man in public life, than those of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, in his reply to the protest of three Charlotte citizens against the selection of a Negro student to read the Declaration of Independence from the steps of the Old State House on July 4. "So far as we are concerned, Mr. Curley is at liberty to form a battalion of black scholars in Boston and listen to them recite by the hour and week, but we are inclined to believe Mr. Curley would feel even more at home with a certain beautiful but malodorous quadruped more or less common to the woods of North Carolina, and whose chief claim to distinction comes from his latter qualifications rather than from his former.

"No Mr. Curley, you are wrong, You are a victim of your asinine conceit. Neither Massachusetts nor North Carolina believes you, and neither will give any grave concern to your words. Your colossal ignorance of the racial relations both north and south of the Mason and Dixon line makes your virtuperative bellow a Bray instead of a

—roar.

"But you happen by some freak of fate to be the chief executive of one of the fairest of Americans action in appointing a colored youth, Charles C. Dogan, to read the declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House in that city in connection with the Independence Day celebration is still drawing backfire from some quarters in the South.

The Mayor's Reply

Mayor Curley's reply follows:

"I have your paper of June 29, 1923 and have read your editorial carrying the caption "Skunk Cabbage," which appears to exemplify the best traditions of the "Eatonville Gazette," made famous by Charles Dickens in the 'Pickwick Papers,' which by this time may have penetrated the sactum of the Wilmington News. It is quite possible I may be giving you and your paper credit for a taste and intelligence you do not possess and a literary knowledge you have yet to acquire; but certainly the Wilmington News seems to have the passion for evil smelling language, personal vilification and tawdry assertion that marked the Eatonville Gazette.

"The Mayor of Boston has a profound respect for the Constitution of the United States and the laws based upon it; the editor of the News treats both the letter and the spirit of that document with contempt and seems to believe that his absurd prejudices concerning the Negro and his Constitutional status are superior to both the laws of the United States and the laws of God, who made man in his own image. Ignorance and intolerance such as the Wilmington

News and its editors who have done vast injury socially, morally, politically, and commercially to the South; and there is little hope for any improvement, any attempt to get abreast of the Americanism and civilization of the Twentieth Century in any Southern

community, which permits its life and fortunes to be dominant in this age by a leadership which imagines vituperation, indecency and offensive blackguardism are evidences of strength and calculated to impress sane American opinion.

"In spite of your bad manners, bad taste, bad temper and deplorably shallow mind, I am not going to believe that Carolina, North or South, should be measured by you and your rather silly deliverances. Boston and its government are not going to lose much sleep over the opinions and utterances of editors and papers which go into the gutters for their language and to unclean places for their logic; those are evils that must be corrected by the decency and propriety of your fellow citizens; and I am certain that the three persons of Charlotte, N. C., claiming to be natives of Boston to whose defense you have so valiantly and malodourously rushed, must wish to be saved from their friends.

"Meantime, the Negro boy will read the Declaration of Independence tomorrow—July 4th—from the balcony of the Old State House, with the consent and approval of the citizens of Boston, a document of which he has a more intelligent knowledge and a finer appreciation than the editor of the Wilmington News, who appears to be more on terms of intimacy with that curious piece of fauna he quotes and exploits,—the Mephitis Americana.

"Trusting that time will bring you better sense, experience, better knowledge, and some study of social Carolina, better manners."

DR. BUCKLEY PENSIONED; WAS 30 YEARS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dr. William L. Buckley for 30 years in the New York public school system, 22 of which have been as principal of Public School No. 79, at 38 E. First St., Manhattan, has notified the New York board of education that he will retire Sept. 1 on a service pension.

He is now abroad and expects to remain in France. He was always in charge of schools where there were few or no Race children. He succeeded in establishing himself as one of the leading elementary school principals of this city.

The retirement of Dr. Buckley does not leave the Race without administrative opportunity in local school affairs, as Mrs. G. E. McDougal, New York's only vocational counsellor, is on the principal's eligible list.

Willis N. Huggins and A. U. Craig will be notified in October of their successes or failures in the recent test for principalships of trade schools. The position pays \$5,000 a year.

Education - 1923 Scholarship and Other Distinctions. SAVANNAHIAN

WINS HONORS

Appointed Bacteriologist in Chicago

Savannah Tribune

Wherever given a chance our young men will make good and hold their own wherever they go. In this case Frank S. Rankin, a Savannah boy, has won unusual honors in Chicago. At present he is a medical student in the University of Illinois. Recently an examination was held for the position of senior bacteriologist in the health department of Chicago. There were fifty-two competitors. Out of this number only six passed the required test, and Mr. Rankin came second of the six. In this he has displayed unusual ability and caused his relatives and friends to feel proud of him. 3/22/23.

Mr Rankin is a product of our public school system and a graduate of the normal department of the State College. He secured his A. B. from ~~Howard~~ and is a graduate student of Universities of Wisconsin, Chicago and Northwestern. At present he is a medical student of the University of Illinois and will graduate in the class of 1924. He is the son of Mrs. Annie Rankin of 612 E. Park Ave., and the brother of Mrs. Eliza A. Jordan of 818 Waters avenue.

Among the recommendations he received was one from Alderman R. R. Jackson who commended him highly.

X-RAY OPERATOR IS OWNER OF HIS OWN LABORATORY

Dr. Clayton Powell, Graduate
of Howard Medical School,

Was Bellevue Interne

New York, April 20.—Located in the heart of Harlem, at 2372 Seventh Ave. is one of the most modern and up-to-date X-ray and pathological laboratories to be found in the city of New York and the only one in the United States owned and operated by one of our Race. Dr. Clayton B. Powell is the owner and operator of the laboratory.



Dr. Powell

Born in Newport News, Va., 28 years ago, Dr. Powell, after finishing at Howard Medical school in the class of 1920, entered Bellevue hospital as an interne, serving in that capacity for one year in the department of radiology. This department at Bellevue is the largest and best equipped of its kind in the world. Graduating from that department, the first of his Race to even study there, and incidentally the last to enter Bellevue, the young man was appointed to the staff of Bellevue, that honor going to him as the highest student of the year. Although some objection was raised to one of our kind serving in that important department at the largest hospital in the world, he continued to serve through the grace of Dr. I. Seth Hirsch, director of radiology, and was an active member of the staff for six months.

In November, 1921, he opened up his own place at 2372 Seventh Ave. and has continued to add to it until today Dr. Powell has his laboratory as finely equipped as any in the city. Apart from Dr. James L. Martin, who is head of the X-ray department at Mercy hospital in Philadelphia, there is no other physician of our Race in the country who specializes in the use of the Roentgen rays. Among the instruments to be found in the laboratory is the fluoroscope, which enables the doctor to look directly through any part of the anatomy; the stereoscope, for photographing simultaneously three dimensions, enabling the locating of the exact spot where an injury may exist, and the large transformer. Through the latter machine runs the ordinary electric current of 220 volts, transforming it to the necessary 130,000 volts for the production of X-rays. This powerful machine can produce current up to 230,000 volts.

His training in X-ray therapy at Bellevue enables him now to treat many of the difficult cases sent in to him mainly by our physicians, obviating in a number of cases the use of the surgeon's knife. Although peculiarly situated in that he is the possessor of knowledge little known, Dr. Powell is an extremely democratic young man and modest with

it all. Born of poor parents, he represents the self-made man, and may some day be listed as one of the world's most expert radiologists.

AMERICAN YOUTH MAKING GOOD AS COACH IN HAWAII

Earl Smith, Educated in Wyoming and the West, Tops Island Mentors

Away out in Honolulu, Hawaii, at Punahou high school is a quiet little fellow by the name of Earl Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nollie Smith. Earl is coach, and some coach at that.

Ask any Punahou athlete who is the best coach on the island and he will tell you "Earl B. Smith." Hawaii has gone one better than the states—Smith's proteges are white, Hawaiian, Japanese and several other races.

Earl was born in the Middle Western section of the United States and educated in Colorado and Wyoming. He spent his boyhood days chasing horned toads and wild rabbits across the prairies, bounding along through the tough grass and sage brush.

During his high school career in Wyoming he held the state championships for the 220-yard dash in 22 3-10 seconds and the half mile in 52 flat. He was also considered one of the best sprint and middle distance men in the high schools at that time.

Makes College Eleven

Smith then went to the Colorado college, where he took up track work again, doing the 220 and the quarter mile. He "made" the football team, winning a position at end and holding it for two years.

In 1918 he arrived in Hawaii and began coaching the Punahou high school team. In the spring of 1919 that team won the interscholastic championships at Alexander field, Honolulu. In that year he developed "Jinky" Crozier, probably the greatest runner that school has ever turned out. He also developed Allen McGuire, the broad jumper; Wavson Williams, who won the high jump that year, and Crist Willis, who was the fastest man in the prep leagues that season.

In 1922 he developed another winning team. It was in that year that Punahou swept the Cornell relay meet with 61 points and broke every relay record with the exception of the two-mile event, which was won by Mills school. That was perhaps the greatest year Punahou ever had in track.

Kenny Auld of Punahou and Tin Luke Wongwai staged a season's rivalry for the sprint championship, and it was Victor Ligda of McKinley against Smith of Punahou, with the honors about even. Everything that Kenny Auld did was a result of Smith's coaching, while Tin Luke had natural speed that needed little coaching.

It was in the middle distances, as usual, however, that Smith displayed his remarkable ability. He put Sanford Deverill in condition to break the half-mile record that year.

Meghorn was another of his proteges, and he consistently won the quarter-mile. Balding, Erdman, Joe Katsunuma, and many others who starred for Punahou were all pupils of this coach.

In 1922 Punahou fell down, or at least started to. Graduation had come out Smith's ladder, until there was hardly a veteran runner on the team. And yet he built up a team that came within three points of winning the Cornell meet and within eight points of nabbing the big prep school meet. Renny Damon was his prize middle distance performer that year. Landers, who later won the A. A. U. quarter-mile, was kept out on account of his studies. Aults Hoopii, McNichols, Cruikshank—again Smith had developed a team of men who were of the first water.

And last month on the 10th Smith's men won the two-mile relay when four green youths carried the baton across the finishing line 10 yards ahead of McKinley high's seasoned veterans.

When asked how they did it they modestly replied: "Ask Smith, he knows."

WILL MAKE EFFORT TO OBTAIN CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. (Special)—Awakened by the onrush of water from a torrential downpour, a Negro farm hand early Thursday morning saved Illinois Central train No. 2, carrying several hundred persons, from a disastrous wreck, 10 miles this side of Durant, Miss. The train was traveling at a 40-mile rate of speed and had it not been for the presence of mind of the Negro, would have sped into a bad washout and perhaps destruction.

The Freeman
Charley David, veteran engineer, 310 East McLemore, was in charge of the big locomotive pulling the train when suddenly he saw a lantern being frantically waved.

Indianapolis Inf.
Turning on the air, he brought the train to a stop just a few feet from a ravine where the water was rushing through at great speed and where the track had been entirely washed out. 4-7-23

Lying on his cot, the Negro heard the roar of the waters. He went to investigate and found that a section of the track had been washed out. Returning hurriedly to his cabin, he produced a lantern and sped down the railway track, where he awaited the coming of the fast flyer, he told Engineer David and Conductor B. B. Ford.

When he saw the headlight of the big engine flash into view, he started waving his lantern. He did not quit until the engine was brought to a full stop.

The washout from the terrific downpour was so severe traffic was held up for several hours and train No. 2, which is a New Orleans-Memphis-Chicago fast passenger, did not arrive until nearly 9 o'clock in the morning, although it was due at 6:35 o'clock.

"It was an act of heroism that deserves commendation," declared Mr. Ford. "The Negro had gotten up from his bed in order that the train and its passengers might be saved. A report of the occurrence was made to the operating officials of the road, who will probably take official cognizance of his act." Mr. Ford's run is between Canton and Memphis.

"The Illinois Central Railroad should compensate this Negro substantially," H. R. Boyd, Memphis lawyer and passenger on the train, declared yesterday. "The Negro has probably averted what otherwise would have been an awful wreck, as the train was running at least fifty miles an hour," added Mr. Boyd.

Raymond Reese, of Ruston, La., Fay V. Johnson, of Jonesboro, Ark., and other passengers on the train are making efforts to obtain a Carnegie hero medal for the Negro.

FORMER NORFOLK GIRL WINS HIGH HONORS IN WASHINGTON

Norfolk Journal & Guide
4-21-23



MISS DOROTHY DOUGLASS FERREEBEE has the distinction of being the first and only colored girl in the Washington City schools to receive a high rating in the National Essay Contest, subject, "My Share in Making the Highways Safe." The contestants were limited to the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades. From all of the essays written the teachers selected the three best from their classes. These were sent to the principals, who made a selection of the three best from their classes. These three were sent to a committee who eliminated the number to forty-five. Still another committee eliminated all but eighteen of this number, from which the final committee selected the three best—two white contestants and Miss Ferreebee's. These essays are at present in New York with the general committee. At the time the essays were written Miss Ferreebee was a pupil of the 7-B grade, Lucretia Mott Public School. She is at present an 8th grade pupil of the Slater-Langston Public School. The superintendents, principals and teachers, together with the pupils are congratulating Miss Dorothy quite freely and expressing much delight over her success in the contest. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ferreebee, who formerly resided in Norfolk.

He's Still Smiling

NEGRO LAD SAVED HIM FROM DROWNING

BECAUSE Namon Blackwell, 12-year-old negro boy, who lives at 1920 Holly street, had in him the stuff of which heroes are made, Jamie Quarles, 7, whose mischievous smile is pictured alongside this story, still is alive, and smiling.

Jamie was playing with several other boys along White Oak bayou at the foot of Holly street Tuesday at dusk. Suddenly he made a misstep and pitched headlong into the waters. The children with him became frightened, and fled.

Down for Third Time.

Their screams reached another group of boys, negroes, playing further up the hillside. But these could not at first determine what was wrong. Then Blackwell acted.

Tearing his coat from his back as he ran, the negro boy reached the scene as Jamie was going down for the third time. He plunged into the water, still far from warm, and with sure strokes made for the drowning lad. Grasping him by his collar, he dragged him back to safety.

Jamie's mother, who had been summoned by her boy's little comrades, reached the bayou bank within a few moments after Jamie had been saved. Thanking the negro youth for his bravery, she declared.

Thanks Negro Boy.

"I want Jamie to remember always that he owes his life to your bravery. If the time ever comes when he can save another's life, I want him to be just as brave as you."

Jamie apparently was none the worse for his close call Wednesday, but his rescuer did not escape so luckily. Because of the exposure and the effort involved in bringing the white boy back to solid earth, young Blackwell was under the care of a physician at his home at 1920 Holly street.

The negro youth is a student at the Booker T. Washington school.



JAMIE QUARLES.

Urge Hero Medal For Negro Who Saved White Boy

A Carnegie bravery medal is none too great a reward for Namon Blackwell, 12-year-old negro boy, who rescued Jamie Quarles, 7, as he was going down for the third time in White Oak Bayou a week ago, in the opinion of two men who left contributions with Cashier I. Tiras of The Post Monday. Blackwell, who lives at 1920 Holly street, saved the white youth at the imminent risk of his own life. He told no one of his deed, the "story" becoming known only when one of the teachers in the Booker T. Washington school telephoned The Post.

Monday's contributions for the negro youth totaled \$13. A check for \$10 was received from A. A. Wright of the Wright Land Co. W. T. Danfort stopped by The Post and left a dollar bill. The two remaining dollars were brought in by the two persons who urged Blackwell as a candidate for the Carnegie medal. The fund is in charge of I. Tiras, cashier of the Post.

NEGRO THROWS BULL IN CROWDED STREET

Negro threw
Animal Runs Wild in Baltimore, Frightening Hundreds of Women Shoppers

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Charging through Saturday afternoon crowds, a bull ran wild in the heart of the shopping district this afternoon, spreading terror among hundreds of women shoppers and pedestrians. Many of the women ran screaming for shelter and the men joined in the chase of the animal. Several blocks away the bull was grabbed by the horns by a Negro and thrown.

One of the pursuers was George Penkowitz, who ran out from a store hatless and coatless, but wearing a white apron, and made a desperate effort to stop the bull. He grabbed the bull by the tail and got such a good grip that he held on for four blocks as the animal dashed from side to side up the street.

At the end of four blocks the bull threw Penkowitz against a curb and he lost his hold, but Penkowitz did not give up the chase. He was in the lead when the Negro threw the animal and the chase ended with Penkowitz sitting on the bull's back. The Negro sat on the bull's neck until the crowd came up.

WILD BULL CHARGES PAST AFRO OFFICE

When a wild bull went charging up Eutaw street past the Afro office Saturday, endangering many lives Samuel Stewart took it by the horns, threw and held it until the police arrived. Shortly after noon when this busy district was teeming with pedestrians, the screams of terrified women and children running to shelter drew attention to a large bull charging down the street.

Several white men were giving chase, most of them safely in the rear. At one point a white man grabbed the animal by the tail but was soon thrown to the curb by the infuriated beast.

Then Stewart who lives at 511 W. Preston street, dashed forward to head the bull off. Running along as if to mount his back he secured a firm grip on the long prong-like horns and suddenly the large animal was seen to do a somersault landing with his head pinned to the ground and Stewart sitting serenely on his neck.

The police arrived, took the bull in charge and locked it up in a small yard opposite the Afro building on Eutaw street.

Education - 1923

States Having Compulsory Laws.

PATHOS OF THE UNLETTERED WOMAN.

North Carolina, like Alabama, is justly proud of the progress which education has made in that State in recent years. In the past decade there has been a fine flowering of energy in the Old North State, and no influence in the commonwealth has been more potent than that of education. The one man who contributed most to the cause of present-day education in North Carolina was the late Governor Charles B. Aycock.

In a recent issue of The Nation there is an article on North Carolina by Mr. Robert Watson Winston, in the course of which he gives his readers a glimpse of the interesting Aycock personality, a man who left a tradition in his State. Mr. Winston even goes so far as to say that the recent material development of North Carolina would have been in vain but for an incident "which should be writ large in State history." That incident is described by Mr. Winston. 3/3/23

A barefoot boy in his humble home is practicing writing these words: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party." His father has just sold a little piece of land and the Country Squire has come to take the signature of the little boy's mother.

"You sign on the second line, Madam, just under your husband, please," he said.

"I can not write my name, I will have to make my mark"—and the boy is listening to the conversation.

"Not boastingly, but just to show the impelling power which made him pledge his life to the cause of education, Governor Charles B. Aycock, North Carolina's 'educational Governor,' once related this story, and added," says the writer: "I then and there made a vow that every man and woman in North Carolina should have a chance to read and write."

A new amendment to the Constitution required that white boys and black boys alike, after January, 1908, should possess certain educational qualifications as a prerequisite to the ballot. It was then that the voice of Aycock, "like the crack of a new saddle, aroused the people as never before, bringing compulsory education, a six months' school term and farm-life schools throughout the State." Aycock, remembering his unlettered old mother, declared from the stump:

"I tell you men that from this good hour opposition to the cause of education must be regarded as treason to the State. Peo-

North Carolina.

ple charge me with spending great sums of money in the cause of education. I admit it; I am going to keep on doing it, and if I don't spend more it will be because we haven't got any more to spend."

Dr. McIver, laboring for the education of women, himself a college-mate of Aycock, declared according to Mr. Winston: "When you educate a man, you educate one person; when you educate a woman you educate an entire family."

"These men died young, died with their boots on, died spurring their hobby-horses—and these galloped on."

There is a pathos in the spectacle of the illiterate woman that does not mark the illiterate man. The unlettered man still walks the earth independent of his ignorance, not living a full life to be sure, yet not wholly shut out from its pleasure.

Refinement, on the other hand, is by natural law the peculiar heritage of woman, and when this is denied her she has been cruelly robbed, and forced into a position from which she can never as long as life is in her emerge. Illiteracy is a more vicious plague from the viewpoint of society when it chloroforms the mind of woman than when it appears in men. "When you educate a woman you educate an entire family," was well spoken. She is the mother, and so is the natural and most dependable teacher of the children, for the reason that she is with them more and has greater patience than the father.

But apart from this, it is to be remembered that a "boob" husband whose wife is superior to him in education, in refinement of manners and natural claims to social recognition, for instance, may be carried along with her. She can lift him to her level. But the reverse is by no means true. And so there is tragedy in the figure of an unlettered woman. The utter helplessness of her, and the comparative hopelessness of her position is touching.

After all, the educated woman is a recent thing. She was not educated in Greece or Rome. The Eighteenth century was well under way before high-born ladies who graced the royal presence in London knew much culture. In the Seventeenth century more than one English queen, while trained to manners, had actually less book knowledge than any shop girl in Montgomery. Most of them in that period wrote illiterate scrawls.

Today it is the policy of all the advanced nations to educate men and women alike. In America, in particular, we have made a

fetish of universal education. Universal education is an uneconomical process, to be sure, for the reason that many whose schooling costs dearly derive but little benefit from education because their minds are inferior. But society realizes the truth that it can never know when universal education may uncover a genius; it knows that most of those who grade lower than the genius will be made more intelligent, more useful and more happy, by enlightenment. In any event, we have come to the point of admitting that the opportunity to get an education is the right of all—and at least one distinguished man, speaking from the bottom of his heart, has exclaimed:

"* * * Opposition to the cause of education must be regarded as treason to the State!"

Education — 1923.

State Normal Schools.

WHOLE FACULTY QUITS AT BOWIE STATE NORMAL ON SATURDAY

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Could Not Keep Their Self

Respect and Remain.

They Write State

Board of Education

4-6-23

BOARD MAINTAINS SILENCE

State Supt. Cook's Office

Won't Talk About Mud-
dled Situation

With one exception the whole teaching force at the State Normal School located at Bowie, Maryland, has resigned and left the grounds.

"We cannot remain and keep our self-respect," they are reported to have written the State Board of Education.

Those who have resigned are: M. Carr, superintendent Manual Training; Miss Sadie Ayers, Leroy Taylor, Miss Reba Daugherty.

Miss Ayers and Mr. Taylor are both graduates of Morgan College. Mr. Carr left March 1st, it is said without formal notice. The others resigned at the same time, but remained until the end of the month before leaving. Altho they sent formal communications to the State Board of Education located on the 20th floor of the Lexington Building this city, no reply was received, it was learned.

Jinx Follows School

Whatever the Jinx is that is following the State Normal School, it is doing its work well. Last year under poor management the school was closed for several months because lack of water and overcrowded conditions proved a menace to the health of the pupils. The health attendant, Dr. W. C. McNeil declared that an epidemic might flare up at any moment. Scarcity of water compelled students to use the same basin of water for washing purposes.

Since that time, the boys' dormitory, the barn and the main building of the school were totally destroyed by fire in rapid succession. No incendiarism was sus-

pected, but lack of water supply and carelessness in administration. Members of last year's faculty have pending in city court a suit for back salary due them while the school was closed.

School Still Overcrowded

Boys are at present housed in a wooden building while class work and all other activities are confined to the small building formerly used as a dormitory for girls. This caused the overcrowding, altho the enrollment is said to have dropped 50 per cent following the series of misfortunes.

Departing teachers, it is said, hold State Supervisor of colored schools, J. W. Huffington, white and Leonidas James, principal of the Normal School for the intolerable conditions under which they labored. In addition to the overcrowding, poor furnishing and equipment, discipline, it was said, was not enforced, and rumors of indiscretions among girl and boy students prevailed on the grounds.

None of the teachers who have returned to Baltimore were willing to talk about the reasons for leaving. At the State Board of Education, Superintendent Cook's office said it had no information to give, and referred the reporter to Principal James in Bowie.

COLORED SCHOOL AGENTS MEETING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Newport News, Va.

Many Speakers Heard at Meet-

ing in School Chapel on

Sunday Night—What

They are Doing

Daily Press 7-8-23

The state agents for colored schools throughout the South, who are hold-

ing a three-day conference at Hampton institute, were introduced by Principal J. E. Gregg at the Sunday evening service held in Ogden hall, as "the group of men who are doing the most important work that is being done in the South for the improvement of the colored public schools, and whose efforts and achievements are worthy of the highest praise."

Laurence H. Parker, Amherst, Mass., editor of "World Agriculture," and executive secretary of the World Agriculture society, which was organized in France in 1919, spoke briefly on the work of bringing together the representatives of forty-three nations that now hold membership in the World Agriculture so-

ciety for a more careful study and understanding of those problems which concern consumers, producers and distributors of food. He stated that no permanent society of nations could be organized without the proper adjustment of those economic difficulties which center about the world's food supply.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill., secretary and acting director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, described the forces at work in the world—some which work quietly, slowly, effectively; others which work powerfully and conclusively. He made a plea for the building of the foundations of life on solid rock.

Jackson Davis, Richmond, Va., field agent of the General Education board, spoke briefly on his thirteen years of service in the building up of negro schools in Virginia.

Leo M. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La., referred to Hampton's service to the South through its graduates. He stated that in Louisiana the colored school population had increased three per cent, while the number of colored teachers had doubled and the salaries paid to colored teachers quadrupled. In 1913 two-thirds of the white school children were enrolled, while only one-third of the colored school children were enrolled. In 1922 three-fourths of the white school children were enrolled and two-thirds of the colored children were enrolled. "There is a growing sentiment among thoughtful people," he said, "that we must do more for our colored children."

N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C., stated that North Carolina is now spending between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 annually on its colored schools. "We have built," he said, "287 Rosenwald schools at a cost of \$1,000,000. Forty more Rosenwald schools must be completed by June 1. These schools will cost \$120,000. Three years ago North Carolina had 1,000 colored teachers with state certificates. Today the state has 2,250."

W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee institute, Alabama, field secretary of state boards, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection through Haiti, declared that Haiti needs just such influences as Hampton institute and Tuskegee institute have given the people of the United States. "American negroes," he said, "have had stimulated within them the sense of responsibility for those who have been less fortunate than they are. That impulse has sent hundreds into the work for the uplift of others."

Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Va., rector of William Mary college and also the president of the Jeanes and Slater boards, declared that he discovered many years ago that all the millionaires in America could not educate the people. "There is only one way to do the job," he said, "and that is by public taxation. That is the way it must be and ought to be." Dr. Dillard said that the Hampton institute students and the chosen ones who must and executive secretary of the World Agriculture society, which was organized in France in 1919, spoke briefly on the work of bringing together the representatives of forty-three nations that now hold membership in the World Agriculture so-

ing to keep at this work until every

child shall have a good school to go to, where he may get the light of knowledge and good-will and good training to be a good citizen."

Other members of the conference of colored schools include Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Trevor Arnett and H. J. Torkelson, all of the general education board; B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La.; O. H. Bernard, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Brinson, Tallahassee, Fla.; C. F. Button, Frankfort, Ky.; W. F. Credle, Raleigh, N. C.; E. A. Duke, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. B. Felton, Columbia, S. C.; G. H. Ferguson, Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. D. Gresham, Richmond, Va.; Bura Hill-bun, Jackson, Miss.; W. B. Hill, Atlanta Ga.; J. W. Huffington Baltimore Md.; J. S. Lambert Montgomery, Ala.; J. A. Presson, Little Rock, Ark.; L. W. Rogers, Austin, Tex., and S. J. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

ATLANTA, GA.

AUG 11 1923

A MERITORIOUS MEASURE

In the jam of measures now pending in the house for final action is the bill of Representative Burt, of Dougherty county, appropriating \$15,000 for the Georgia Normal and Agricultural school for the training of negro teachers at Albany.

This institution was established by the state in 1917, and its work has been such as to commend it to the white people in that part of Georgia.

The appropriation asked for will be all that the state is expected to expend in securing a new building and equipment, the cost of which will be \$75,000, of which \$45,000 has already been spent. This comes from private donations, and the state can well afford to spend \$15,000 to make available a plant that will cost \$75,000.

This institution is co-operating in the very worthy and needful work of making better citizens of the negroes in that part of the state, and its efforts along that line are entitled to, and should receive, the support of the whole state.

COLLEGE LEADERS

ASK MORE FUNDS

FOR UPKEEP

Increases Totalling \$368,000 Over Sums Received Last Year

Asked at Joint Committee

Meeting

Faculty members and officials of the various colleges and higher in-

stitutions of the state appeared before a joint session of the senate and house appropriations committees Monday to voice appeals for increases totaling \$368,000 over the maintenance appropriations of last year. No action was taken by the joint committees, which will continue the hearing Tuesday afternoon.

Former Governor Nat E. Harris of Macon, and Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology, spoke in behalf of the increase for that institution, both declaring that unless additional funds are forthcoming Tech's progress will be retarded. The present amount appropriated for the maintenance of Tech is \$112,500 per year. \$175,000 is asked for this year.

Atlanta, Ga.
Plea for University.

Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia, appeared in the interest of an increased appropriation for the university asking that the regular appropriation of \$85,000 be increased to \$150,000. The growth of the institution and increased enrollments during the past three years necessitate additional faculty members and equipment for the institution, Chancellor Barrow stated.

Jerry Pound, head of the State Normal College at Athens, spoke briefly in behalf of an increase from \$63,000 to \$80,000 in the annual appropriation for his college.

Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary of the Georgia Welfare Board, appealed for an increase of \$15,000 in the yearly appropriation for carrying on the work in this department. Since its creation four years ago the board has been maintained on \$15,000 yearly appropriation, which is wholly inadequate to meet expenses, she asserted.

It is expected that the joint committee on appropriations will prepare its recommendations in executive session for submission in both houses by the latter part of this week.—Atlanta Constitution.

Education—1923

Summer Schools, Chattanooga, NORMAL FOR NEGROES.

State Superintendent Looks for Site in Helena.

HELENA, Ark., May 12.—The county superintendent, J. A. Moore, St. Francis and Phillips counties met with Prof. J. A. Preston, state superintendent of negro schools at Mariana and discussed the question of selecting a place for the 1923 Normal School for this district.

The course will be held in Helena as has been the case for the past two years and a prominent educator will be sent here to instruct the normal students in civics, thrift, sanitation and school management. This instructor will be selected by the state supervisor and his name will be announced later. For the past two years the Negro Normal for this district has been held in Helena. Professor Presson supplying the major portion of the necessary expense money out of a state appropriation, the remaining being supplied by local contributions. The normal will open about the second week in June just before the time all instructors will be asked to visit the state normal at state expense. Superintendent Anderson, who is interested in the welfare of negro schools, declared yesterday that everything possible would be done to raise the standard.

GREATEST SUMMER

SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM MEMPHIS—SHELBY COUNTY LEADS

The twelfth annual session of the Summer School for teachers opened at the A. and I. State Normal on Tuesday, June 5. The enrollment is the largest that has ever been recorded in the history of the institution according to Dean Harper. Over one thousand teachers are in attendance at the Summer session, coming from every nook and corner of the State of Tennessee, and many from other states.

Special Train From Memphis.

One of the greatest events that has happened in the history of the race since emancipation was the running of a special train from Memphis to Nashville made up completely of colored teachers from Memphis and Shelby county, en route to attend the Summer session of the State Normal School.

Another event of a like nature took place when a delegation of teachers of Chattanooga and Hamilton County chartered special cars, pullman and

day coaches to bring them to the A. and I. State Normal School. Never in the history of the state has such evidence of a desire on the part of teachers, for a larger preparation that will fit them to render more efficient service.

Fifteen hundred teachers have gathered at one place from over the various parts of the great state of Tennessee for the purpose of so improving themselves that they will the better be able to co-operate with God in helping him to make man. The gathering of these teachers at our state school means that we are to have better schools. It bespeaks more than we can express or even more than we can justly hope for when we think of it in the terms of dollars and cents.

Shelby County Leads.

The Shelby county delegation is the largest from any one county in the state. This is the first time that Hamilton county has been beaten from the point of numbers attending the Summer school. When the records came from the office of the State Superintendent last winter saying that Hamilton county schools were the best in the state, this aroused a new and deep interest in Shelby county, and they are putting forth great efforts to do what Hamilton county has done.

Many High School Principals Here.

One of the most interesting things about the Summer School is that the Summer School Faculty is so composed that nearly every leading High School Principal in the state is engaged as a worker. Some of the leading Principals who are teaching classes are as follows: G. P. Hamilton, principal of the Kortrecht High School Memphis; R. S. Harris, principal of the Pearl High School, Nashville; C. Lopez McAllister, Principal of Howard High School, Chattanooga; M. L. Morrison, principal of Bruce High School, Dyersburg; N. T. Gilbert, principal High School, Union City; A. M. Gilbert, principal Bert High School,

Clarksville; J. T. Bridgeforth, principal High School, Pulaski; B. G. Campbell, principal High School, Rockwood and T. J. Johnson, Principal of Shelby County Training School, Woodstock. These are the leading educators of the state and they have organized in order that they might fully co-operate with each other in giving to the state the best High Schools for boys and girls of the race.

Other Distinguished Persons.

We do not mean to say by any means that this wonderful galaxy of principals compose all the leading people of the faculty at the A. and I. State Normal School. Of course the regular winter faculty is working, and these other persons named are simply additions to the regular faculty. We could not do justice to this article nor to the school without mentioning that Prof. Thomas W. Talley, that wonderful and matchless teacher of Fisk University who has so recently written a book that stands head and shoulder above any book that has yet been produced by a Negro is a member of the Summer School faculty. Prof. Talley is a wonderful teacher. He is easily approached but greatly enjoys conversing with his fellow workers. Miss Lena Durroh of Chattanooga is teaching writing. She has made the great host of teachers feel that to learn to write well was fundamentally important in the life and work of a teacher. Mr. W. S. Ellington, Jr., of Nashville is doing splendid work handling the subject of Hygiene and Physiology. Mrs. Taylor, Principal of the Manassa High School, North Memphis, is teaching the supervisors. Time and space will not permit the writer to mention all the teachers present.

Buildings Over Crowded.

President Hale and others of his co-workers had an idea that the increased dormitory space would certainly relieve the crowded condition that has heretofore prevailed. This idea, however, was changed when incoming trains on every road brought car loads of teachers from every county of the state seeking more knowl-

edge. Every building is taxed to its capacity. This condition is almost unparalleled in the history of any institution. This shows that the teachers of the state are behind President Hale, and hence the people of the state. Larger buildings and more of them will satisfy the many teachers who make their annual visit to the educational Mecca of the state for Colored Teachers.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 6, 1923

Twenty Summer Negro Schools Open June 8

On June 18, 20 summer schools for negroes will begin a six weeks session in the following towns: New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Southern university, Scotlandville, Slidell, Kentwood, Belle Alliance, Many, Shreveport, Minden, Homer, Grambling, Delhi, Tallulah and Vidalia. Prof. Lee M. Favrot, state supervisor of Negro schools has strengthened the course in the summer schools for negro teachers of the state. There is a growing tendency on the part of parish superintendents and school boards to co-operate with the State Department of Education in the enlarged program.

An instructor's institute will be held at Southern university June 11 to 16. The purpose of the summer schools is to assist the teachers to become more proficient and to give them an opportunity to earn higher certificates. The larger schools, such as a Normal at Shreveport will offer a greater variety of subjects than the smaller schools.

Southern university offers special inducements to teachers who wish to apply for a first grade certificate; those who wish to pursue special courses; who wish to complete a high school course; and those who have had 2 years of college work and wish to work for degrees.

697 TEACHERS FROM 19 STATES ATTEND FIRST HALF OF HAMPTON SUMMER SESSION

(By Wm. Anthony Aery.)

Hampton, Va., July 5.—Virginia, with an enrollment of 256 colored teachers (221 women and 35 men) is the banner State in the Hampton Institute Summer Session for teachers, according to Dr. George P. Phenix, vice principal of Hampton and Director of the summer school. North Carolina comes second, with an enrollment of 214 (189 women and 25 men.) The total enrollment for the first half

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD HOLDS FINE SUMMER SCHOOL

New Orleans, La.—What is claimed to be one of the most successful summer normal schools ever conducted in New Orleans came to a close Friday after six weeks work, in which there was an enrollment of more than four hundred.

The normal was held under the auspices of the New Orleans Public School Board with a faculty selected by the board. Some of the most highly recommended teachers on the subject, usually studied in normal schools are said to have had classes for instruction and all the classes made gratifying progress in the work taken up during the session.

Prof. Johnson, supervisor of colored schools at Fort Smith, Ark., was in charge of the class in psychology, and Prof. Whiting of Tuskegee was in charge of the work in educational tests and measurements. Other teachers equally well known for their proficiency were in charge of other classes of the normal, and all working together in harmonious cooperation made the work of the normal fine. Teachers who attended feel benefited and instructors who helped them are gratified over results.

Assistant Superintendent Amos C. Harris, superintendent of the colored schools, gave much attention to the work of the normal and is said to be pleased with its success. The session was conducted in Thorny Lafon Public School building

which will close on July 27 is now 697, distributed as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 12; Delaware, 12; Florida 14; Georgia 13; Kentucky 26; Louisiana 14; Maryland 35; Mississippi 14; New Jersey 2; North Carolina 214; Ohio 1; Oklahoma 6; Pennsylvania 1; South Carolina 39; Tennessee 14; Texas 11; Virginia 256; West Virginia 7. In the Hampton Institute Summer School there are representatives from 19 States—585 women and 112 men.

ANOTHER SUMMER SCHOOL

**BETHLEHEM CENTER AND IN-
TER-RACIAL COMMISSION
DATES AUGUST 2ND TO 12TH**

**ALREADY AGREED UPON
TO DO THIS WORK**

A summer school for Christian workers will be held in Nashville, Aug. 2-12 under the auspices of a joint committee composed of representatives from the Bethlehem Center Board of Control and the Commission on Race Relationship of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, it is announced by leaders here.

The session will be held in the new Administration building of the Bethlehem center, located at 15th and Cedar. This building recently completed together with the new gymnasium at a cost of \$50,000 is called the Haskin-Sawyer building in honor of women of the two races, Miss Estelle Haskin, of the Women's Missionary Council whose work for the betterment of the Negro race has been notable, and Mrs. Sallie Hill Sawyer, one of Nashville's early residents and a pioneer in the work of Negro uplift in Nashville. Her death in 1918 was deeply deplored by a host of friends among both white and black.

As a result of Mrs. Sawyer's early efforts, through the assistance of friends in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Bethlehem Center here is considered one of the best equipped plants in the South. Miss Martha Nutt is the supervisor, and under her direction not only are educational features and better living conditions emphasized, but a better understanding between the two races is being developed and a race pride and race leadership encouraged.

The purpose of the Summer Training school for Christian Workers is to give courses of training for church leaders interested in community welfare both among the men and women. There will be class room work dur-

ing the morning hours, directed recreation in the afternoon and platform lectures and addresses in the evening. Speakers of national repute among both white and Negro leaders have been secured, it is announced.

Members of the Joint committee fostering this summer school, which it is said will be the first of the kind to be held in the South, are: Mrs. Luke Johnson of Atlanta, of the Inter-racial Commission, Mrs. A. B. Smith of Nashville, president, Tennessee conference woman's missionary society, Mrs. W. J. Piggott of Irvington, Ky., member of the Interracial commission, Miss Estelle Haskin of Nashville, head of literature department, woman's department, Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South, Mrs. J. W. Downs, home mission secretary, M. E. Church, South, Rev. W. S. Ellington, pastor First Baptist Church, East Nashville, Mrs. Chavis of the faculty of Walden University, Dr. T. W. Bromfield of Fisk University and the Rev. George Stoves, D. D. pastor of West End Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.

The proposed school is non denominational and leaders of all faiths are invited to participate. Further plans will be announced at a later date.

ON TO NASHVILLE

A Summer School for Christian workers will be conducted at Nashville, Tenn., August 2-12. This school is conducted by the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South and should prove a blessing to our people. Especially should the presidents of the Woman's Missionary Societies, Epworth League presidents, Sunday school superintendents and teachers attend. Churches like Liberty, Madisonville, Hopkinsville, Louisville and the like could well afford to send a young woman or man to take the training. The school will be conducted at the Bethlehem Community House and the fee is almost nothing. Next year we hope to see our C.M. E. folks attend by the hundreds. If we are to have an efficient church, we must have trained leaders. All who are interested will write MISS MARTHA NUTT, Registrar 15th and Cedar Streets, Nashville Tenn.

Summer Students to Come for Three Days on Problems Which Affect Race Progress

A three-day conference, covering August 6, 7 and 8, will be held under auspices of the New York College Chapter of the N. A. A. C. P., attended by the students and teachers from all sections of the country who are here attending summer school.

Such matters as social service agencies and the migration of Negroes, together with the main theme, education as it affects Negroes in the North and South, will be discussed. The sessions will be open to the public.

Supervisors of Rural Schools, State.

THE PROBLEM OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

At the notable meeting of the National Education Association at Cleveland, the department of rural education reported that it was greatly concerned with the recent debacle in which county superintendents of education were mown down right and left.

In 28 States county superintendents are still elected by politics, not by ability. In the last election, says a Cleveland correspondent, in reporting the proceedings of the convention, hundreds of county superintendents fell by the wayside. Many of them were officials who had served for several years and who had carried through campaigns for new schools or improved equipment which cost the tax-payers money, and paid the price by retirement to private life. School expansion in every State was attempted at a time when the farmer's products were selling at unprofitable prices. The farmer wanted to strike at somebody as punishment for inflicting hard times on him. Among others, he struck at superintendents of education in many States.

Miss Mabel Carney, of Columbia University, who is secretary of the department of rural education, after summing up some of the problems of country school workers, concludes by saying:

Contributing still further to the menace of this situation is the scarcity and inefficiency of rural school supervision. Only 12 states provide professionally-prepared supervisors for rural schools, while the whole problem is still further complicated in 28 of our 48 states through the political election of county superintendents on a basis of partisan politics.

The department of superintendence also heard itself discussed frankly. It listened for instance to a statement of the standards which school superintendents should be required to meet.

Because of the leadership, initiative and administrative ability required by a superintendent the following standards were recommended by C. E. Chadsey, of the University of Illinois:

Because the superintendent is a professional leader, his preparation should be superior to that of his subordinates.

The scope of the superintendent's work is so wide that his professional training should be based upon a four-year college education.

Professional leadership of the super-

intendent makes it necessary that there be included in his education strong fundamental courses in psychology and philosophy.

Community leadership of the superintendent makes a comprehensive study of sociology and economics an important factor in an ideal preparation.

The technical nature of the superintendent's task makes it of primary importance that he have at least two years of professional training covering the three fields of business administration, supervision of instruction, and educational administration.

Experience as an elementary teacher and principal will be found the most valuable single experience as preparation for the superintendency. The reason for this is that in any system elementary schools predominate.

Experience as teacher and principal of a secondary school will be of great value in interpreting the problems of secondary education. It may also serve as a medium for interpreting those of elementary education.

Superintendents who are chosen for the larger cities should have had successful experience in smaller cities. These standards admittedly are high; indeed more ideal than practical. But Mr. Chadsey's proposition that the superintendent's preparation should be superior to that of his subordinates is sound.

Such a review of expert opinion in regard to the problem of school superintendence is timely in a state such as Alabama where there is an aggressive movement afoot to put the office of county superintendent back in politics.

Education - 1923. Teachers' Association.

CHURCHVILLE BY HERALD of conciliation, Washington, will deliver an address.

NEGRO K. E. A.

HEARS SCOTT

Superintendent Urges Call Of Health In His Addresss.

The session of the second day of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association included addresses by some of Kentucky's ablest educators. At the morning session, Prof. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of public schools addressed the teachers on "The New Type of Training for Better Citizenship." Professor Scott set forth the progressive idea of education, that teachers should present not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but should train the children to proper habits of health and the proper attitude toward their subject matter, discipline, and the community. He impressed the fact that the successful teacher is active in civic life, and teaches by example as well as by precept.

Dr. Robinson, of the United States Public Health Service, presented briefly the scope of work done by the government in this field, and discussed the relation of good health to education. Prof. George Colvin, superintendent of public institutions, spoke on "Educational Conditions Among the Colored People of Kentucky." He stressed the need of more and better high schools, and predicted the establishment of a college for negro youth of Kentucky in the near future.

At the afternoon session, Prof. H. A. Laine, Richmond, P. W. L. Jones, Frankfort, and J. S. Cotter, of this city, discussed poetry, rendering poems of their own composition. In the story telling contest, Elizabeth Hutson, of the Eastern Branch Library, won in the primary section and Henry H. Woolfolk, of the Western branch, won in the intermediate section.

At the morning session today Prof. McHenry Rhoads, of the University of Kentucky, and Miss Minnie Semonin, assistant superintendent of schools of this city, will speak. The session at 2:30 o'clock will be confined to the discussion of rural school problems, with addresses by Prof. A. C. Burnett, Frankfort, and Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va. At the evening session Phil H. Brown, United States commissioner

Kentucky Negro Educational Association

Education—1923.

Teachers' Association.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR

MARCH 8, 1923

WOULD ENCOURAGE NEGROES ON FARMS

Convention Here Takes Up
Plans to Stimulate Part
in Industry, Also.

Plans for encouraging participation by colored persons in industry and business were discussed at today's session of the seventeenth annual convention of the negro national educational congress, in the John Wesley A. M. E. Church, 14th and Corcoran streets.

The delegates took up the problem of keeping young men and young women at agricultural pursuits and discouraging them from leaving the farm to enter other fields of employment with which they are unfamiliar. Support of the schools, churches and the home in checking the criminal tendencies of the youth was advocated. The convention also this afternoon took up the question of fostering business enterprises among the negro race.

Among those who spoke today were Otis M. Shackelford of Kansas City, Mo., said to be the foremost negro author in the United States, and Rev. William J. Townsend of Saginaw, Mich., who was appointed sergeant-at-arms for the convention. Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois is scheduled to address the congress tonight. Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri will speak tomorrow night.

Fess Lauds Loyalty.

Loyalty to his country of the American negro was lauded last night by Senator-Elect Simeon D. Fess of Ohio in an address before the delegates at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R street between 12th and 13th streets northwest.

Senator Fess declared that disrupting anti-government propaganda such as disseminated by the bolshevists fails to shake the negro's confidence in the United States. Equality of opportunity for the negroes was advocated by Senator Fess. Efforts to deny them this right were to be deplored, he said.

J. Finley Wilson introduced the speaker. J. Silas Harris, president of the congress, told of the aims of the organization. Others who spoke were Dr. Jesse Lawson, Mrs. Nolen Gray, Phil Brown, J. A. Lankford and J. G. Robinson.

Bishop I. N. Ross of the A. M. E. Church made a plea for equal educational opportunities for colored and white students at yesterday afternoon's session.

Negro National Educational Congress.

Education

Teachers' As

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., New

JUL 23 1927

Negro Teachers To Meet At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 23.—Special. — "Vitalizing Education" will be the general subject of discussion at the twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, July 25, 26 and 27.

The features of the program of the convention include addresses by Dr. J. A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce University, Ohio; Mary McLeod Bethune, principal of the Daytona Institute, Daytona, Fla.; Dr. G. E. Davis, supervisor of Rosenwald Building, Raleigh, N. C.; S. L. Smith, field agent for Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tenn.; Halbe Q. Brown, Wilberforce, O.; and Jackson Davis, of the general education board, New York City.

Round table discussions will be held on "Problem and Project Work In the Grammar Grades," "Vocational Guidance" and the "Training and Opportunities of Rural Teachers."

The teachers in colored schools of the entire country are expected to be present at this conference and interesting and instructive sessions will be held. Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, and Dr. J. A. Gregg, president of the association, are extending an invitation to the friends of the institute in the adjacent cities to attend the sessions.

National Ass'n Of Teachers Meet At Tuskegee July 25

Associated Negro Press.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 25, 26, and 27. Arrangements for what is expected to be one of the largest sessions in the history of the organization have been completed. Secretary R. S. Grossley has announced that a special feature will be an exhibit of books, periodicals, and other material of interest to teachers. Adequate space will be provided for these exhibits without cost to the exhibitor and ample accommodation for personal representatives in connection therewith.

Mr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Publicity and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will have charge of the general exhibit. Further information concerning the placement of exhibits may be had by communicating with him.

Reduced railroad fares on the round trip certificate plan have been allowed and certificates and information can be secured by writing the executive secretary at the State College, Dover, Delaware.

Work, Tuskegee Inst.

Mrs. Bethune Many Distinguished Educators Present At Meeting.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 15 (Associated Negro Press)—Tuskegee Institute is quiet and restful following the close of the 29th annual meeting of the N. A. T. C. S., July 25-27, at which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal of the Daytona Institute at Daytona, Florida, was elected President of the Association and Clinton J. Calloway, Director of the Extension Department of the Tuskegee Institute, was elected the Executive Secretary. Dr. James A. Gregg, President of Wilberforce University, the retiring President of the N. A. T. C. S., stated that this was one of the most successful conventions since the organization of the Association. The next annual meeting will be held in Dallas, Texas. "Vitalizing Education" was the conference theme of the discussions of the three days' session of the meeting which opened on Wednesday evening, July 25 and continued them Friday evening, July 27.

Mrs. Bethune, Vice-President of the Association delivered the response to the address of welcome by Warren Logan, Vice-Principal and Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. In the annual address by the President of the Association, Dr. James A. Gregg reviewed the progress of Negro education; suggested that the slogan "No Illiteracy By 1930" be adopted as the slogan of the Association and urged the members to put forth every effort to attain this goal.

Other interesting addresses on phases of education were delivered by Professor William H. Holloway of Talladega College, Ala.; Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. S. Clark, President of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York City and William W. Canders, Supervisor of Negro schools of W. Va.; R. S. Groseley, the newly elected President of the State College at Dover, Delaware. Executive Secretary of the Association, stated that this meeting was one of the most largely attended, more than 600 delegates, teachers, and visitors being present, in the history of the Association.

The sessions of Thursday and Fri-

day were replete with interesting addresses and reports showing rapid progress in Negro education and an encouraging outlook.

Three hundred of the teachers who had attended the summer school at Tuskegee Institute, which ended July 20, remained for the conference. The campus was dotted with proud wearers of the button of the N. A. T. C. S. for these attendants as well as the two hundred delegates, visitors and resident teachers showed their support of the organization in this way. The sectional meetings of rural, elementary high and collegiate institutions, were enthusiastic, practical and purposeful. The tour of inspection of the institute, the exhibits, particularly the exhibits of Negro literature and the African exhibits were heartily appreciated by the hundreds of visitors. The reception and lawn party tendered the visi-

tors on White Hall Lawn on Thursday evening was a festive occasion unsurpassed even by the reception by the Institute faculty from the "District of Columbia and the North" on Friday evening.

Annual Meeting Of Colored Teachers

JACKSON, Miss., July 10 (Associated Negro Press)—The annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 25-27, and arrangements have been completed for what is expected to be one of the largest sessions in the history of the organization. Secretary R. C. Grossley has announced that a special feature will be an exhibit of books, periodicals, and other material of interest to teachers. Adequate space will be provided for these exhibits without cost to the exhibitor and ample accommodation for personal representatives in connection therewith.

Monroe N. Work, Director of Publicity and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will have charge of the general exhibit. Further information concerning the placement of exhibits may be had by communicating with him.

Reduced railroad fares on the round trip certificate plan have been allowed and certificates and information can be secured by writing the executive secretary at the State College, Dover, Delaware.

DAYTONA PRINCIPAL HEADS ASSOCIATION

Teachers in Colored Schools Conclude Tuskegee Meeting—Go to Dallas Next Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 27.—Special to The Advertiser.—Mary McLeod Bethune, principal of the Daytona Institute, at Daytona, Florida, was elected president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and Clinton J. Calloway, director of the extension department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was elected executive secretary of the association, at the closing session today of the twentieth annual meeting which has been in session at Tuskegee Institute during the past three days. The next annual meeting will be held in Dallas, Texas.

The sessions today were replete with interesting addresses and reports showing rapid progress in negro education and an encouraging outlook in this field. Among the principal speakers were Dr. John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute; J. O. Thomas, of the Urban League, and Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board.

Dr. Davis spoke on the importance of additional appropriations for educational purposes; referred to the need of raising the salaries of teachers, and pointed out the progress that the negro had made in education in recent years. In speaking of Tuskegee Institute, he said: "People throughout the world may visit this institution, which has been dedicated to education and citizenship. It must always be regarded as illustrative material of a concrete sort for the world in the study of vocational and industrial education, and under the present administration it may continue to reap high honors in the field of human advancement."

J. O. Thomas related the work of the Urban League in the effort to improve living conditions among negroes throughout the country and declared it was hand in hand with the work of the schools and solicited the help of the teachers.

Jackson Davis, who is field representative of the General Board of Education, New York City, outlined the work of the board and referred to the help given negro institutions in the past by the board and to the future program in this direction.

Dr. J. A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce University, the retiring president, stated that the twentieth annual meeting was one of the most successful since the organization of the association. The sessions each day were largely attended by delegates who came from all sections of the country.

TUSKEGEE QUIET AFTER N. A. T. C. S. ANNUAL MEETING

Pittsburgh American Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona Institute Succeeds Dr. Gregg as President. Pittsburgh, Pa.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 17.—Tuskegee Institute is quiet and restful following the close of the 29th Annual Meeting of the N. A. T. C. S., July 25-27, at which Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal of the Daytona Institute at Daytona, Fla., was elected President of the Association, and Clinton J. Calloway, Director of the Extension Department of the Tuskegee Institute, was elected the Executive Secretary. Dr. James A. Gregg, President of Wilberforce University, the retiring President of the N. A. T. C. S., stated that this was one of the most successful conventions since the organization of the Association. The next annual meeting will be held in Dallas, Texas.

"Vitalizing Education" was the Conference theme of the discussions of the three days' session of the meeting which opened on Wednesday evening, July 25, and continued them Friday evening, July 27.

Mrs. Bethune, Vice-President of the Association, delivered the response to the address of welcome by Mr. Warren Logan, Vice-Principal and Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. In the annual address by the President of the Association, Dr. James A. Gregg viewed the progress of Negro education; suggesting that the slogan "No Illiteracy By 1930" be adopted as the slogan of the Association and the members to put forth every effort to attain this goal.

Other interesting addresses on phases of education were delivered by Professor William H. Holloway of Talladega College, Ala.; Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. S. Clark, President of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York City, and Mr. William W. Canders, Supervisor of Negro Schools of West Virginia; R. S. Groseley, the newly elected President of the State College at Dover, Delaware, Executive Secretary of the Association, stated that this meeting was one of the most largely attended, more than 600 delegates, teachers, and visitors being present, in the history of the Association.

COLORED TEACHERS DUE AT TUSKEGEE

Big Gathering at Normal Institute from all Over U. S.
Later Part of July

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 21.—Special to The Advertiser—"Vitalizing Education" will be the general subject of discussion at the twentieth annual meeting of the national association of teachers in colored schools, which will be held at the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, July 25, 26, and 27.

The features of the program of the convention include addresses by Dr. J. A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce university, Ohio; Mary McLeod Bethune, principal of the Daytona institute, Daytona, Fla.; Dr. G. E. Davis, supervisor of Rosenwald building, Raleigh, N. C.; S. L. Smith, field agent for Rosenwald fund, Nashville; Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio, and Jackson Davis, of the general education board, New York City.

Round table discussions will be held on "Problem and Project Work in the Grammar Grades", "Vocational Guidance Through Educational Guidance," and the "Training and Opportunities of Rural Teachers".

The teachers in colored schools of the entire country are expected to be present at this conference and interesting and instructive sessions will be held. Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, and Dr. J. A. Gregg, president of the association, are extending an invitation to the friends of the institute in the adjacent cities to attend the sessions.

FOUR HUNDRED AT TUSKEGEE SESSION

Prominent Speakers on Program of National Association of Teachers Colored Schools

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 26.—Special to The Advertiser—"Vitalizing Education" was the key-note of the discussions at today's sessions of the twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in colored schools which opened at the Tuskegee Institute Wednesday evening. The sessions will continue through Friday evening.

One of the features of the session was the annual address of the president of the association, Dr. James A. Gregg, president of Wilberforce University, Ohio. Dr. Gregg reviewed the progress of the negro education, pointing out that illiteracy in the race had been reduced some 80 per cent in little more than a half century; suggested that the slogan "No illiteracy by 1930"

be adopted as the slogan of the Association and urged the members to put forth every effort to attain this goal.

Other interesting addresses on phases of education were delivered by Professor William H. Holloway, Talladega College; Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge; and Mr. William W. Sanders of the department of education of West Virginia.

Among the speakers on the program for Friday are Dr. John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia College; Professor Mason Hawkins, principal of the Baltimore High School; and Mr. Jackson Davis, general field agent of the general educational board, New York City.

R. S. Grossley, executive secretary of the association stated that the present meeting is one of the most largely attended in the history of the association. More than 400 delegates being present.

Education—1923 Teachers' Association, National CONFERENCE OF NEGRO COLLEGES

**NOTED EDUCATORS COMING
WED. AND THURS.**

WILL BE JOINED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Prominent educators from all over the southeastern and southwestern states with a large number from other sections of the United States will be here Wednesday and Thursday of next week to participate in the conference of the heads of Negro Colleges and other educators, along with whom will come representatives of the National Medical Association. Prominent among the out of town visitors will be Dr. Geo. C. Hall, the famous physician and surgeon of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Hall's work has stood out because of his unprecedented success and because of his other philanthropic efforts and his big contributions to the medical science here. Among others already scheduled from the southeastern division are the following:

Dr. E. O. Brown, Dean, Vanderbilt University.
Dr. J. A. Greggs, Pres. Wilberforce University.
Dr. J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C., Pres. National Medical Association.
Dr. D. C. Suggs, President Livingstone College, Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Isaac Fisher, Fisk.
Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite, Fisk.
Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Board of Education M. E. Church.
Dr. J. L. Kesler, Vanderbilt University.

PROGRAM

Wed., Jan. 24—Morning Session.
10:00-10:30 A. M.—Formal Opening—Dr. H. M. Green, President of National Medical Association will call the meeting to order.

1:30 A. M.—Appointment of Committees and Submission of Program.

11:00 A. M.—Committees go into session.

Afternoon Session.

2:00-3:00 P. M.—Inspection of Meharry Medical College. Discussion of Report of Committee.

Evening Session.

7:30 P. M.—Dr. H. M. Green, President of the N. M. A., presiding. Public meeting open to all interested in education. Subject for Discussion: "Ways and Means of attaining and maintaining Standards in Education."

Dr. John Hope, President Morehouse College.

Prof. Geo. Johnson, Ph. D., Dean of Lincoln University.

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, President of Howard University.

Dr. F. A. McKinzie, President Fisk University.

Thursday, Jan. 25—Morning Session.

8:30 A. M.—Devotional Exercises.

9:00 A. M.—Visit Walden Laboratories.

9:30 A. M.—Visit Roger Williams Laboratories.

11:00 A. M.—Visit Pearl High School Laboratories.

11:30 A. M.—Visit Fisk University Laboratories.

12:00 M.—Visit A. and I. State Normal School Laboratories.

Afternoon Session.

2:30 P. M.—Business Session.

Discussion: "Ways and Means by Which Lower Grade Colleges May Attain Higher Standing."

Discussed by representatives of the various Church Boards and other Educators.

Evening Session.

7:30 P. M.—Public meeting open to all interested in education.

Dr. John J. Mullooney, President Meharry Medical College, Presiding.

Address by Hon. J. B. Brown, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Tennessee.

Address by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, Chancellor of Peabody College for Teachers.

Address by Hon. Bolton Smith of Memphis, Tennessee.

Address by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee,

President of Howard University.

Address by Dr. P. P. Claxton, former Commissioner of Education of the United States.

The outstanding educators of the Nation among the whites will also be present and give freely of their experience and co-operation. Men of national reputation as educators have agreed to accept places on our program. The Hon. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Hon. J. B. Brown, Supt. of Public Instruction of Tenn.; Dr. H. C. McCrorey, President of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. W. M. Dogan, Pres. of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Dr. J. A. Gregg, President of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; with representatives from all our colleges have been invited and most of them will appear on the program.

It will be recalled by those educators of Nashville, the splendid meeting held in this city by these Educators one year ago; when 75 picked men who devoted all their time to the subject of education conferred in this city under the auspices of the Commission on Medical Education at Meharry. Fifty-five colleges were represented and much constructive work was done.

It is the program of this Conference to take up the work then begun and as far as possible assist the Council on Medical Education of the America's Medical Association in increasing the known list of Colleges for Negroes in extending or enlarging that list.

It is well known among Educators that our Medical Colleges for Negroes demand a preparation for the study of Medicine equal to that of the best Medical Colleges of the country. It is further known that the facilities for attaining this high standard of preparation are inadequate to meet the demand. The standard must be met and those Educators in Conference must find the way.

The hopeful aspect about this conference is the hearty co-operation of our white friends, who for generations have been making and observing this high standard of efficiency, freely give this time and bend every avoidable effort to assist our colleges to make this high standard. The day sessions of the conference

will be closed to the general public, but the evening sessions will be public meeting. Last year the faculties of all of our local colleges, the public school teachers in the city and country took advantage of the public meeting. It was noticed that many students from our colleges and public schools attended the public meeting. The Secretary of the Conference will make extensive reports of program as observed in our various institutions. The public meeting will open at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in the Meharry Auditorium. Our speakers will represent the best talent locally and out of the city. The President of the National Medical Association, Dr. H. M. Green, Knoxville, Tenn., and President-elect, Dr. J. O. Plummer, Raleigh, N. C., will assemble with other members of the commission of the Medical Educators and Hospitals. The personnel of the Commission are as follows:

T. S. Hargraves, Chairman, Wilson, N. C.
J. A. Lester, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

N Y C MAIL

FEBRUARY 14, 1923

Negro Educators in Convention March 5

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Negro National Educational Congress will be held in Washington beginning March 5 and ending March 9.

Representatives from all over the country will attend and to accommodate the large crowds expected to come from Chicago and St. Louis arrangements have been made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to operate a special train from both these cities, one train leaving the Grand Central station in Chicago at 10 p. m., Saturday, March 3, and the other the Union station in St. Louis at 9:30 p. m. of the same day.

Careful consideration will be given suggestions offered at the convention for the advancement of the colored race in the medical, law and other professions.

Prominent Speakers

Will Address Meeting

of Negro Educators

Washington, March 4.—A number of speakers of national prominence are to appear before the annual convention of the Negro National Educational congress during its sessions, beginning here tomorrow. A program for the meeting made public tonight contained the names of Senators McCormick, of Illinois, and Spencer, of Missouri, and that of Senator-elect Fess, of Ohio. A score of topics touching on the educational, industrial and social development of the negro race are listed for discussion.

HARDING URGES NEGRO EDUCATION

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Education is "precisely the right approach to the great problem of the negro races's place in our American civilization," President Harding told the negro national education congress in a letter read at the opening session of its five-day conference here today. "It is true, indeed," continued the letter, "that the same might be said of every other race or national or social element that goes to make up the total of our citizenship. But it is peculiarly true of the colored people because they have been so little favored with educational opportunity and therefore have a great deficit in this regard to be made up. I have always felt that the right kind of effort along educational and industrial lines among the colored people is certain to be productive of the most useful results, both to them and the national interest in general."

"My own attitude towards the problem of the races of this country was so fully set forth in my address at Birmingham over a year ago that I can hardly add anything to that statement of it. I wish, however, to embrace this opportunity of assuring you and the members of the congress of my continuing and most sympathetic interest in the effort you are putting forth in behalf of the race and of an effective composition of the race problem of this nation."

Negro Educators Give Thanks to Philanthropists

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Equal educational opportunity for both races was held to be the first need to allay the "unrest so prevalent" in many States, in a formal statement of conclusions adopted at the final session last night of the Negro National Educational conference. Expressing "indebtedness to the philanthropic spirit of the friends of education who have helped up to rise from almost 100 per cent illiterate to nearly 70 per cent of literacy," the congress urged the encouragement of the negro's desire for education until our "illiteracy shall have been wiped out."

Senator Spencer of Missouri, addressing the congress, declared "that all the negro wants today is the right to select his vocation and pursue it, the right to have his home and to protect it, and the right to vote—and have that vote counted."

The progress of the negro race in America in the last 50 years is "but a beginning," the senator said, adding "that the next 50 years will be inspired by the past and will be greater than ever."

Negro National Educational Congress Holds Constructive All Week Sessions in Capital

By Wm. J. Thompson.

The Washington Eagle

The Negro National Educational Congress held its twenty-fifth annual session this week at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church. Delegates from many of the states were present. Prof. J. Silas Harris, president of the Congress, presided at the morning session on the opening day. He said that some plan or way should be found by which members of the Negro National Educational Congress to improve the condition of the Negroes in this country and to bring about better relationship between the white and colored Americans. He introduced 15 vital questions to be discussed at the convention. Rev. Henry J. Collis was made First Vice-President; Mrs. L. J. Reed, Second Vice-President, and J. H. Garrison, Third Vice-President.

At the night session President J. Silas Harris said the Negro's condition in this country was precarious and the outlook for the colored race doubtful, but he believed there was enough intelligence in the two races to bring about a better relationship between them. The question, "How can Negro citizenship be made a reality?" was discussed by the following delegates: S. A. Young of the District of Columbia; Mr. R. H. Hackley of Springfield, Ohio; Mr. J. W. Thompson of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Buck, of Mississippi; H. C. Boyd of Sioux City, Iowa, and others. Mr. J. A. Garrison of Iowa said that it is a fact that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments made us citizens, but that to make our citizenship a reality, we must secure the vote, education, economic progress and character. Mr. R. H. Hackley of Springfield, Ohio, said citizenship meant the right to vote, to own property, to equal economic and educational opportunities. He held the Negro was largely responsible for his present condition. He cited the attempt to segregate the Negro school children in the public schools at Springfield, Ohio, and told how the Negro voters defeated the attempt by defeating the members of the school board who favored segregation. "White men will respect the Negro when he stands for a principle. We will receive our rights when we stand for those rights." Mr. J. W. Thompson of Rochester said we need men who will protect their homes and womanhood, and we must eliminate dive keepers

as race leaders. He also told of a restaurant in the city refusing to sell him a cup of coffee. Mr. John Painter of Colorado said we needed real courageous manhood and womanhood, which would have to be developed by education and training. Mr. Alfred Balks of Delaware said we must solve the making of citizenship a reality by making individuals of the race real, law-abiding citizens, and meet the problems of their particular states and communities. 3/10/23

The Rev. Callis presided at the session Monday night. Rev. W. O. Carrington delivered the welcome address to the delegates. He said leadership means concentration to the larger work of developing and teaching the masses. Education fits one for complete living and the unfolding of complete personality. The leaders must have vision, hope, courage and a message of cheer, inspiration and encouragement for the discouraged masses. Secretary John H. Painter read a letter from President Harding, expressing his regret he could not attend the convention because of his trip to Florida on account of the ill health of his wife, and reiterated his great interest in better educational and economic opportunity for the colored race as expressed in his Birmingham speech. Encouraging letters from delegates of Iowa, West Virginia, Georgia, Oklahoma, Montana, Colorado, Virginia, Kansas and Illinois were read. Judge Giles Jackson of Richmond, Va., in an address, said the race must select its leaders and follow them. The leaders must inspire the people to greater effort along educational, industrial and economic lines. He advocated thrift, economy and wise and intelligent leadership.

The second days session discussed whether there were too many secret orders. Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond made an eloquent plea on the worth, the work and need of secret orders and said the secret orders were the cause of much of the progress, uplift, and business of the race. Among the prominent local delegates present were John A. Lankford, secretary; J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of G. I. B. O. E. of W., chairman of the executive committee; Rev. Norman, Rev. Carrington, Mrs. Monon L. Gray, Miss Annette Harris, Dr. Jesse Lawson, Miss Susie Blackwell, Mrs. Rosetta Lawson, Dr. Charles A. Marshall and Rev. H. J. Callis.

Prominent among those from other states were Giles B. Jackson, Rich-

mond, Va.; John W. Thompson, Mississippine, La.; John W. Thompson, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. McConnell, West Virginia; Rev. R. H. Hackley, Jacksonville, Ill.; Charles I. Johnson, Springfield, Ohio; the Rev. M. H. Rhonene, Burlington, Iowa; Alfred Roekes, Dover, Del.; Miss Lena Waters Hall, Clinton, Ill.; Miss Dora Jackson, Norwalk, Ohio; the Rev. J. H. Garrison, Keokuk, Iowa; M. A. Buckley, Enterprise, Miss.; Dr. H. Y. Arnett, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Willa Dwiggin, Kansas City, Kas.; the Rev. S. A. Brown, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Thomas L. Edwards, Hanover, Va., and Wiley H. Croker, Suffolk, Va.

Tuesday's session. Dr. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, made the main address Tuesday night. He emphasized that the United States gave the colored man his greatest opportunity to develop into successful men and women and to work out the destiny of the race. The Negro should build homes, become producers, study trades, professions, arts, and seek higher ideals and better economic conditions here in America. If the colored people became builders of clean, Christian, cheerful homes and gained financial and economic independence he felt certain America would recognize them as good and loyal citizens. Grafting, vote buying and crime should be stamped out. Prof. J. A. Lanford, presided at the evening session and spoke on the purposes of the Congress. Dr. H. Y. Arnett, of Delaware, presided at Tuesday morning's session. Short speeches were made by Mrs. Monon L. Gray, the Rev. J. H. Garrison, Iowa; Mr. Alfred Roekes, Delaware; Mrs. Lena Waters Hall, Illinois; Mr. A. E. Gordon, Virginia; Mrs. L. J. Pinkney, Texas; the Rev. S. A. Brown, Virginia, and A. Buckley, Mississippi.

Bishop I. N. Ross made an eloquent plea for equal opportunities and identical education for all, saying there was only one race—the human race. The vote of the delegates was unanimous that the education of colored and white youths should be identical, after a lengthy discussion by various delegates.

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS
The Washington Eagle

Washington, D. C.

Three Senators to Speak.

3/3/23
Spencer of Missouri, McCormick of Illinois, Fess of Ohio, will speak at the convention next week at John Wesley Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets. Leading men from the several states of the Union have been appointed by the governors thereof to attend this convention. The convention will open Monday, March 5, at 10:30 o'clock. Many prominent men and women will be on the program. The public is invited to come out and take a part. Questions affecting the welfare of the race will be discussed.

Prof. W. H. Hart will speak on the evils of lynching.

ASSOCIATION OF COLORED TEACHERS AT TUSKEGEE

Montgomery
Dr. J. A. Gregg Presides Over Twentieth Annual Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, LA., July 10.—Special to The Advertiser.—The twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools, of which Dr. J. A. Gregg, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, is president, opened at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Wednesday afternoon, with more than 300 delegates, representing practically every section of the country present.

The delegates were formally welcomed to the institute Wednesday evening in the institute chapel by Warren Logan, treasurer and vice principal of the institute. In welcoming them he related the interest which Dr. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, always evinced in the annual meetings of the association and which Dr. Robert R. Moton, the present principal, showed in the activities of the association, and declared that all of Tuskegee rejoiced to be the host to the convention. 7-27-23

The sessions will continue through Friday evening and many interesting addresses will be delivered by some of the foremost educators. The public is cordially invited to attend the sessions.

Education - 1923.

Teachers' Association, State.

N. C. TEACHERS ASS'N

A LIVE ORGANIZATION

Journal

Superintendent Expresses

Confidence in Good It Fosters in Teaching Profession.

Raleigh, N. C.—One of the big

surprises in Educational efforts income

North Carolina has been the sud-

den and tremendous expansion of

the membership of the North Caro-

lina Negro Teachers Association.

For many years prior to 1922 the

membership did not exceed 150 or

200 but in 1922 the membership

reached 1200. This unprecedented

large membership was due to

several causes. Dr. J. E. Shepard,

the president of the association for

the last three years, is a great

organizer and an untiring worker.

Between the 1921 convention of the

association and the 1922 conven-

tion, the State Department of Ed-

ucation added a new division

known as the Division of Negro

Education and having in it three

Negro Field Workers: Dr. G. E.

Davis, Supervisor of Rosenwald

School Buildings; Mrs. A. W. Hol-

land, Supervisor of Elementary

Inquiries concerning organization should be addressed to W. A. Robinson, Corresponding Secretary, State Department Annex, Raleigh, N. C.

To the Negro Teachers of North Carolina:—

I am delighted to have this opportunity to speak to the Negro

teachers of North Carolina through their Teachers' Association. I hope

that every such teacher in the State will make it a point to be-

come a member of this Association and to derive from it all the

benefits that it may have to offer. Such teachers as can do so should

attend the meetings of this Association to find out as far as possible

what the teachers of the State are doing; to acquire a professional attitude, and to consecrate them-

selves more fully to the service of the State.

I hope that all the City and County Superintendents will make

arrangements with the several boards of education to the end that

colored teachers may attend their Association without loss of pay.

After all, the burden of building up a real profession of Negro

teachers in North Carolina rests upon the teachers themselves. I

feel sure that they will respond and that within a few years the

Association of Negro Teachers will come to be of great value and great

influence in the educational development of the State.

I am, Yours very sincerely,

A. T. Allen,

State Superintendent Public In-

struction.

To the Negro Teachers of North Carolina:—

All the colored leaders of education and others interested were

surprised and pleased over the unprecedentedly large attendance at

the State Teachers Association at Slater School, Winston-Salem, last

November. With an actual attendance of over nine-hundred teach-

ers the cause of Negro Education was stimulated and put forward as

perhaps few other things that have happened have done. When teachers

der to cultivate such a spirit teachers should come together for conferences and for general improvement.

With best wishes, I am Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold,

Director of Negro Education

NOV 29 1923

GOES MUST

LEARN TO MAKE

THEIR OWN WAY

Governor Morrison Addresses

Teachers' Meeting in Raleigh.

APPEALS TO THE LEADERS

Must Learn to Produce Chick-

ens and Hogs, Garden Truck

and Fruit Crops.

Charlotte Observer Bureau,

312 Tucker Building.

BY BROCK BARKLEY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.—"The colored

people of this state will never

be prosperous and independent until

they know how to raise hogs and

chickens, gardens and fruits, Governor Morrison declared in addressing

tonight's opening meeting of the

North Carolina Teachers association,

which is holding its convention here.

"The teachers, ministers and other

leaders of negro thought can render

their race a greater service by arous-

ing a desire in the negro village-

dweller, the farm tenant and small

as to make them strong. But it is easy in this soil and climate of ours for any industrious colored man to raise enough food that the reward of his labor will be ample to pay the clothing and other necessities for his family."

"I want to congratulate the colored people of North Carolina for having well played their part in the great movement of pushing North Carolina forward. You have worked, and as a race, all difficulties considered, have made a fine contribution to the making of the present splendid and hopeful North Carolina.

"There are many phases of your life about which I would like to talk to you, but I have decided to bring to your attention this evening a great weakness of our state which comes from your weakness. It is the difficulty of raising sufficient food supplies in this state to support our population. I want to appeal with all the earnestness I can command to the school teachers, ministers of the gospel and other leaders of your race to join with energy in the effort to make North Carolina raise the necessary supplies for our people.

"The colored people are great workers, but they are weak everywhere on the farm except in raising of tobacco and cotton for the market. The colored people of this state will never be prosperous and independent until they know how to raise hogs and chickens, great garden and fruits, etc.

Render Great Service.

"The teachers, ministers and other leaders of negro thought in this state can render their race a greater service by arousing a desire in the negro village dweller, the farm tenant and small farm owner of their race to require knowledge of how to raise vegetables, fruits, berries, poultry and hogs, and how to do dairy work, than in any other way. The colored people in this respect are a great trial to the white farmer and landlord. If the negro is ever to be independent, he must learn how to raise more of his own food.

"The hazard of furnishing him all his food is based on high freight rates and heavy interest charged is too much for the white landlord. Every farmer, white and black, in this state ought to raise, for the most part, the supplies necessary to him on his farm, and this is particularly true of the black man. He lives to eat, and does not mind working, but he ought to eat more of his own food, raised with his own hands.

"It is almost impossible for any man to depend on manual labor for his living, and to provide enough food at any wage to supply a large family with such nourishing food

Morris Makes Address.

Governor Morrison spoke in part as follows:

At the invitation of the Raleigh Local Unit the 1923 State Convention of the Association will be held in Raleigh, November 28, 29, and 30. W. H. Fuller, Worth Street, one of the Raleigh Principals is president of the Raleigh Local Unit and inquiries concerning accommodation should be directed to him

The Association expects to reach at least 2000 in its membership in 1923, and every evidence seems to indicate that this number will be exceeded.

At the invitation of the Raleigh Local Unit the 1923 State Convention of the Association will be held in Raleigh, November 28, 29, and 30. W. H. Fuller, Worth Street, one of the Raleigh Principals is president of the Raleigh Local Unit and inquiries concerning accommodation should be directed to him

10-27-23

Something of this fine spirit is shown in the accompanying letters from Mr. A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and from Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education.

The Association expects to reach at least 2000 in its membership in 1923, and every evidence seems to indicate that this number will be exceeded.

At the invitation of the Raleigh Local Unit the 1923 State Convention of the Association will be held in Raleigh, November 28, 29, and 30. W. H. Fuller, Worth Street, one of the Raleigh Principals is president of the Raleigh Local Unit and inquiries concerning accommodation should be directed to him

May I express the hope that the meeting of the Association in Raleigh this year will be even more largely attended than it was last year. In order to achieve the best in education, teachers must have a high professional spirit amongst themselves. This means that in or-

der to cultivate such a spirit teachers should come together for conferences and for general improvement.

With best wishes, I am Very sincerely yours,

N. C. Newbold,

Director of Negro Education

NOV 29 1923

GOES MUST

LEARN TO MAKE

THEIR OWN WAY

Governor Morrison Addresses

Teachers' Meeting in Raleigh.

APPEALS TO THE LEADERS

Must Learn to Produce Chick-

ens and Hogs, Garden Truck

and Fruit Crops.

Charlotte Observer Bureau,

312 Tucker Building.

BY BROCK BARKLEY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.—"The colored

people of this state will never

be prosperous and independent until

they know how to raise hogs and

chickens, gardens and fruits, Governor

Morrison declared in addressing

tonight's opening meeting of the

North Carolina Teachers association,

which is holding its convention here.

"The teachers, ministers and other

leaders of negro thought can render

their race a greater service by arous-

ing a desire in the negro village-

dweller, the farm tenant and small

far mowner of their race to acquire

knowledge of how to raise veg-

etables, fruits, berries, poultry and

hogs, and how to do dairy work,

than in any other way," the governor

declared.

Around 1,000 negro teachers from

every section of the state were present

at tonight's opening meeting, at

which the governor's address was

the feature. During the three ses-

sions the many phases of school

problems confronting the negro

teachers and leaders will be studied.

Morris Makes Address.

Governor Morrison spoke in part

as follows:

RESOLUTIONS BY THE STATE NEGRO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the N. C. Negro Teachers' Association which met in Raleigh November 28-30. There were registered 2,033 teachers—the largest enrollment in its history. This association has grown from a membership of 150 in 1920 to 2,033 in 1923.

12-13-23
"We, the members of the Negro State Teachers' Association of North Carolina, believe it essential for the mutual well-being and happiness of both white and colored races of the State that they have a thorough understanding between themselves as to certain fundamental principles that make for racial good-will, and that there be mutual co-operation in the adjustment of their relations to the end that peace, good-will, and contentment may continue to exist."

"We therefore desire to express our high appreciation of the liberal program that has been put on by the State for the education and uplift of the negro youth. 'An adequate system of elementary and standard high schools, and a standard college,' as outlined by Superintendent Allen meets with our unqualified endorsement."

"In the adjustment of the questions affecting our educational interests and public welfare, we desire to make the following declarations:

"1. We affirm and declare that we are not in sympathy with Negro radicals and agitators whose ill-advised utterances offer nothing of a constructive nature and are simply calculated to create antipathy and stir up strife between the races. There must be racial co-operation if we go forward. Only those lead-

ers in accord with such a program have our endorsement.

"2. We regret that there are still a few backward communities in North Carolina that have failed to make adequate provisions for the educational needs of their Negro youth. We certainly trust that these communities will catch the spirit of the great state of which they are a part; and we appeal to them to provide ample educational facilities for their negro children, to the end that their boys and girls may be better fitted for the tasks which await them in life."

"3. Our farms and farm equipment in the state alone exceed in value a hundred million dollars, and our urban holdings aggregate fifty million more. Here are our treasures; here also is our heart. We affirm therefore our earnest desire to contribute our full share to the material, economic, and moral development of North Carolina, and pledge to do our utmost to aid in the consummation of this end."

"4. We love our State and are loyal to its institutions. We declare our opposition to crime no matter by whom committed, and pledge our assistance to those in authority in apprehending and bringing to justice all persons guilty of violation of the law. We further pledge ourselves to stand by the courts in the orderly process of the law to the end that justice may be meted out through the proper channels to each and every offender."

"5. We love our country. Encouraged by her patriotic and philanthropic citizens, and stimulated by her free institutions, our material and educational progress during the past 50 years is without parallel upon the pages of history. We de-

nounce therefore any and every attempt to create disloyalty to or to stir up insurrection against the government which has meant so much to us.

"6. Our inter-racial committees are rendering great service. We trust that these committees will continue to function to the end that the great work of bringing about racial co-operation and mutual understanding so well begun may continue as a part of our program of racial adjustment."

Signed:

C. S. BROWN, Chairman.
W. B. WINDSOR, Secretary.
G. C. SHAW,
H. P. CHEATHAM,
J. W. SEABROOK,
MADGE FAULKENER,
I. S. INBORDEN,
A. J. GRIFFIN,
Committee.

Education - 1923.

Teachers' Association, State, MISSOURI STATE ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TEACHERS IN SES- SION HERE.

Wednesday at 10 o'clock Negro teachers of the State of Missouri convened at Sumner High School for the annual teachers' institute. The session will close with the 8 p. m. program on Friday.

St. Louis Clarion
Governor Arthur M. Hyde will deliver an address Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Chas. S. Lee, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Missouri, will deliver an address at 3:45 p. m. Friday, after which Dr. W. C. Bagley of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., will follow. At 2 p. m. Principal Guy C. Ruffin, Columbia, Mo., will speak on "How to Teach Pupils Respect for Properly Constituted Authority."

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock Prof. J. L. Usher, principal of Dessalines School, delivered the welcome address; response by Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Lincoln High School, Sedalia, Mo., and the report of the State School Inspector, N. C. Bruce. *12-7-23*

At 2 p. m. Prof. Clement Richardson, President Western Baptist College, will lecture on "Some Real College Problems." Class demonstration by Miss Carrie P. Hopson; "Problems in Beginning Reading," by Prof. David E. Gordon. Among the other speakers during the two days are the following: Dr. George Haynes, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Daytona M. and I. College, Daytona, Fla.; Miss Beatrice Sydnor, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Geraldine Dyson, Miss Maude E. Miles, Sedalia; Mr. W. H. Beckett and Prof. B. F. Bowles.

Education - 1923.

Teachers' Association State.

HATTIESBURG, MISS. AMERICAN

APRIL 6, 1923

NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS' END MEETING HERE

The meeting of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Negro Schools, which has been in session here since Wednesday, will be brought to a close tonight with an elaborate banquet. The concluding business sessions are in progress this afternoon.

A number of prominent negro educators, including L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn A. and M. College, W. T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo College, R. S. Grossley, W. H. Jones, former principal of the Hattiesburg negro high school, and W. A. Battle of Okolona. J. W. Addison, the principal of the local school, is the official host of the meeting.

The opening program was rendered Wednesday night at the negro high school on Sixth street.

The teachers were welcomed to the city by Dr. J. L. Randall, a prominent negro physician of Hattiesburg, and George W. Currie, the president of the local Chamber of Commerce. Both speakers expressed pleasure at having the most representative body of negroes in Mississippi meet in the Hub City.

Wallace A. Battle, of Okolona, made a very witty but fitting response to the welcome. The faculty and students of the local school have been very liberally praised for the cordial reception and the hospitable entertainment they have extended the visitors. The school band, the school glee club, and the Forrest county negro teachers have furnished music for the occasion. J. W. Addison, the principal of the local school, has been tireless in his endeavors to look after the comfort of the teachers.

Yesterday's meetings were very interesting. In addition to the general meetings there were departmental meetings for the discussion of certain phases of the educational work.

The division of colleges meeting was held under the chairmanship

of J. T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo College; the division of industrial institutes met under M. J. Hughes, of Utica; the division of high schools met under J. H. Moseley, of Mound Bayou; the division of supervision under Mary E. Blalocke; and the division of women's club work under Sallie M. Green, of Sardis.

At the evening session the annual address of the president, W. W. Phillips, of Kosciusko, was the principal feature. Several important recommendations were made and will be considered by the committee on president's message. Mary T. Young, of Biloxi, sang a solo which was very highly enjoyed by the members of the audience. She was called back several times. Critics consider that this singer has one of the best soprano voices to be found in South Mississippi.

At this morning's session Bura Hilbun, of the department of education in Jackson, was the principal speaker. Prof. Hilbun's talk abounded in interesting and entertaining reminiscences of his early school days and contrasted the opportunities then with those enjoyed now by even the colored children of the state and especially by those of the children of Hattiesburg.

Mr. Hilbun urged the teachers to improve themselves and teach the colored children to live up to the opportunities extended them.

He also told an interesting and pathetic story of a boy inspired to higher and nobler endeavors by his own sympathetic encouragement. The speaker is an inspirational orator and touched his auditors very deeply by some of his strong periods.

Mississippi.

Education - 1923 Teachers' Associations. State. 500 Negro Educators Organize Teachers' Educational Assn.

Jesse O. Thomas,

Secretary Urban League.

Five hundred of the leading Negro educators of the State of Georgia, representing men and women from all parts of the state who occupy positions of leadership in their respective communities journeyed to Atlanta by train and automobile to attend the meeting of what finally became the State Teachers' Educational Association, which was in session in Atlanta April 18-20.

The meeting was addressed by prominent educators of both races from this and other states, including Honorable W. W. Saunders, Supervisor of Negro Education of W. Virginia, and Honorable John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

The opening session of the convention was held in Friendship Baptist Church, Wednesday night, April 18, at which time addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. W. W. Gaines in behalf of the schools, B. J. Davis in behalf of

business, Dr. Russell Brown for the churches, Dr. Shelby Robinson for the Parent-Teacher Association, and Mrs. Hattie L. Greene in behalf of the club women of the city. Music was furnished by the double quartet from Spelman Seminary and the double quartet from the Gate City Teachers Association.

Mr. Davis in his address of welcome emphasized the fact that the teacher had more to do with the

shaping of the lives of the youth than any other single influence, and that the teachers should so dignify their position and intensify the spirit of organization and co-operation so as to occupy the rightful place in the admiration of all the people that the value and character of

Georgia.

service side of the equation as to bankrupt commercial, financial, educational and other institutions.

An interesting address was given by Prof. John W. Whittaker, of Atlanta University, on the subject, "Improving Scholarship in Our Institutions."

Dr. J. S. Stuart, of the University of Georgia, gave seven cardinal principles that go to make up a high school program. Miss Lillian

B. Thornton gave an illustrated address on "Rural and County Training Schools." "The Method of Mental Testing" was discussed by Prof. H. H. Long, of Payne College, Augusta, Ga.

The Thursday night session was held at Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church. Ten minute addresses were delivered by Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Morris Brown University, and Prof. George Towns, of Atlanta University. Music was furnished by Atlanta University and Clarke

University. The principle address was made by Dr. W. W. Sanders,

Supervisor of Education, State of W. Virginia. Mr. Sanders gave one of the most informational addresses on problems of Negro education that has been heard in Atlanta in a long time. He stated that W. Virginia with a Negro population of 86,000 and a school population of 23,000 has 17 chartered high schools; seven of them first-class schools and eight of them second class 2-3 class, and that the Negro schools were constructed and equipped the same as the white schools. There are 21 junior high schools and the high school enrollment increased in ten years from 75 to 1,143. The per capita cost of white boys and girls in W. Virginia is \$44.00. The per capita cost of Negro boys and girls \$53.00. The per capita cost for white high school boys and girls approximately \$75.00. The per capita cost for Negro high school boys and girls is more than \$100.00.

Dr. Phillip M. Watters, of Gammon Seminary, made a definite contribution in the discussion of "Co-operation in the Schools."

The closing session was held at the Congregational Church on Friday night. Ten minute addresses were made by Prof. E. Franklin Frasier, director of the Social Serv

ice School, Morehouse College; Dr. Paul W. Chapman, State Department of Education, Athens, Ga.; also spoke. The principle address was made by Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Honorable Tigert stated that the reducing in the Negro illiteracy in the last ten years has been very much more rapid than the illiteracy the Negro according to the chances among the white people, and that he has had for education and progress was making a much better showing than was true of other groups; that the South has lingered in its progress, because it has spent much time and concern trying to retard the Negro in his struggle upwards. He commended the Negro on possessing two fundamental virtues necessary for human progress; first, enthusiasm; second, a determination to go forward in the face of seeming unsurmountable difficulty.

Education - 1923.

CLAXTON FAVORS AID FOR NEGROES

Harris and Other Leaders in
Education Speak at
Alexandria.

Alexandria, La., Nov. 16.—Addresses by Dr. C. P. Claxton, former commissioner of education; T. H. Harris, state superintendent; A. C. Lewis, state agent of rural schools; Parish Superintendent Lowry of St. James parish; Assistant Superintendent Harris of the New Orleans public schools and Charles F. Trudeau, state high school inspector, featured the session of the State Colored Teachers' Association at Alexandria today.

Dr. Claxton advocated equality of opportunity in education for negroes but said equality of opportunity did not necessarily mean sameness of opportunity. Superintendent Harris emphasized the need of the establishment of a normal school for the training of negro teachers, a gradual increase of the teaching staff and teaching facilities, and further development of friendly co-operation among the members of the negro race, and between the races.

Inspector Trudeau complimented the negroes on the progress made, told them to be proud of their accomplishments but not satisfied with them, said their needs must be made known and the worth of these needs proved to those in control before attainment of satisfaction, and concluded by saying that the effectiveness of the classroom teaching would be measured by the extent to which it functions in the every day life of the pupils.

Superintendent Lowry complimented the negro teachers upon their progress and bade them "carry on." Assistant Superintendent Harris enumerated the accomplishments in the negro schools of New Orleans and said these accomplishments were in line with the sentiments of Dr. Claxton and Superintendent Harris.

The feature of the afternoon program was the election of officers.

Education - 1923.

Teachers' Association, State, 718 TEACHERS IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Over 200 in Attendance at
State Teachers Association
Meeting in An-
napolis Friday

SUPT. COOK SPEAKS

Declares It Is Up To Parents
and Teachers To Put High
Schools In Every County

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 3.—There are now eleven high schools in the State, and it is up to the parents and teachers to put a high school in every county, State Superintendent Albert S. Cook, told 200 teachers attending the annual session of State Teachers Association here last Friday.

If the county has 15 pupils of high school grade it can get a 3rd grade high school, Supt. Cook said, 25 pupils of high school grade, a second grade high school, and 40 pupils, a first grade high school.

The State and counties spent last year \$600,000 on colored schools. Of the 718 teachers outside Baltimore city, 286 are first grade, an increase of 15 per cent in the past two years, 274 second grade and 158 third grade.

Huffington Talks

J. W. Huffington, supervisor of State schools, declared that attendance in colored schools has increased all over the State and that 200 pupils were turned away last year from Bowie Normal School. This school for the first time is doing only high school and normal work, he said.

The following county boards of education contributed to the Association support: St. Mary's, \$15; Allegheny, \$10; Cecil, \$5; Wicomico, \$15; Dorchester, \$5; Montgomery, \$15; Baltimore Co., \$10; City, \$10.

Officers Re-elected

Phineas Gordy was re-elected president, Hawthorne Smith, Leonidas James and Edna Smith, vice-presidents; Henry J. Lowers, treasurer; Jesse Nicholas, secretary and Elva Knox, corresponding secretary.

The executive committee is composed of W. A. Washington, chairman; Geo. B. Murphy, T. H. Kiah, Miss Edna Pond, Mrs. Estelle Gordy, J. P. Lane, Carrington Davis and Herbert Wilson. The place of next meeting was left to this committee.

Governor Ritchie at work on the budget, was unable to attend. Visitors who spoke during the two day session included: Dr. J. U. King, of Washington; Rev. P. J. Jordon, Rev. A. J. Mitchell, Rev. M. Thomas, of Camp Parole, and Dr. J. O. Spencer.

Prof. Frank Butler presided at the crowded reception given at the Community Hall Saturday night.

Maryland.

Education-1923

Teachers' Association, State

NOTICE

B'ham Reporter
**REDUCED RATES FOR TEACHERS
ATTENDING THE ALABAMA
STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
APRIL 4-6, 1923.**

3/10/23
Round trip Identification Convention Certificate for the purchase of round trip tickets to the Alabama State Teachers' Association meeting at Birmingham, April 4 to 6, 1923, have been sent to presidents of the county teachers' organizations as listed in the 1921 bulletin of the Alabama Teachers' Association. The following counties are covered in this list: Hale, Crenshaw, Wilcox, Conecuh, Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Elmore, Colbert, Lauderdale, Franklin, Covington, Sumter, Choctaw, Monroe, Clarke, Randolph, Pike, Dallas, Perry, Lee, Walker and Macon Counties. Teachers in these counties are asked to apply to the presidents of county teachers' associations for round trip certificates. In the case of Crenshaw County, apply to the vice-president, Mrs. L. Brooks, Route 3, Box 71, Luverne, Ala.

Teachers in the other counties are asked to send to the secretary of the Alabama State Teachers' Association for certificates, being sure to enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Teachers in the counties named who find themselves unable to secure a certificate, are also directed to send to the Secretary of the State Teachers' Association, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. DINKINS,
Secretary State Teachers' Association,
Selma University, Selma, Ala.
State Teachers' Association, Selma
University, Selma, Alabama.

W. R. WOOD,
President.

NEGRO TEACHERS END CONVENTION

The Birmingham
The Alabama State Teachers' Association closed its forty-second annual session here Friday night, April 6th, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church when Bishop W. A. Fountain, presiding bishop of the Ninth Episcopal District, delivered a most in-

teresting address from the subject, "The New Negro." State Superintendent John W. Abercrombie was introduced by Superintendent C. B. Glenn and spoke from the subject, "The Development of the Public Schools in Alabama." *1/14/23*

The church was crowded to its capacity and the entire audience applauded Bishop Fountain as he spoke of the practical needs of the Negro and his field of thought at the present hour. He encouraged good citizenship as a main step to the civil protection guaranteed humanity. He also emphasized a greater interest in child life and less attention to frivolous notions of society. His expressions on the Jim Crow laws, disfranchisement and the rights of the Negro were applauded heavily at every point. *B'ham Ala*

In his address Superintendent Abercrombie spoke interestingly of the slavery days and the relation sustained by the races at that time and the marked advancement of the Negro race since slavery, and the kindly feeling now existing with leaders of both groups. He encouraged race pride. He said Alabama's public school system took footing about 1880 and since that time both groups have reduced their illiteracy to a very commendable figure, the whites being 16 per cent illiterate and the Negroes 30 per cent, and he believed that in a short while the illiteracy of the whites would be wiped out and that of the Negro reduced to a minimum.

Bishop Fountain was introduced by Dr. W. H. Mixon. Prof. W. R. Wood presided. The Tuggle Institute band and the Central Alabama College quartet rendered music for the occasion.

Officers elected for the year are: Prof. W. R. Wood, Ensley, president; Mrs. A. Wells Henderson, Montgomery, vice president; William H. Dinkins, Selma, recording secretary; Prof. Isaiah J. Whitely, correspondending secretary, Plateau, Ala.; Mrs. Frances E. Morin, Montgomery, Ala., treasurer; Prof. Henry C. Hopkins, historian, Anniston. The executive committee is composed of the following: Prof. C. J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, chairman; Prof. W. H. Holloway, Talladega; Prof. A. R. Mosby, Tuscaloosa.

Alabama

NEGRO EDUCATORS GATHER; WOOD'S ADDRESS FEATURE

The Birmingham
With music galore and with oratory aglow the Alabama State Teachers' Association, Prof. W. R. Wood, Birmingham, President, held the initial session of their Forty-Second Annual meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Wednesday night, where several hundred teachers from all parts of the State were present.

Reporter
Following several selection by the Industrial High School Band and invocation by Dr. C. L. Fisher, Prof. W. C. Davis, master of ceremonies, introduced Prof. L. Frazier Banks, Assistant Superintendents of Schools, Birmingham, who welcomed the teachers on behalf of schools and Prof. J. A. Welton, who gave the address of welcome on behalf of colored citizens. Prof. T. R. Parker, President of A. and M. College, made a happy response.

A feature of the meeting was President W. R. Wood's annual address in which he reviewed the history of Negro education in Alabama, told of the conspicuous part the Alabama Teachers' Association had played in promoting the cause of education and recommended that the Association sponsor a monthly publication that shall be devoted to education and educational problems as they affect the Negro.

Following President Wood's address, Dr. Charles S. Morris, a noted Negro divine, thrilled the audience as he appealed to them to live up to the highest traditions of the Negro. "The recently unearther tomb of the African King tells the story of the past glory of Negro civilization," said he, "if we would climb to the heights again," he continued, "we must not forget God."

Among the prominent teachers present are: G. W. Trenholm, president State Normal School, Montgomery; R. B. Hudson, Principal Clark School, Selma; Prof. W. H. Holloway, Talladega College, Talladega; Isaiah J. Whitely, Principal Mobile County Training School, Plateau; M. H. Griffin, Rosenwald Field Agent, Montgomery; Mrs. A. Henderson

State Supervisor Rural Schools, Montgomery; B. H. Barnes, Principal Central High School, Tuscaloosa; Prof. W. A. Caldwell, Principal Broad Academy, Mobile; and Prof. R. W. Taylor, Principal Industrial High School Sipsey, Alabama.

Thursday morning's sessions were held at the Industrial High School. The morning being given up to round table discussions. Between twelve and one several hundred teachers had the rare pleasure of visiting the John Herbert Phillips High School.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
APRIL 6, 1923

NEGRO TEACHERS OPEN CONVENTION

History Of Education Of Colored Citizens Reviewed By President Wood.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS.

With music galore and with oratory aglow the Alabama Negro Teachers' Association, Prof. W. R. Wood, Birmingham, president, held the initial session of the forty-second annual meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Wednesday night, where several hundred teachers from all parts of the state were present.

Following several selections by the Industrial High School Band and invocation by Dr. C. L. Fisher, Prof. W. C. Davis, master of ceremonies, introduced Prof. L. Frazier Banks, assistant superintendent of schools, Birmingham who welcomed the teachers on behalf of schools, and Prof. J. A. Welton, who gave the address of welcome on behalf of colored citizens. Prof. T. R. Parker, president of A. and M. College, made a happy response.

A feature of the meeting was President W. R. Wood's annual address in which he reviewed the history of negro education in Alabama, told of the conspicuous part the Alabama Teachers' Association had played in promoting the cause of education and recommended that the association sponsor a monthly publication that shall be devoted to education and educational problems as they affect the negro.

Following President Wood's address, Dr. Charles S. Morris, a noted negro divine, thrilled the audience as he appealed to them to live up to the highest traditions of the negro. "The recently unearthed tomb of the African king tells the story of the past glory of negro civilization," he said. "If we would climb to the heights again," he continued, "we must not forget God." Among the prominent teachers pres-

ent are: G. W. Trenholm, president State Normal School, Montgomery; R. B. Hudson, principal Clark School, Selma; Prof. W. H. Holloway, Talladega College, Talladega; Isaiah J. Whitely, principal Mobile County Training School, Plateau; M. H. Griffin, Rosenwald field agent, Montgomery; A. Wells Henderson, state supervisor rural schools, Montgomery; B. H. Barnes, principal Central High School, Tuscaloosa; Prof. W. A. Caldwell, principal Broad Academy, Mobile, and Prof. R. W. Taylor, principal Industrial High School, Sipsey, Ala.

Thursday morning's sessions were held at the Industrial High School. The morning being given up to round table discussions. Between 12 and 1 o'clock several hundred teachers had the pleasure of visiting the John Herbert Phillips High School.

Thursday's Session.

Declaring that there would be less strife and more happiness in the world if men thought less of "rights" and more of "duties," Dr. J. H. Willingham, president Normal School, Florence, made an impressive address Thursday night to several hundred colored teachers and citizens at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, the occasion being the second public session of the forty-second annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers' Association.

"Many of my colored friends," said Dr. Willingham, "complain about rights denied them, and justly so. But you must remember that there are many white men who are claiming that they are denied rights. They attribute their poverty and failure to rise in the world to lack of 'rights.' I shall never forget how, as a poor country boy, my soul cried out against the scheme of things which I thought condemned me to poverty and ignorance while other boys in my community seemed to revel in prosperity. But I thank God that I outgrew that view and soon found myself too busy trying to accomplish something to quarrel with the other fellow about rights. No grouch can accomplish much; and I congratulate you upon the fine spirit of patience and cheerfulness which characterizes your race. Continue the good work in which you are engaged. You never had so many friends who are resolute in their determination that negro children and negro teachers shall be given a better chance."

Following Dr. Willingham's address, H. D. Dowling, secretary-treasurer Alabama Educational Association, created a sensation by telling the audience why so many children leave school before finishing the sixth and seventh grades.

Leave In Self-Defense.

"They leave in self-defense," he shouted. "That is why thousands and thousands of children before finishing the sixth and seventh grades desert the school room for more congenial surroundings. They become bored, almost disgusted with dull, uninteresting, insipid teaching. It is up to us teachers to make school life more interesting. Speaking in terms of the radio, we must adjust our wave length to the length of the child."

Prof. G. W. Trenholm, president State Normal School, Montgomery, addressed the teachers on "The Supreme Twin Factors in Education," claiming those factors to be the spirit of the teacher and the personality of the teacher. He said in part: "The chief factor in increasing the

efficiency of all types of schools is the teacher. For on him all the rest depends. No matter how excellent the buildings and equipment, or how perfect the curriculum, these things all count for naught except as they are employed by devoted, efficient and inspiring teachers. The key to educational progress is largely in the hands of the teachers. It is only as they comprehend the situation and give and give their support to the new ideals that real results will be possible. If they are willing and ready to devote their best powers to the school and the community, there can be no doubt of the successful outcome of the reforms now taking shape in the schools.

"If teachers fail to catch the spirit of the new movement going on in education—fail to comprehend its significance or to prepare themselves to be its exponents—then the movement cannot succeed; for it is the teacher who comes into immediate contact with the people. Superintendents and supervisors may be ever so efficient and have their plans ever so well laid, but it is the teacher who must carry these plans into execution. School boards may do their duty, but, if we get results, there must be thoroughly informed and enthusiastic leaders to teach the schools. The teacher must be the concrete embodiment of the educational ideal. It is for him to reveal the new meaning of education—to show how education can be made to meet the needs of the efficient and successful life. This is a great responsibility and at the same time a magnificent opportunity.

Twin Educational Factors.

"Inquiring as to the secret of the success in this very important job of teaching, we shall find that it lies almost wholly in two factors: spirit and personality. These two factors—spirit and personality—might well be termed 'The supreme twin factors in education' which is the subject of our talk. Scholarship, skill in the use of methods, an acquaintance with the latest phases of educational thought—all of these are necessary and desirable, but they must give place to the two fundamental factors, namely the spirit of the teacher and the personality of the teacher."

Dr. N. B. Young, president A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., and Dr. Graiding, of the Fall Scripture Gift Mission, Philadelphia, were introduced and made brief addresses.

The very pleasing vocal selections of Willie Baker, of Mobile, and the spiritual melodies by singers from the colored school for the blind, Birmingham, are worthy of special mention. An offer-

ing of \$18.45 was taken for the school for the blind.

Round table discussions were continued at the Industrial High School from 10 a. m. to noon Friday, and at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in the afternoon from 2 to 4. Election of officers was scheduled for 5 p. m. Friday and the indications are that the present incumbent, Prof. W. R. Wood, principal Ensley Public School, will be reelected president.

The closing session will be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Friday night, when Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education, and Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta, Ga., are expected to speak. Music will be furnished by the Tuggle Institute Band and by the Central Alabama Quartette.

Teachers' Association, State.

Teachers Close

Successful Meet

By ARTHUR LEON OWENS

The East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools concluded its tenth annual session Saturday afternoon after one of the most interesting sessions of the history of the association.

The formal opening was held at the McMillan Chapel, Knoxville College, Thursday night at which time a very fine musical program was rendered by the College Choral club, and was followed by an inspirational address by Prof. John Hope, president of Moorehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.

Friday and Saturday were unusually busy days for the teachers at which time much business was transacted and numerous school

problems discussed as related to co-workers and co-equal factors in the progress of educational work bringing about these results." among the Negroes of this section.

Anti-Lynch Bill Favored.

In resolutions passed by the body in session Saturday morning the association strongly advocated the immediate passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynch bill and went on record as favoring a complete colored personnel for the Tuskegee hospital for Negro veterans of the world war.

The many social events in honor of the teachers and enjoyed by them made them feel proud of the opportunity of having visited Greater Knoxville.

Professor Miller W. Boyd, teacher of mathematics, Morristown Normal and Industrial College, was elected to succeed Prof. W. E. Butler, of Bristol, as president of the organization for the ensuing year.

The session just closed was without a doubt the most successful, from every standpoint, in the history of the association, and the many teachers are returning home with greater vim and with more determination to work harder in the future in the noble cause of elevating the Negro youth of the state and nation.

In commenting on this action of the association in selecting him as president, Prof. Boyd stated:

"My fellow teachers have honored me more than my most fanciful dreams could have allowed me to anticipate. But forgetful of the honor, the task ahead is my supreme thought, and I hope that of each member of our grand association.

"If at the end of another year, as a result of our efforts, we can say that a more just and equitable

expenditure of state and county funds has been realized, that better school facilities and a better teaching personnel have been made possible, and that community welfare in general has been elevated, then there will be sufficient honor, glory, and happiness for all of us.

"My fondest and most fervent hope is, that, each of us may be



PROF. M. W. BOYD

Member of the faculty of Morris-town College, elected to the presidency of the East Tennessee Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, at their session held here last week. Prof. Boyd is one of the state's most progressive educators, and is a graduate of Lincoln University.

Education—1923

Teachers' Salaries

APPEALS MADE FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Of Hickory County Makes
Strong Defense.

(By John Joseph Reed)

DIFFERENCE OF \$970,000
BETWEEN SALARIES OF
WHITE AND COLORED

Vast. Inequities Presented to
Congress by Beval R.

Thomas

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Beval R. Thomas has made his annual appeal to Congress against the inequities existing between the white and colored school systems. In a letter to Congressman Madden, chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Thomas states that there is a difference of \$970,000 between the salaries of the white and colored directors of primary instruction, the white receiving a maximum salary of \$1,900 and an allowance of \$360.00 for an automobile, and the colored \$1,290 with no allowance for transportation, although both meet the same professional requirement, render the same service, and have the same large areas of supervision to cover.

Likewise he called the attention of the Congress to the vast difference existing between the salaries of white and colored directors of kindergarten domestic science, domestic art, manual training, music and drawing, the whites receiving \$2,740.00 per annum and the colored but \$2,290.00 making a difference of \$450.00 which the race loses each year on each of these colored officers.

REDUCES SALARY
OF THE MO. NEGRO
SCHOOL INSPECTOR

Lawmakers Have A Hot Tilt
During The Debate. Party
Lines Generally Followed.
Representative Whitaker

Special Correspondence to The Argus. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Mar. 5.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly, acting on the reported recommendation of the State Superintendent of Schools, Lee, voted to reduce the annual salary of the Negro school inspector from \$2,400 per year to that of the ordinary clerkship in the department, \$1,800 a year. Last Thursday was a busy and memorable day for the question of cutting the Negro inspectors' salary was the main topic of discussion and occupied a large part of the day's session, friends and enemies of the Negroes of the state crossing each other repeatedly during the debate when the question for reducing the salary was up in the House.

Representative Whitaker (Rep.) of Hickory County, a Republican leader in the House, and one of the ablest men on the floor, took occasion to vigorously oppose the unfair and unreasonable reduction and paid a high tribute to the first Negro inspector of schools in Missouri, Hon. Charles G. Williams, appointed to the position by former State Superintendent Sam A. Baker. Mr. Whitaker (Rep.) also commended the Negroes of the state and especially Prof. Williams, for their efforts to secure better and higher education. The great amount of inspection work required to be done by the Negro inspector of schools was referred to by the Representative and he endeavored to convince the Democratic majority that it was not the fair thing to do in reducing the inspectors' salary, even if Williams were displaced by some other Negro who should be selected for his efficiency and the standard maintained rather than the securing of a cheaper man with corresponding loss to the Negroes children of the state.

Representative Edwards (Dem.) of Dunklin County, was opposed to the Inspector receiving \$2,400 and in his speech supporting the reduction he repeatedly used the word "Nigger," with all the venom he could put into the expression. Cheapness was the burden of his talk and "Nigger" was the subject of his opposition, showing prejudice and bitter opposition.

The efforts to reduce the salary of the Negro Inspector aroused a bitter fight but it was done just the same. And the Negro children of the state will suffer should a man be secured who is inefficient and incompetent because of the Democratic policy of not paying a fair and adequate salary to secure a first class man for Inspector. The Democrats in the Legislature

at this time are doing little of a constructive nature, but are trying to repeal all the good laws enacted at the last General Assembly, especially of interest and benefit to the Negroes of the state of Missouri. The Republicans created the office of Negro Inspector of Public Schools and the Democrats want to knock it out if possible, and will reduce the salary to the point where it will be impossible to secure good men to handle the position.

Hon. Charles G. Williams, Negro Inspector of public schools, made an excellent record, going out over Missouri and doing excellent work for the Negro children of the state. His work will always be a monument to him and State Superintendent of Public Schools, Sam A. Baker, who gave Brother Williams full leeway to do as he deemed advisable for the betterment of the Negro schools of the state.

Representative Heege (Rep.) of St. Louis County, paid a fine tribute to Hon. Charles G. Williams, former state school inspector, and Mr. Heege's words of praise is appreciated by the Negroes of the whole state, for he had the manhood and courage to stand on the floor of the House of Representatives and commend and uphold the Negro race in this state and stand for a square deal for the schools and for the payment of a fair salary to the one to be Inspector of the schools, thus insuring the placing of a competent man in the field to protect the interest of the Negro children of the State. When the Democratic leaders advocated the reduction of the salary they said they could get some one who could hold the position for \$1,800, thus showing their opposition to allowing a good man to be employed in the office and showing they really want to make the position a purely political one to be given to some one whether efficient and competent or not. Representative Heege (Rep.) and Representative Whitaker (Rep.) as well as other Republicans, resented this policy and opposed the reduction but the Democratic program went over in the House and the salary of the Negro school inspector was cut twenty-five per cent. Whitaker cited the statutes saying the Negro should receive \$2,400.

DENIES STORY
ABOUT SALARY
OF INSPECTOR
NEGRO SCHOOLS

Missouri State Superintendent Lee Says That Color-

's Salary Has
Raised To \$3600.

REPUBLICANS ONLY

ALLOWED HIM \$2500

Raise Is For Term Of
Two Years. Superintendent
Says He Will Give Colored
People Square Deal.

In a news letter from Jefferson City last week, our special correspondent, told the story of how the salary of the Negro State School Inspector had been reduced from \$2400 per year to \$1800 a year, through the recommendation of through the recommendation of State Superintendent Chas. A. Lee.

Mr. Lee, upon seeing the statement in the Argus regarding the Negro school inspector, wrote the Editor calling his attention to the fact that our correspondent had been misinformed concerning the matter. And that, instead of the salary of the inspector being reduced, the present legislature upon his recommendation had raised the salary of the Negro school inspector by eleven hundred dollars.

For the benefit of the Argus readers we herewith publish Mr. Lee's letter that they may see for themselves what he has to say on the subject.

The Letter

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My attention has been called to the article in your paper under date of March 9, relative to the reduction in salary of the Missouri Negro School Inspector.

It seems from the data which you have in your paper that you have been misinformed. I wish to advise you that the position of Negro school inspector was established by the 51st General Assembly and for the payment of same for the two years they appropriated the sum of \$2500. This you will see is a little bit more than \$100.00 per month. The Legislature this year has engrossed a bill which will pay the Negro school inspector \$150.00 per month for the two years or \$200.00 per month, the same as the other school inspectors after July 1.

I wish to advise you that I have not as yet appointed the colored school inspector, and neither have I appointed all the inspectors in the department. But when I asked for \$3600.00 for the salary of the Negro school inspector I had in mind paying him \$200.00 per month the same as the other inspectors in this department, and his work to begin the first of this coming

July.

I wish to assure you that I am very much interested in the colored schools of the State and that I shall do all I possibly can to give them a square deal.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,
Chas. A. Lee,

State Superintendent.

INCREASED SALARIES

The Foundation
The Christian Educator, official organ of the

Atlanta, Ga.
Board of Education for Negroes, announces that they are paying \$200,000 annually now for teacher's salaries as over against \$100,000 paid five years ago. This splendid showing is also due to the centenary general advance, and without which it would be impossible to carry on the work during these times of high prices. Really the salaries have not been increased. The highest paid teachers are in Gammon Theological Seminary and they are receiving less than they did five years ago, for while salaries have increased 25% living and other expenses have increased 60% above what they were before the war period. It is easy to figure the increase here to be reduction. All of the school faculties have been increased in number and efficiency, so that the old teachers are in about the same sacrificing job they were before the war in the matter of salary. With the large endowment added to Meharry Medical College, much larger salaries are being paid there, which is exactly as it should be, but is added to the grand total. While we congratulate the Board and recognize the large advance made in all lines, we would not have any get the impression that those of us who are teaching in colored schools are getting twice the money we were five years since, it would be better and fairer to say, with very few exceptions, we are getting less and less as the cost of living and every equipment for service advances.

Education—1923.

Tuskegee Institute Comments on, Tuskegee Institute Is a Significant Institution Said Dr. Counts of Yale

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—"Tuskegee Institute is an institution of significance. It is a monument to a race and a monument to the achievement of an individual and of a race. This institution is more than a monument. It is a symbol of hope, of what may be done on a larger scale in an agency through which the energy of a race may be given expression," said Dr. George Counts, of Yale University, in addressing the 600 teachers attending the summer session at the Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Counts referred to efficiency of Danish folk and declared: "That is the kind of work we need to emphasize here in America and the utilization of the common things. No people can develop very far along any line without confidence in their ability and I think that is one of the greatest contributions that Tuskegee Institute has made to the development of the Negro race."

Other addresses were delivered by Dr. L. B. Moore of New York City and G. W. Trenholm, president of the State Normal School, Montgomery.

STOKES HEADS TUSKEGEE

Elected Chairman to Board of Trustees to Succeed W. G. Wilcox

NEW YORK, June 25.—Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former secretary of Yale University, was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute at the annual meeting today. He succeeds William G. Wilcox, who resigned on account of ill health.

The board approved the budget of \$3460,000 for school purposes next year.

W. G. WILCOX PASSES TO BEYOND

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 26. The announcement of the passing of the Honorable William G. Wilcox, chairman of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Institute, occasioned much grief at the institute Wednesday, September 19. Mr. Wilcox has been in ill health for the past two years but his death was a distinct shock to the students and members of the faculty. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, attended the funeral which was held in New York City, Friday afternoon. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former secretary of Yale University, succeeds Mr. Wilcox as chairman of the board of trustees.

At Lake Junaluska, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, through its Social Service Commission, said concerning the Tuskegee situation, some things that reveal the desperate situation of lawlessness obtaining in the southland where a disadvantaged race has no rights which the dominant race group are legally bound to respect and foster. The statement follows:

"Inasmuch as there has come to us through reliable newspaper reports and private sources of undoubted reliability information that the interests of the great institution for colored people at Tuskegee, Ala., are seriously menaced by threats of organized interference.

"Resolved, that this Commission put on record our appreciation of the incalculable value of that institution for the training of our colored citizens, and declare our unalterable conviction that any invasion of its rights or interference with the orderly pursuit of its lawful and benevolent labors would be a calamity to the institution and a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization.

If Tuskegee, the premier Negro institution of the southland is thus acknowledged to be insecure being "menaced by the threats of organized interference," what of other Negro institutions in this section which the late Booker Washington lauded so lavishly during his eventful lifetime. If this is the attitude of southern civilization to this green tree what must it be toward the dry trees? When Mr. Washington was heralding the slogan "Let down your buckets where you are" we knew that he either was not versed in the things concerning which he spoke or he was bartering our racial birthright for a mere mess of pottage. Not only Negro institutions but Negro life and limb are not safe in this section. It is because of this fact and the additional important one that the Negro's legitimate social progress in the South is blocked by obstructionist laws, that the Negro is showing such widespread restlessness and resentment. Such a reaction against galling social conditions is characteristic of all human groups: the Ne-

gro is only a little more tardy than others in giving it expression. Our Southern neighbors have been telling the world that the South is the best place for the Negro; and the world as well as the unsophisticated Negro has given credence to this propaganda in interest of cheap and manageable labor until within very recent months the South's system and purpose of exploitation became so notorious that her contention could no longer stand scrutiny; and the Negro, thinking through, broke through, and put his labor on the nation's labor market at par value.

And so the Southern Church bolsters up Tuskegee in interest of the reputation of southern society, to prevent "a lasting disgrace to our Southern civilization." It would have contributed much to the Negro's sense of security and industrial stability if long ago the Southern Church had displayed such a keenness of sense of values regarding other Negro institutions. Negro lodge halls have been pillaged, Negro homes violated, Negro Churches have been burned during the years gone by and, as far as we recall, there has been no such pronounced protest coming from the Social Service Commission of the Southern Church, broadcasted by the Associated Press. Of course it is the type of the institution, its history and traditions, enshrined in the Southern system that this protest seeks to conserve.

Then, too, this is no time to strike down Negro institutions or to intimidate their heads, especially if it add to the restlessness of local labor. The one desperate effort of the South now is to preserve its labor supply and to hold intact the reputation of its civilization. Herein very likely lies the interest of the Southern Church in Tuskegee. We want the South to bolster up Tuskegee, but remembering that Tuskegee is just one star in the firmament of Negro racial life, let the South see and bolster up every other legitimate Negro institution whether its function in society be to increase economic values or to develop the cultural and aesthetic, the civic and political life of the Negro.

Tuskegee Enrolls Over 1200 Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 20.—The forty-third session of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute opened here Thursday, September 13, with more than 1,200 students enrolled and many others present awaiting the opportunity to register. Every section of this country is represented among those present, as well as Africa, Central America, South America, Cuba and the British West Indies.

The opening day enrollment of this year compares favorably with that of any other year and surpassed all expectations due to the migration of so many Negroes to the North and the economic conditions existing among Negro farmers of this section. In spite of these adverse conditions it was necessary to open registration a week early in order to be ready for the regular routine on the opening day.

From all indications this year will be one of the most largely attended sessions in the history of the school. The majority of those already enrolled are newcomers. The old students are just beginning to return, many of them having worked at their trades during the summer at the large industrial plants in the North and Middle West.

In addressing the students at the Thursday evening chapel services, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal, said: "It is very gratifying to see so many on the opening day and I hope your presence here indicates an anxiety on your part to begin your work the year. Many of you I am sure have heard that Tuskegee is a place for work, and so it does, but it is a place for much more than that, it is a place for manhood and womanhood and seeks to produce well-developed men and women by carrying out the philosophy of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Institute, which is inscribed on the monument erected on the campus to his memory, which reads: 'We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brain and skill into the common occupations of life.'

"I want each one of you to look at and study that monument and think about the man whom it memorializes. Think of his life. Think of what he did for his race, his country and for humanity, and of the sacrifices which he made for this Institute. Then strive at all times to prove worthy of those sacrifices which he made and which your parents and these teachers are mak-

ing today. Make every minute of your time count. Tuskegee, as I have said before, is no place for sluggards. We are busy here from morning till night and I hope every one is determined to follow the routine cheerfully and willingly."

Tuskegee Institute

Opens 43rd Session

9-21-23

(Special to Pittsburgh American)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept., 21.—The Forty-third session of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute opened Thursday, September 13, with more than 1200 students enrolled and many others present awaiting the opportunity to register. Every section of the country is represented among those present, as well as Africa, Central America, South America, Cuba and the British West Indies.

The opening day enrollment of this year compares favorably with that of any other year and surpassed all expectations due to the migration of so many Negroes to the North and economic conditions existing among Negro farmers of this section. In spite of these adverse conditions it was necessary to open registration a week ago in order to be ready for the regular routine on the opening day.

In addressing the students at the Thursday evening chapel services, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal, said: "It is very gratifying to see so many present on the opening and I hope your presence indicates an anxiety on your part to begin your work for the year. Many of you, I am sure, have heard that Tuskegee stands for work, and so it does, but it stands for literary achievement as well and more than that, it stands for manhood and womanhood and seeks to produce well rounded men and women by carrying out the philosophy of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Institute, which is inscribed on the monument erected on the campus to his memory, which reads: 'We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor, and put brain and skill into the common occupations of life.'"

"I want each one of you to look at and study that monument and think about the man it memorializes. Think of what he did for his race and country and of the sacrifices which he made for this Institute and strive at all times to prove worthy of those sacrifices which he made and which teachers and your parents are making today. Make every minute of your time count. Tuskegee, as I have said before, is no place for sluggards. We are busy here from morning till night and I hope all of you will fall right into the regular routine."

TUSKEGEE WILL SING TONIGHT

To Give Concert in Zion Baptist Church on Washington Street.

The Tuskegee Jubilee Singers will give a concert at the Zion Baptist church on the 800 block of Washington street tonight. The Jubilee Singers come from Tuskegee Institute, famous negro school established by Booker T. Washington, and will sing many pleasing numbers, including negro melodies. The Rev. J. C. White, pastor of Zion church, says that he is expecting a large audience.

Tuskegee Honors the Memory of Its Founder

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 16.—Yesterday marked the Eighth Anniversary of the passing of Booker T. Washington. Without

interrupting the routine of the usual week-day program, appropriate exercises marked the occasion. There have been the usual whirl of machinery and the usual assembly of classes but pilgrims from four-thirty in the morning all through the day have silently made their way to the spot where his dust lies resting. Before sunrise the local alumni, more than fifty in number, most of whom knew him personally and intimately, gathered around the tomb and paid a formal but fervent tribute to the memory of the founder. There were personal reminiscences of the man whose memory they love, honor and trust. The eulogy was delivered by Francis H. Gow, of the '06 class. In the course of his remarks, the speaker referred to a recent meeting between Principal Moton and the Honorable David Lloyd George, when the latter said "I have followed with a great deal of interest the work of Tuskegee Institute. I have read 'Up From Slavery' and feel that I had a personal acquaintance with Dr. Washington." The deep interest of the ex-premier of Great Britain in the life and work of Dr. Washington reflects, said the speaker, "the esteem in which he is held by the great characters of the world."

In all the classes of the day, time

was set aside for quotations from his sayings and for recounting his achievements. The tomb is banked with flowers placed there by nearly 2,000 students and workers. Three hundred pupils from the Children's House, including the little kindergarteners, paid their tribute by classes, reciting quotations from his writings or as in the case of one group, repeating the Lord's prayer and placing flowers upon his grave.

FLOWERS BANK BOOKER T. TOMB

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 15.—Over 2,000 pilgrims made their way to the tomb of Booker T. Washington on the eighth anniversary of his death and covered his tomb with flowers. From 4:30 in the morning all through the day those who loved the great educator, made their way silently to the spot where his dust lies resting.

Education - 1923.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on,

Tuskegee Celebrates Founder's Day

N.Y. Amsterdam News

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 5.—"Tuskegee Institute is the moral fortress of the Negro race; it embodies a statesman-like idea that offers the nearest approach yet made toward a satisfactory solution of the Negro Problem," declared Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of the University of Richmond, Richmond, Va., who delivered the principal address at the sixth annual observance of Founder's Day, held at the Institute Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Institute, proclaimed as one of the most appropriate commemorative exercises of the birth of Dr. Booker T. Washington and Industrial Institute, since his passing in 1915.

The exercises, which were held in the Institute Chapel, were devoid of glamour, but were rife with enthusiasm and inspiration. The simplicity which characterized the services was in keeping with the life of the man to whom tribute was being paid in word and actions. Conspicuous among the visitors were a large number of the personal friends and advisors of Dr. Washington, who served as the honorary committee at the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington Memorial on April 5, 1922.

Annual Trustees Meeting.

In the absence of William G. Wincox, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, W. W. Campbell, President of the Macon County Bank, Tuskegee, Ala., who is Vice-Chairman of the Board, presided.

Among the important matters recommended by Dr. Moton and approved by the Board was the addition of a two year training course for teachers which becomes effective with the opening of school in September, 1923; an appropriation necessary to increase the dairy herd and the authorization of the principal and the treasurer with Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville, Ala., to sell the timber on the 25,000 acre tract of land belonging to the Institute in the western part of the state.

To fill two vacancies on the Board, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former Secretary of Yale University, was elected to membership and C. A. Austin, President of the Seaboard National Bank of New York City, was also elected to membership on the Board and to the trusteeship of the finance committee.

FOUNDERS DAY AT TUSKEGEE

STRONG ADDRESS BY DR. S. C. MITCHELL.—TRUSTEES IN ANNUAL MEET.

of the Institute in a unique and forceful manner.

He referred to Dr. Washington's power to understand humankind and declared that his success was due largely to this quality and his confidence in and love for all races of men. He said in part:

Tuskegee is Moral Fortress.

"Tuskegee is the moral fortress of the Negro race; it is a lighthouse towards which the eyes of millions turn. It embodies a statesmanlike idea that offers the nearest approach yet made to a solution of the Negro problem. The origin of this idea is an entrancing story, recalling the divine in human history. About a century ago, two young missionaries, man and wife, landed on the shores of Hawaii to carry light and life to the lowly people there. To the open eye of Armstrong, it was soon evident the training of the hand, training in home making, training in farming was the first need—thrift and character. As a result he founded what we would call an industrial school at Hilo. The son of these missionaries came back to America to take his college course at Williams College under Mark Hopkins. He was drawn into the south by the civil war. Incidentally he realized that the situation in the south was just like the one with which his father had dealt in far-away Hawaii. The sword had no place, the real task was to make a race, as his father had sought to do in the school that taught the dignity of work—the necessity of thrift and character."

The exercises which were held in the Institute chapel, were devoid of glamour, but were rife with enthusiasm and inspiration. The simplicity which characterized the services was in keeping with the life of the man to whom tribute was being paid in words and actions.

Conspicuous among the visitors was a large number of the personal friends and advisors of Dr. Washington, who served as the honorary committee at the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington Memorial on April 5, 1922.

Dr. Mitchell Speaks.

Dr. Mitchell, who is well known at Tuskegee Institute, having visited and spoken at the Institute before, was greeted with tremendous applause when he rose to speak. He praised in no uncertain terms the work of the Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Booker T. Washington and interpreted the life and achievements of the founder

Any report of the activities of the day would be incomplete without come mention of the music by the choir and the school as a whole. The choir rendered with pleasing harmony and interpretation, Gaul's "No Shadows Yonder," and the Negro spirituals, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and "Rise, Shine for the Light is Coming." The whole school sang with fervor the spiritual "Been Down Into the Sea."

The crowning feature of the attendant exercises was the Rhetorical exercises held in the Institute chapel,

Wednesday evening. Few things exhibit more clearly the Tuskegee Method of training than did the program rendered. Each oration was demonstrated with practical work. The essays showed a phase of the literary training while the demonstration portrayed the knowledge of the shop.

The stage changed from a machine shop where a young man was explaining and demonstrating "The Way to Turn a New Brass Piston Rod from an Old One," into a millinery shop where a young woman was making and explaining the process of "Making a Hat to Match a Dress" and again into a portion of the poultry farm where a young lady explained the method of "Selecting Eggs for Hatchnig and Brooding of Chicks"—the incubator and brooder as well as splendid types of chicks were n evidence. The stage then took the form of a model kitchen in which a young lady was demonstrating and relating the uses of "Chemistry in the Home." The last scene was a demonstration of the power and uses of "Electricity for Industrial Purposes." The uses of electricity as an agent of light power and heat were outlined and demonstrated.

Tuskegee Methods in Practice.

The methods of training having been seen, J. R. Wiggfield of the Class of 1895 related how he had used the training he received at Tuskegee. He has devoted twenty-seven years to teaching in rural schools and is now in charge of the State Reform School for Boys located at Mt. Meigs, Ala. By utilizing his Tuskegee training he declared; that "in addition to carrying on academic work the boys of the Mt. Meigs institute during 1922, raised 4256 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, bedded 8,000 stalks of cane and cured 5,000 pounds of pork and at the close of the year we had a cash balance of some \$24,000.00 in the Exchange National Bank of Montgomery. We have erected two concrete dormitories which will accommodate 350 boys."

Mr. Rosenwald Speaks.

At the close of the exercises Dr. Moton introduced Mr. Rosenwald who has in the last six months made possible the erection of 1760 schools for Negroes.

Mr. Rosenwald urged the students

to carry out the determination expressed in the spiritual, "I'll Nexer Turn Back No More," which had just been sung and referred to the many possibilities opening up for trained men and women of the Negro race.

Annual Trustees Meeting.

In the absence of William G. Wincox, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, W. W. Campbell, President of the Macon County Bank, Tuskegee, Alabama, who is Vice-chairman of the Board, presided.

Among the important matters recommended by Dr. Moton and approved by the Board was the addition of a two year training course for teachers which becomes effective with the opening of the school in September, 1923; an appropriation necessary to increase the dairy herd and the authorization of the principal and the treasurer with Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville, Ala., to sell the timber on the 25,000 acre tract of land belonging to the Institute in the western part of the state.

To fill two vacancies on the Board, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former Secretary of Yale University, was elected to membership and C. A. Austin, President of the Seaboard National Bank of New York City, was also elected to membership on the Board and to the trusteeship of the finance committee.

"Moral Fortress of the Race"

The sixth anniversary of Founder's Day was celebrated at Tuskegee Institute, April 5, and Dr. Moton, the principal, characterized it as "one of the most appropriate commemorative exercises of the birth of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder, who died in 1915. There was a notable gathering of distinguished friends of the dead founder and of the Institute, with a display of the wonderful things being done, and some splendid sentiments were voiced by men of light and leading. The address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of the University of Richmond, who hit the nail on the head when he said: "Tuskegee Institute is the moral fortress of the Negro race. It is a lighthouse towards which the eyes of millions turn. It embodies a statesmanlike idea that offers the nearest approach yet made to a solution of the Negro problem."

Again, Dr. Mitchell said: "I do not recall a single task to which Dr. Washington applied his hand that has not lived and increased in power throughout the decades. This is due

to the fact that he saw clearly the issues and grounded his plans on common sense, faith and good will between the races." It is good that a doctor of laws should go out of Richmond, the capitol of the Southern Confederacy, to bear witness to the good works and lasting influence for good of him, the Virginia slave born, who "gave his life freely that others might have it more abundantly." We shall be strong as a race as we produce men of the character of Booker T. Washington, "whose good works do follow him."

N. Y. TUSKEGEE ASS'N HELD FOUNDER'S DAY EXERCISES ON SUNDAY

Auspices of J. C. Price Lyceum at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church.

A warm tribute was paid the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, as a man and friend by Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, at the annual founder's day exercises by the local Tuskegee Association, held under the auspices of the J. C. Price Lyceum at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church on Sunday afternoon, April 15.

Mr. Moore spoke interestingly of his first meeting with Dr. Washington more than twenty-five years ago and of their pleasant relationship from that time until his death. He said that he admired Dr. Washington, not alone for his ability and the things he did, but also for his manliness and fine character. He said Booker Washington's name would go down in history as one of the greatest men of his generation.

Other speakers on the program included Mr. Hunter, president of the Tuskegee Association, Robert Evans and L. W. Alexander. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Musa Williams, Manessah Ray and Miss M. Williams. Dr. Charles H. Roberts was master of ceremonies. The program committee was composed of Robert Evans, chairman; Mrs. Hattie Brown, Mrs. Ruth Carter and Mrs. A. B. Smith.

DR. OWENS DELIVERS SERMON TO NEGROES

Georgia Pastor Reviews Achievements of Race in Talk at Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
May 21.—Special to The Advertiser—

"The civil, religious and political life of America for a period of three hundred years has been mainly colored by the achievements of the negro," declared Dr. William Russell Owens, pastor of the First Baptist church of Macon, Ga., at the forty-second annual commencement sermon of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Sunday afternoon, May 20.

Dr. Owens who was introduced by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, spoke on "The Glory of the Unobserved." He pointed out that the world war was won by the second reserves, that wealth is gained by utilizing the unobserved and the unnoticed qualities of products and that the national life of America had been colored by the achievements of "the unobserved, the unnoticed, and the unused race."

The exercises which marked the beginning of the forty-second anniversary of the institute, began with the processional through the campus to the institute chapel. The weather ran true to form, with the leaden clouds over hanging, threatening to shed its moisture upon the two thousand or more students, teachers and visitors, who formed the line of march.

Seated upon the platform with Dr. Owens were Professor K. N. D. Smith of the University of Chicago; Dr. Alderman, pastor of the Baptist church of Tuskegee; W. W. Campbell, vice-chairman of the trustee board of the Institute; C. W. Hare of Tuskegee, members of the board of trustees; Dr. F. W. Johnston, J. D. Drakeford and other white friends of the Institute from throughout the state of Alabama.

Reviews Progress of the Negro.

In substantiating his statement that the negro had affected materially the life of America, Dr. Owens declared that the fact that the slaves did the work in the South enabled the men who later signed the declaration of independence to gain the knowledge necessary for the framing of that historical document and pointed out that since emancipation the negro had made progress along every line of endeavor; had furnished two senators and twenty-four representatives in congress; "in literary achievements the negro is represented by Charles W. Chestnut, and Paul Laurence Dunbar, in art, Edmonia Lewis, and Henry O'Tanner; in education, Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton, Kelly Miller and in music by Elia-beth Taylor Greenville, Sissieretta Jones and Black Tom, whose composition "The Storm" is played today, a if the progress of the race be estimated in wealth you can point to Moton, and others who have accumulated wealth.

"I have pointed out these to you and I could have named many more, to show you that you have no reason to be ashamed that you are a negro and that your race has been a factor in the development of America. These men and women have gained prominence in spite of, as you have so well put it in your motto: "We Climb Through the Rocks be Rugged—though the way has been rugged."

"Today I want to charge you to take this message and to know that your life perhaps is now an unused life yet it can have the glory of achievement about it. Some of you are going out and you are going to choose a mate of your own selection and

set up a home, which is life's sweetest ideal. Some of you are going to exchange your cap and gown for the sandal and the cap of the nurse to heal the body; some of you are going through the swinging doors of the future to scatter sweet charities at the feet of men. Some of you are going to take a cross in your hand and call to the world to follow you to the city of God.

"I charge you to remember that you must do something else besides dream. You must do good deeds. You must do something else besides have a vision. You must learn in order to please mankind. You must learn to bleed. You must learn that the way to be strong is to learn to stoop and you must learn that when you wear your cross well it always turns to a crown.

"I want you to learn that when you sacrifice for your fellows in service you will always win success. You have been taught here these primary facts of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

"The man who fails lacks what you have been given, Dr. Moton here and these teachers have given you a better power than your early generation. Now, lift up your walks and dignify your face, and sweep up into the House of God. The only thing that is worth surviving are the deeds that will stand inspection of His Almighty Eye."

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

MAY 21 1923

AN EXPLODED CANARD.

On this page appears a communication from C. W. Hare, an attorney of Tuskegee, Ala., and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, puncturing a sordid morsel of racial propaganda sent out from the capital city of Ohio relative to an alleged remark there of Robert R. Moton, president of this negro institution of the south that the late Booker T. Washington made great and famous.

Dr. Moton, who succeeded to the head of Tuskegee after the death of its founder, has promoted and sought always to develop the same spirit of helpful co-operation between the races that Dr. Washington promoted.

Naturally, therefore, when a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, where he had spoken on April 28 on "inter-racial co-operation," charged him with having said "the negro is in America to stay and if anybody has to get out it will be the white man to go," those of the south who saw it accepted the report as a sinister distortion, coming out of the north, to fire racial prejudices in the south, and without foundation or fact to sustain the state-

ment that Dr. Moton had used any such expression.

Among those who very promptly investigated was the editor of the Colbert Reporter, of Tusculumbia, Ala., and Dr. Moton's reply, which is incorporated as a part of the communication from Attorney Hare, published elsewhere, not only proves convincingly that he made no such statement, but he made no statement that could possibly be construed by the bitterest foe of racial amity as meaning or suggesting any such thought, or otherwise leading an auditor to draw any such inference.

What the Tuskegee president can say as to the negro race living in America, and particularly in the south, in co-operation with, and in helpful contact and service with the white race, is what every right thinking and understanding white person, and what every sober, industrious, law-abiding negro thinks and speaks every day—that "the two races can live in the south in harmony and prosperity and each can be of the largest possible service to the other."

It is significant that this new attempt to incite racial prejudice should have originated in the north—in Ohio, where the negro population is already heavy, and to which state a substantial proportion of the negro exodus from the south is supposed to pilgrimage.

But, whether this particular libel should have originated in the north or south does not make any especial difference. There are elements in both sections seeking mischievously at all times to arraign race against race, religion against religion, nationality against nationality, even section against section, and individual against individual; and the quicker the strong arm of the law, through its constituted arms of enforcement, puts down every effort to incite intolerance, the quicker will the ideals of the advanced civilization for which the world war was fought be realized.

In the meantime, it must not be overlooked that the negro belongs to the south and is a part of the south. His best friend is the southern white man.

The hope of this country is in its Anglo-Saxon and pure Caucasian blood, and the south must appreciate that the negro, who knows his

place and who enters into the works and industries to the manner born, is far preferable to any influx of foreign immigration with its uncertainties of labor, and its racial assimilation.

The purpose of the southern white people is to treat the negro justly and fairly, and the mischief makers who would incite intolerance on the part of any element of whites, or fan the passions and inflame the prejudices of any element of negroes, should be summarily dealt with and punished.

Booker Washington's Life Put on Screen

"Tuskegee Finds the Way Out" is the title of the latest film success, which was shown for the first time last week to the teachers, students and friends of Col. Florence Mann Auditorium to capacity. The opinion was unanimous that it is the most entertaining educational film that has been shown.

The new picture is in seven reels and tells the story of Booker T. Washington's life work. It is the great educator's vision. In "Tuskegee Finds the Way Out" there is a note of human interest that is sustained throughout. One is both entertained and educated by this latest screen novelty. The photography is worthy of praise.

After the New York engagements the picture will be shown throughout the country under the direction of Charles Winter Wood. It was made by the Crusaders Film Company, New York.

SUGGESTS THAT TUSKEGEE START A MEDICAL COLLEGE

Cleveland, Ohio, May 25.—Dr. Joe Thomas of this city has written to authorities of Tuskegee institute suggesting that they use their influence to have started at Tuskegee a medical college to provide class A training in medicine to youths of the Race.

Dr. Thomas calls attention to the new Veterans hospital there and says that it might be appropriately used as a base, with the institute itself providing students with a pre-medical course. He believes something like this is necessary because of the unwillingness of first class white schools to admit students of the Race and the scarcity of colleges of medicine among the Race.

Education—1923

Tuskegee Institute, Commission

Negro Ministers as Students

TUSKEGEE Institute has promoted the holding of schools and conferences among the scattered families of Alabama and Georgia, where groups of people from a radius of ten miles could gather to learn to do practical pieces of work in which everybody should be concerned. This idea has been taken by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church in cooperation with Gammon Theological Seminary, which has held a summer school for 110 Negro ministers brought together from the small towns and country districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia. Through these ministers thousands of the rural population in these eight states will be reached and taught better methods for their daily living. Classes have been held in orcharding, in the preservation of eggs, in nursing, and in farm mechanics, which really means how to build a henhouse and a shanty. The students have learned how to spray fruit trees and how and why to "swat the fly." Teaching in the formal manner has been supplemented by the actual doing of various things by each member of the class.

Home Missions Council Letter.

Foremost Negro Artists Entertained Listeners to WGM's Early Broadcast

Famous Tuskegee Quartet and Violinist Thrill Fans Who Heard 6 to 7 O'Clock Program.

Constitution

SPECIAL BROADCAST.

Station WGM, The Atlanta Constitution, announces a special broadcast this afternoon from 2:45 to 3:15 o'clock, featuring members of the band, glee club and quintet of the Tuskegee institute, playing a matinee and a night concert in this city today. 3/30/23

Captain Alvin J. Neely, registrar of Tuskegee institute, who is in charge of the celebrated negro organization, will be in charge of the special broadcast this afternoon. Listeners of Atlanta particularly, and the nation at large, will be interested in this special mid-afternoon musical program and thousands will embrace the opportunity of hearing the world's foremost negro vocal and instrumental stars in the 30-minute program at Station WGM this afternoon. Constitution

A quintet of the world's best-known negro artists featured the 6 to 7 o'clock program from Station WGM, The Atlanta Constitution, last night. These celebrated entertainers, under the direction of Captain Alvin J. Neely, registrar of Tuskegee Institute, thrilled listeners to the early broadcast with the famous negro spirituals, old southern melodies and quartet numbers, and violin solos by Maceo Williams.

The quartet is composed of Leroy Brown, first tenor; Captain Alvin J. Neely, second tenor; Esker Cobb, baritone, and William Wiley, basso, representing Tuskegee Institute, the noted negro school in Alabama. Maceo Williams, celebrated violinist, interspersed the quartet selections with unusually enjoyable solos.

The Tuskegee quartet, composed of the most talented vocal stars of the negro race, have made scores of Victor records and are everywhere acclaimed as a musical attraction second to none of its kind in America. These singers are in Atlanta with the Tuskegee band and glee club for a series of benefit concerts for the Big Bethel church fund, the big Atlanta negro

church which was destroyed by fire recently. The band, glee club and quartet were heard by a tremendous throng of people in the Baptist tabernacle last night, and will be heard again tonight at 8:30 in the huge tabernacle.

The quartet members have voices of exceptional beauty and richness and were at their best in "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginia," "Suwanee River" and others of the famous negro spirituals and southern melodies. It was a wonderful program from start to finish and a musical offering which the most critical listener appreciated and enjoyed. It is not often that a radio station is able to present artists of such note and ability.

Maceo Williams, violinist, displayed that training and talent of the finished artist, he is really is. His violin solos were distinct features.

Captain Neely announced the numbers and gave a very interesting talk of three minutes on the mission of the Tuskegee musical organization in visiting Atlanta for two days.

Tuskegee Music Makers Please Local Audience

3/30/23
Atlanta

Big Bethel Benefit Performance Heartily Applauded.

Two Concerts Today.

Atlanta Constitution
BY LOY WARWICK, JR.

Few have been the times when an Atlanta auditorium has vibrated as strongly with the voluminous music of a great symphony of band instruments or echoed as sweetly the mild, tender strains of human voice or violin, as did the large Baptist Tabernacle auditorium Thursday night at the initial performance of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute band and glee club, which rendered faultlessly a superb program of instrumental and vocal selections before a sizable and appreciative audience.

They will play at the city auditorium for negroes at 3:00 o'clock today and again at the tabernacle for a white audience at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The proceeds go to the Big Bethel church rebuilding fund.

Judging solely from the expressed appreciation of the audience, it must be said that the negro folk songs met with the highest favor. They were sung in their original form, preserv-

ing that peculiar tone coloring and harmony which has won their acceptance as America's distinctive contribution to the music of the world.

This profound appreciation of these songs can be explained by the presence of many southern people who have heard them in surroundings other than modern auditoriums. But if one had been sitting by the banks of the Mississippi river or on the cabin steps of an old plantation, bathed in the glorious light of a southern moon, the voices could not have seemed more realistic and beautiful.

Land of Harmony.

These folk songs seemed to carry one far and away from the hustle and bustle of the city and into peaceful lands of musical harmony.

The rendering of classical music by the entire orchestra deserves no limited credit. Perfect harmony of the clarinet and horn with the accompaniment of the heavier brasses in the playing of famous classical selections plainly evidenced much labor and study upon the parts of the young students and their able conductor, Captain E. L. Drye.

A violin solo, "Mazurka," by Mlynarski, that could be termed no less than perfect, held the audience spell-bound and received encore upon encore. The violinist was M. T. Williams, one of Tuskegee's many finished musicians.

The first number was the "March Slav," by Tschaiowsky, and with its rendering the audience settled down assured of a delightful program of musical entertainment. This march was written in 1876 when Slav met Turk in the still undecided struggle for the mastery of the Near East. In it the composer, himself a Russian-Slav, memorializes the glories of the Slavonic people. The stirring rhythms are based on the characteristic motifs of Slavonic folk-songs and so blended as to create one of the noblest compositions in the march form. The march opens with a dige-like chant played by the clarinet and horn and heavier brasses. The theme is magnificently developed as the March progresses to the trio where the "Russian National hymn" is introduced and finally carried to a brilliant and triumphant climax in the Coda engaging all the resources of the full band.

The Glee club presented a number of folk-songs following this delightful number.

Operatic Selections.

A cornet solo, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Samson and Delilah, was rendered by Cadet Charles Jennings. This great aria occurs in the second act of the opera "Samson and Delilah" and is one of the most beautiful in all operatic repertoire.

Other numbers presented by the band were "Traumerei," Schumann; "First Heart Throbs," by Eilenberg; "Washington Grays," by Grafulla.

A number of selections from "Shuffle Along" one of the most successful musical comedies of modern times, were given. The books and lyrics are by negroes. The show played two years on Broadway and has been recently booked for London. These were the only numbers touching modern music.

The Tuskegee quartet deserves much credit for its part in the program. That virtually incomparable four im-

mediately won the approval of the audience with their delightful numbers. They were given numerous encores to which they responded with selections that made their listeners even more opposed to their retirement.

The program was ended with the "Star Spangled Banner," an incident that brings more praise upon that aggregation of singers and musicians, for in this day and time it is rare one hears the praise of his own country voiced on such occasions.

From the rendering of the "March Slav" to the National Anthem it was a period of delightful and wholesome entertainment. The finished lines of the cadence and harmony gave evidence of a musical conception that comes naturally to only a few people and it is seldom that the opportunity presents itself to hear music as was rendered by the Tuskegee representatives Thursday night. Big crowds are expected at the two performances today and the congregation of the church recently destroyed by fire is expecting substantial assistance from the proceeds.

NEW YORK POST

APRIL 6, 1923

Tuskegee Trustees Chosen

Anson Phelps Stokes and C. A. Austin
Elected to the Board

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6.—The Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, ex-secretary of Yale University, and C. A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank of New York City, were elected to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute at a meeting here yesterday. The board decided to inaugurate a two years' advanced training course for teachers during the coming year.

Tuskegee was called the "moral fortress of the negro race" in the Founder's Day address, delivered by Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell of the University of Richmond. He stated that a great stride towards the settlement of the negro problem had been made by the energy and appealing force of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee.

TRIBUTE PAID WASHINGTON IN FOUNDER'S DAY PROGRAM

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell Is Principal Speaker at Tuskegee Exercises; Board of Trustees Holds
Montgomery Advertiser
April 6, 1923
Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 4.—While there was the usual interest in the exercises, there was evidenced on the part of the audience, especially the teachers and students, a keen disappointment occasioned by the absence of William G. Willcox, the chairman of the board of trustees.

Moton Presents Speaker
Following devotional exercises and the reading of the telegram from Mr. Willcox, Dr. Moton presented the speaker of the day, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell.

Dr. Mitchell Speaks
Dr. Mitchell, who is well known at Tuskegee Institute, having visited and spoken at the Institute before, was greeted with tremendous applause when he arose to speak. He praised in no uncertain terms the work of the Tuskegee Institute and of Dr. Booker T. Washington and interpreted the life and achievements of the founder of the Institute in a unique and forceful manner.

The exercises, which were held in the Institute chapel, were devoid of glamour, but were rife with enthusiasm and inspiration. The simplicity which characterized the services was in keeping with the life of the man to whom tribute was being paid in word and action.

Notwithstanding the fact that April was running true to form in furnishing intermittent showers, which are more appropriately designated as a deluge, a large number of friends and admirers of Dr. Booker T. Washington attended the exercises. Representatives of both races and of all walks of life were present to show their admiration for their erstwhile friend, neighbor and benefactor.

Conspicuous among the visitors were a large number of the personal friends and advisors of Dr. Washington, who served as the honorary committee at the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington Memorial on April 5, 1922, at which time their presence evoked a strong statement from William G. Willcox, New York City, chairman of the board of trustees.

Exercises Begin.
Promptly at 1:30 p. m. trustees, visitors, teachers and students marched to the Institute chapel, headed by the Institute band. The procession wended its way through the campus in the following line of march: Immediately behind the band was Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. Mitchell, who were followed by the trustees, visitors and members of the faculty; then came the girls in their comely uniforms and the boys in the uniforms of the United States army.

Among those present were W. W. Campbell, vice-chairman of the board of trustees, Tuskegee, Ala.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Charles E. Mason and son, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Richard F. Miller, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Scott and daughter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Merrell and daughter, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. U. G. Daley, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hare, Tuskegee; Dr. C. W. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. Edward Perry,

"Tuskegee is Moral Fortress"
"Tuskegee is the moral fortress of the negro race; it is a lighthouse toward which the eyes of millions turn. It embodies a statesmanlike idea that offers the nearest approach yet made to a solution of the negro problem."

The origin of this idea is an entrancing story, recalling the divine in human history. About a century ago two young missionaries, man and wife, landed on the shores of Hawaii to carry light and life to the lowly people there. To the open eye of Armstrong it was soon evident the training of the hand, training in home making, training in farming was the first need—thrift and character. As a result he founded what we would call an industrial school at Hilo. The son of these missionaries came back to America to take his college course at Williams College under Mark Hopkins. He was drawn into the south by the Civil war. Incidentally he realized that the situation in the south was just like the one with which his father had dealt in far-away Hawaii. The sword had no place, the real task was to make a race, as his father had sought to do in the school, that taught the dignity of work—the necessity of thrift and character.

Any report of the activities of the day would be incomplete without some mention of the music by the choir and the school as a whole. The choir rendered with pleasing harmony and interpretation Gaul's "No shadows, Youder" and the negro spirituals, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", and "Rise, Shine for the Light is a Coming." The whole school sang with fervor the spiritual "Been Down Into the Sea."

Exercise Began Tuesday.
The exercises of the Founder's Day season began Tuesday morning with the arrival of trustees and other friends from the East and middle west. The first activity was a visit to the county school at the Shiloh community near Notasulga. This school, which was completed last June, was made possible through the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald who was a member of the party. Notwithstanding the "April showers" which are prevalent in this section at this time, the school children, teachers and inhabitants of the little community turned out en masse to welcome their friend and benefactor.

Annual Trustees Meeting.
In the absence of William G. Willcox, chairman of the board of trustees, W. W. Campbell, president of Macon county bank, Tuskegee, Alabama, who is vice-chairman of the board, presided. Among the important matters approved by the board was the addition of a two year training course for teachers which becomes effective with the opening of school in September, 1923; an appropriation necessary to increase the dairy herd and the authorization of the principal and the treasurer with Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville Alabama to sell the timber on the 25,000 acre tract of land belonging to the institute in the western part of the state.

To fill two vacancies on the board, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former secretary of Yale University, was elected to membership and C. A. Austin, president of the Seaboard national bank of New York City, was also elected to membership on the board and to the trusteeship of the finance committee.

FOUNDER'S DAY OPENS AT TUSKEGEE SCHOOL

Samuel Mitchell of University of Richmond Will Deliver Address

(Special to The Advertiser)
TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of the University of Richmond, Virginia, who will deliver the annual Founder's Day address at the sixth annual observance of this event at the Tuskegee Institute Thursday afternoon, arrived at the Institute this afternoon. Dr. Mitchell is a well known educator and lecturer, and Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Institute, is urging white and colored friends of the Institute to attend the exercises which will be held in the Institute chapel at 2 o'clock.

A large number of trustees, visitors from the East and Middle West have arrived, including Mr. Charles E. Mason and son, Dr. F. R. Miller, and Dr. Horner, of Boston, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Merrell and daughter, of Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. William M. Scott of Philadelphia, and Mr. Julius Rosenwald. Other trustees who attended the annual meeting Wednesday were W. W. Campbell, vice-chairman of the board, C. W. Hare and A. J. Wilborn of Tuskegee, Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville and V. H. Tullane of Montgomery.

The trustees and visitors including a large number of physicians attending the twelfth annual clinic, were introduced to the teachers and students at the Tuesday evening chapel exercises. The following responded with short addresses: Dr. Miller, Dr. Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Va., Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Miller spoke on "Cancer," and pointed out that this disease was not contagious and was not hereditary and referred to the most prevalent places of attack and symptoms and advised that if discovered early enough it could be cured.

Dr. Leigh, who is one of the most prominent physicians of Virginia, outlined the good feeling existing between the races in Virginia, citing instances of its manifestation and pointed out the need of more negro physicians, declaring, "the average age of the country doctor is over sixty. That means that within the next ten years we will have no more country doctors. What are the country people going to do? There lies the opportunity for you young men to pursue the practice of medicine. There should be enough negro physicians to attend at least one half of the patients of the race and I hope the time will soon come when you can furnish that number."

Dr. Roman spoke on the "Functions of Youth," stating that the "chief function of youth was to prove the wisdom of old age" and outlined the fundamental principles of life as "the

ability to behave, the ability and willingness to work, the ability to think and the ability to love your country, your God and humanity."

Wednesday's program included a physical culture exhibition on White Hall lawn and rhetorical exercises in the Institute chapel. At the close of the exercises in chapel Dr. Moton announced that ample accommodations had been arranged for white and colored friends who were planning to attend the exercises Thursday afternoon.

**DR. MITCHELL LAUDS
SPIRIT OF TUSKEGEE**
Richmond Times-Dispatch
APRIL 6, 1923
University of Richmond Educator Is Founders' Day Speaker.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 5.—"Tuskegee Institute is the moral fortress of the negro race. It embodies a statesmanlike idea that offers the nearest approach yet made to a satisfactory solution of the negro problem," said Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of the University of Richmond, and a former president of the University of South Carolina, who delivered the annual founders' day address at Tuskegee Institute today. Continuing, the speaker said "the genius of Booker Washington lay in his insistence upon taking the first step before the second. It is terrible to think what might have been the consequence to the South and to the nation, if Booker Washington had not appeared at the moment he did and with the same program which he set forth with such energy and appealing force."

A large audience, including trustees of the Institute, visitors and friends, was in attendance at the exercises.

The trustees, in their annual meeting yesterday, approved a two-year advance training course for teachers and elected Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, former secretary of Yale University, to membership on the board and C. A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, as a member of the board and also treasurer of the investment committee.

**Tuskegee Club To
Founder's Day Program**
MONTGOMERY ALA. JOURNAL
APRIL 8, 1923

The local Tuskegee club, composed of graduates and former students of the Tuskegee Institute will hold "Founder's Day" exercises in memory of the birth of Booker T. Washington, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Old Salp church.

Captain A. J. Neeley, leader of the Tuskegee Quintette and club will deliver the principal address. Everybody is invited.

Education—1923.

Tuskegee Institute. Comments on.

FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF TUSKEGEE CELEBRATED

Illustrated Orations by Members of Senior Class Big Feature

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 24.—Special to The Advertiser.—The forty-second anniversary exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which began Sunday, May 20, with an eloquent address by Dr. William Russell Owens, pastor of the First Baptist church of Macon, Ga., were brought to a close here Thursday afternoon when Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, awarded diplomas and certificates to 118 young men and women from 18 foreign states, the British West Indies, Cuba and Central America, who had completed the Academic course and one of the forty trade courses offered by the institute.

The exercises consisted of illustrated orations by members of the graduating class; industrial demonstrations; the alumni address by Albert Dobbins principal of the Slater School of Birmingham; the awarding of diplomas by Dr. Robert Moton and the annual commencement address by Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago, Illinois, president of the National Baptist convention.

Large Attendance.

The attendance this year eclipsed all previous records—graduates, former students, friends and well wishers of the institute from far and near were present. The campus was a moving mass of humanity and the number of cars parked and threading their way through the pedestrians, confirmed in the mind of the most skeptical that automobiles were being produced more rapidly today than at any other time. In fact it seemed that the 10,505,660 cars which were in use in the United States during 1922 were in Tuskegee today and especially was this true in the mind of the pedestrian who was unfortunate enough to have to cross one of the thoroughfares.

While it was evident that motor-driven vehicles were dominant, the horse-drawn conveyances were in evidence. The old hitching ground which was once the goal of road travelers on similar occasions was in use and well occupied.

Visitors were here from all sections of the country including the states of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Many of the white and colored friends of the institute, from Auburn, Montgomery, Opelika, and Birmingham were present.

Exercises Rife With Interest.

The program was divided into two sections, the first of which was held in the morning at 10 o'clock, in the institute chapel. The orchestra played; the choir sang and Ernest Norris, of

Normangee, Texas, Salutatorian of the class, who completed the course in the agricultural department, welcomed the 3,000 or more people, who were assembled and outlined "Chemistry and Its Relation to Dairying."

After enumerating the various chemical ingredients of milk and pointing out their food values; Norris took a quantity of milk and prepared it for the market and ascertained the percent of "butter fat" by the Babcock test which he declared was simple and accurate and that every dairy farmer should own an outfit of this nature as "it is important to know the percent of 'butter fat' of the milk to be marketed."

"The Importance of Cost Accounting" was discussed by Arcenia Seneca, of Laurel, Mississippi, who was graduating from the business course. "Cost Accounting," she said, "is to the producer what the compass is to the pilot of a ship." She demonstrated its value by a black board illustration of a farmer who kept no records of the cost of producing products for the market and on account of this negligence sold his products at a loss.

Clyde Stewart, of Woodville, Mississippi, explained and demonstrated "The Correct Treatment of Wood Varieties." Stewart declared "that modern painters and decorators know woods require treatment according to the use to which they are to be subjected. The same kind of wood used in different places requires a different treatment; this treatment depending upon conditions under which it is to be used."

Afternoon Program

The second section of the day's program began at 1:30 p. m. with the procession from Carnegie library to the Institute chapel.

The audience packed the spacious chapel. Suspended over the platform was the motto of the graduating class: "Climb, Though the Rocks be Rugged" and underneath it was an electric sign "Tuskegee Activities"—the means of climbing. At the sound of the bugle the sign was illuminated and these "activities" were demonstrated. The platform was transformed into an industrial center. Machines throbbed under the direction of skilled hands. Walls were built, shoes were being repaired, plumbing fixtures were being installed; in fact forty vocations were in progress. For fifteen minutes the audience had observed the famous "Tuskegee Methods."

After the stage was cleared Nathan Trail of Anderson, South Carolina, a tinsmith pointed out the opportunities

and duties of "The Modern Sheet Metal Worker" and outlined the necessity of a sheet-metal worker having knowledge of roofing, making utensils and of vessel work, furnace work, sky light and cornice building, blow pipe and exhaust work. Trail exhibited specimens of his work.

The student orations were brought to a close by the valedictory by Naomi James of Cleveland, Ohio, who spoke on "Booker T. Washington's Legacy to the Negro Business Man." This "legacy" is The National Negro Business league. She pointed out the need and accomplishments of this organization and declared it a potent factor in the economic progress of the race.

The Alumni Address

The alumni address was delivered by Albert Dobbins of the class of '13 which was holding its reunion. Dobbins reviewed the progress of his class pointing out that 22 were principals of schools, 4 engaged in government work, 14 were officers in the A. E. F. and some were following their trades while others were in the fields of law, journalism and insurance, and presented the institute with a purse of \$550. Among other things he said:

"The death of Dr. Washington left a vacancy at Tuskegee not easily filled; however Providence intervened and directed Dr. Robert Russa to carry on the great work. A more noble, thorough, courageous, influential, fearless and masterly successor to Dr. Washington was not to be found than Dr. Moton. He has in his nature that kindly sympathy which connects him with his fellowman, a born humanitarian, a lover of every good and upright principle, ever ready to lend himself wholeheartedly toward the unraveling of the perplexing problems affecting our race. One has but to study him and the developments here at Tuskegee to appreciate his service and success. We cannot detect any change in the general program here."

Dr. Moton, the class of 1923, as all graduates of the school thoroughly appreciate your service to the institution and we want you ever to feel that we are with you in the great work that you are doing. We want to re-affirm our hope in Tuskegee and you."

He then outlined the preparation of floors for a ball room and living room and for the finishing and re-finishing of pieces of furniture.

George Cowen of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, told and showed "How to Reseat Old Chairs." She explained the method and merit of the white oak bottom and the cane bottom at the same time declaring the process

to be easy and economical.

Lacius Patton, from Montgen Alabama, who was graduating in the baking division related and illustrated "Modern Bread Making." Patton discussed family and commercial baking and pointed out cleanliness, soundness and sweetness of ingredients and extreme care as essentials and said that 690 loaves of bread were consumed daily at the institute.

Having seen the bread made it was fitting that Minnie Jackson, of Anniston, Alabama, who was completing the home economics course should demonstrate "Canning Vegetables and Fruits in the Home." She explained the "open kettle method," steam pack method and the intermittent method "which is the best for vegetables." The speaker enumerated clean fruit, clean utensils and clean kitchen as the important factors in the process of canning.

Explains Methods

No dinner is complete without dessert hence Corine Hill of Albany, Georgia made and explained the methods of making "Appetizing Pastries for the Family." She referred to the fact that lard makes a more tender crust than butter but lacks flavor.

The exercises of the morning ended with the rendition of a selection from Hiwatha's wedding feast, by the choir. The orations, delivered by the students who had won the honors of the class demonstrated how Tuskegee graduates are trained for service.

Commencement Address

Dr. L. K. Williams, who delivered the commencement address thrilled the large audience with his eloquent delivery of an address on "The Proper Emphasis of Education." Dr. Williams pointed out the phases of education which should be emphasized and declared that Tuskegee Institute was a moving force in the field of education.

He said in part:

"The end of education is not for personal development and gain alone, but since man is a social being made for contact, education is to fit him for his place in human society, making him a producer and not alone a consumer. Every man is a debtor to society and the state. He can best discharge his obligation as he is prepared."

"The first results in education help the individual to discover himself. It leads to the notion of self-consciousness and imparts a sense of personal responsibility. It gives the individual an acquaintance with the problems and needs of his day and generation; and fits him to do his part in the solution of those problems. To solve these problems the individual should know what has been done in the past so that he could be saved from the mistakes of the past. He should have the courage in dealing with the problems

of his day so as not to temporize or do the inexpedient thing. What people sometimes want is not what they need and what they sometimes need they do not want. Not the popular thing ought to be the call of the educated man but the imperative oughtness of things should inspire and influence the action of the truly educated. The educated negro must possess a deep, unselfish sympathy with his task and people.

Industrial Unrest

"Now, what are some of the unfinished tasks of today that the educated man must help solve? We are met everywhere by industrial unrest of today and the proper equilibrium between capital and labor must be established. From our side not only must the physical be put into labor but brains as well. The man must forever be more than a machine. It is for you to help increase new industrial opportunities for our group and to preserve the undisputed monopoly of certain positions which we have held in the past. To do this well the health and ethical elements must enter into our industrial efforts. The dignity of labor must be taught, that not only the white colored labor is essential and dignified.

"The educated man must help today to make proper and substantial contributions to the economic growth and standing of his day. Lessons in thrift, wise investments and the building up of the maris and trades of his own group and the driving out and making impossible all wild-cat schemes and exploitations of the weak are contributions which the colored man can make to his people and country."

"In the matter of education the worth of it must be emphasized by you. Life in this democracy is a keen competition and the wise and the good only will survive. We must invade all fields of knowledge and see that the latent capabilities of our people are developed for power and efficient service."

"The educated American negro will have to solve the problem of the black races of the world. This is made obligatory because of the American Negro's progress in spite of his handicaps. We are the most progressive group of our kind in the world. Just now the tropics are being depopulated by the whites going to colder climates and the natives there are not prepared to cope with the rich natural resources so as to make the fundamental contributions to the progress of the world which those regions are capable of making. The educated American negro must develop these natives."

"In order that we might find our place in this country we have got to give some time to the improvement of our own environments. We must have modern, well-kept, sanitary homes; there must be love of home taught and practised. The race must be taught lessons of harmony and solidarity, a harmony that will follow the approach and realization of high ideals and lofty objectives. We must unite to preserve

the good heritage of the past and to make contributions to the future that will prove ourselves worthy of our possessions.

"It must be known everywhere that the well-trained, self-respecting negro has no desire but to preserve the integrity of his own race. Not only the solidarity and harmony of the race must be preached but inter-racial cooperation as well. The folly of prejudice, race antipathy, agitation, physical force or any back-to-Africa movement must be discredited but the power and righteousness of cooperation, goodwill and brotherhood established instead.

Public Opinion

"To fill your place well you have to be able to work on that thing which we call public opinion. A Memphis newspaper said the other day: 'Public sentiment is stronger than law. Public sentiment is often law and public sentiment sometimes repeals a law while it remains on the statute.'

In connection with our race group public opinion in America is a body of sentiments, feelings, traditions, teachings and prejudices which shape the life and relations of other people.

Very often these attitudes and feelings are antiquated, they do not reason at all and if they reason they would see that there has come an evolution in the negro race which has produced a new negro which none need fear. We will go a long way toward solving the mooted race question in America when we can bring public sentiment and public opinion in respect to us up to where we are. To do this we have got to work on the press of America. In the press of Chicago for a brief given time 1300 references were made to negroes and more than 600 of these were about riots, crimes and the bad deeds of our group. And each and every one of these references was so colored that it was known that a negro was involved.

"This must be corrected. First, by insisting in wise, peaceable way, that newspapers have a verification of reports concerning us before they are published. Again, we should seek to get into the press the worthy achievements of our group. Again, we must produce a new type of literature, bringing out the virtues of our race. While this is going on there must be an inside toning up of the race, creating in ourselves the ambition to be and that character is more than color and the best of all. We are no facile imitators, persons who can assimilate but cannot create.

"If you are to make the proper emphasis in your education you cannot forget that while man is an intellectual and social being, he is also religious. You should not forget that the very genius of our race has been in its religious tendency. Dr. Frank Crane said, 'There are certain qualities of spirit, certain shades of passion and conscience which the negro can portray better than any other race. There is a pathos, a tenderness, an edge of sympathy, a beauty of loyalty and genuineness of sympathy wherein he excels.' Said he, 'I think the negro is by nature the race suited to Christianity.'

"These are crucial hours through which we are passing which will require a firm belief in man, an abiding faith in the right and its final triumph. Let no one deceive you. You will need faith in God. For these times we need no missionaries of despair, gloom and despondency. We need leaders who are hopeful, who are optimistic, that is, who can see their handicaps but their

victories as well. In religion we shall need trained leaders in order that our religion might be taken out of the skies and made practical, ethical, as well as spiritual. The prevailing religion must be the religion that is a community asset and that seeks to satisfy the present needs and relations of men. It must stand for justice, good will and universal brotherhood. Remember that true education is a science that it is known by its finished product. Peabody says, 'Art is always an incarnation. Science is learning. Art is living.' Here in this school you have been hearers.

"Tomorrow you must be workers. Yesterday you were dreamers. Today you must be doers. You have been receiving, now you must give. You have been living to learn, now you must learn to live, bringing others up with you. There are many waste places that must be built up. Find them and do your part. Diplomas are costly devices. They represent here this day the toils of your fathers and mothers, your benefactors and all of those who labored to make this illustrious institution what it is. The spirit of the immortal founder of this institution keeps vigil here today. He joins with your teachers and all who have labored for you to come to this day in an expectation that their work in and for you will not be in vain. They shall expect you to be honest dispensers of truth and effective workers.

"If you will do this your reward is certain. One of Socrates' pupils said, when others were giving him great and costly gifts, 'My master, I have nothing to give but myself.' Socrates replied, 'Do that and I shall return yourself to you doubly blessed.' The greatest teacher said, 'He that is greatest among you let him be your servant' and He also said, 'If a man will give his life, he will find it again.'

Dr. Moton Awards Diplomas.

As in former years Dr. Moton awarded the diplomas and certificates. He pointed out the significance of a Tuskegee diploma, urged the necessity of cooperation and pointed out opportunities offered educated negroes in the South. He said in part:

"On the recommendation of the faculty and by the authority of the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Institute, Normal and Industrial, I first prize, a flag and loving cup, have the honor and pleasure of awarding to you these diplomas and certificates, signifying that you have completed certain prescribed courses of study of this institute.

"These diplomas represent not only scholastic development and manual dexterity and skill which are very essential to your ultimate success but they also represent what is in many ways very much more important namely development of character, the power to control the mental and physical development.

"Moral development, young people is absolutely essential to your success and prosperity. Without that power mental development and manual skill may be dangerous to and frequently are handicaps to a real life of service.

"In these days of moral and social reform and human misunderstanding it is very easy for individuals to lose their heads and to act unwisely; instead of helping to bring peace among apparently hostile groups, they frequently intensify race feelings and strife. What the world needs today is less of selfish agitation and more of unselfish sympathetic cooperation

and concentrations; less of wanton destruction and more of serious thoughtful and discrete construction.

"The opportunities of the educated negro, who has been fortunate enough to receive such training as Tuskegee Institute offers, were never greater than today. The South today is entering upon a new era of industrial development for which it is especially fitted. During the next few years new and varied industrial enterprises will spring up in the South and the section will witness a change of conditions. This program of development of the natural resources of the South will open up added opportunities for the trained man, white and black and each will be called upon to play his part.

"These diplomas admit you to that large army of Tuskegee graduates and former students who have at all times shown great wisdom and great courage in all parts of this land and have rendered real service of God and humanity. Their success has been due to the fact that they have always had the proper attitude and right spirit toward those with whom they live and work. That is the spirit which Booker Washington brought to Tuskegee 42 years ago. It is the spirit which I hope and pray will always dominate and control the work of this institution and may it always govern your work whatever it may be and wherever you may be. 'This the spirit of unselfish cooperation and service to your fellowman to your country and to your God.'

On Monday, May 21, in the Institute chapel at 7:30 were held the annual commencement exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible Training school, from which six students were graduated. The general subject for discussion was: "The Pursuit of Peace." The annual address of this occasion was delivered by the Reverend D. W. Haskew, of the M. E. Church, South, Tuskegee, Alabama. Dr. Haskew's address was instructive and was heard with much interest.

On Tuesday, May 22nd, at 2:00 p. m., on the Washington Athletic Field was held the annual competitive drill contest of the R. O. T. C. department, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel B. O. Davis, U. S. Army. The first prize, a flag and loving cup, was awarded to Company "H" commanded by Captain William E. Street. Honorable mention, Company "F", commanded by Captain A. T. Tobin and Company "E", commanded by Captain Emory Fears.

In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, the Annual Trinity, Boston Oratorical Contest was held in the Institute chapel. The first prize, of twenty five dollars was awarded to John E. Campfield of the senior class, who had for his subject, "The South's New Vision," and the second prize of fifteen dollars was awarded to Stella Herson, of the Third Year Class, who had for her subject, "Leadership of Women." At the conclusion of the contest, annual prizes were awarded, which had been given by friends of the school.

On Wednesday, May 23, at 3:30 p. m. the Girls' Physical Training Exhibition was held on White Hall lawn, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, the Annual Class Day exercises were held in the auditorium of Tompkins Hall.

Annual Prizes Awarded:

The Trinity Church prizes: John Campfield and Stella Herson. The Nathan Bijur prizes—John

Campfield and Georgia Cowan.

The Joseph Fry prize—Ernest Norris.

The Leo Strassburger prizes—Jen-eva Davidson and Ruth West.

The J. O. Thompson prize—William C. Washington.

The Funk and Wagnall prize—Roland Wheatall.

The E. P. Roberts prize—Annie Lindsay.

The Inter-Society Declamation prize—Fred S. A. Johnson and John Henderson.

The Washington Class prizes—Ernest Norris and Edgar Westbrook.

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity prize—Ernest Norris.

The Ethelynde Smith prizes—Lillian Barnett and Edith Johnson.

The Chas. E. McBurney prize—William C. Washington.

The Mechanical Faculty prize—Washington Bush.

The Chas. I. Levy prize—Maida Brannum.

The W. Graham Tyler prizes—Victoria Caldwell, Nathan Trail, William B. Hill, Mattie Simmons and Thomas Huggins.

The General Armstrong prize—Rupert A. Collins.

The Mercantile Paper Company prize—Oscar Henderson.

The Elbert Williams prize—William Moore.

The Foster Jones prize—Laurene Murphy.

The Loeb Hardware Company prize—Bert L. Wilson.

The Mason prizes—Maida Brannum and Nettie Jones.

The Elizabeth Neall Wilcox prizes—Augusta Lewis, Mattie Phelps, Lemmer Davis, Osceola Cunningham, Minnie Jackson and Geneva Washington.

The Chas. Elsenman prizes—Talmadge Thomas, William Wood, Albert Phillips, Jesse Pope, Chas. Ferrell, Juan Domenech.

The William M. Scott prizes—John Jarmon, Waldo Faulkner, R. H. Merritt, Edgar Cooper and M. E. Ansah.

The James Manufacturing Company prize—Albert Knight.

The M. Loeb prize—Myra Logan.

The Winter Loeb Grocery Company prizes—Walter Woodward and James Jackson.

The Seligman, Marx Company prize—R. D. Register.

Special prizes—William Washington and Cameron Wells.

The James H. Lett prize—Chas. B. Jennings.

The Johnston Bros. Drug Company prize—Albert Diaz.

The Agricultural Director's prize—Ernest Norris.

The Agricultural Faculty prize—Irwin Leece.

The Lowe and Sanford Grocery Company prize—John Jones.

The Mason Honor prize—Charlie Mae Cohen.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution

with a col 3-5-1923

Ohio Effort

To Incite Racial

Prejudice Exploded

"Editor Constitution: In a recent issue of 'Sergeant Dalton's Weekly,'

from Winnfield, La., there appeared this notice:

"Columbus, Ohio, March 28.—Robert Russa Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, in a speech here has declared that the negro was in America to stay and if anybody had to get out, it would be the white man who would have to go."

A marked copy of this weekly has been mailed to Principal Moton and a large number mailed to different people over Macon county and over the south.

Naturally our white citizens, supposing that the quotation was a correct report of the address, felt bitterness against the speaker. It was only recently that the publication came into my hands. I was sure that these words, if said at all, when taken in connection with the full address, would produce a different impression. I had heard Dr. Moton speak on several occasions in Alabama, had read his remarks as he toured Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia on his "Good Will Tours" where he spoke to thousands of whites and blacks.

On every occasion he sought to create a better spirit of co-operation among the races, and I was so sure that the circulation of this report was not only doing him injustice, but was unfair to those whites who believe that he is honestly trying to help both races, and that it would tend to injure the influence of that great school, founded by one of the truest friends that the south ever had, that I felt it my duty as a trustee, and as a southern white man, to get a true copy of the speech and to give it to the press, and I append the copy of a letter written to one of the prominent editors of Alabama who had asked if this language was said by him.

"March 31, 1923.
"Mr. Walter F. Miller, Editor The Colbert County Reporter, Tusculum, Ala. Dear Sir: I appreciate very much your letter concerning the report of my address in Columbus, Ohio. In reply I wish to say that my address in Columbus, as in other cities of the middle-west, was on 'Inter-Racial Cooperation' and I emphasized the good feeling which existed between the races in the south and the remarkable progress which the negro had made in the past sixty years through the co-operation and support of white people in every community.

"Relative to the point referred to in your letter, my exact statement was as follows: 'There are a great many people who say that two races cannot live together in peace and progress, but the white people and colored people have been living together in America, and particularly in the south, in rather close and helpful contact for some three hundred years. While there have been difficulties, the two races have continued to live together for all time, or at least for as long a time as any of us need to worry about. The negro loves America and does not want to leave, and deep down in the heart of the white man, especially of the southern white man, there is no desire for the negro to leave this country. Thus with the negro wanting to stay and the white man likewise desiring him to stay, no power on earth can drive him away. There is in America kindness enough, patience enough and Christianity enough to enable both races to live together in this country, and especially in that section from which I come—the south—in harmony and prosperity, and each can, and I believe will, be of the largest possible service to the other.'

"The preceding is my exact statement and I have used it scores of times, as it expresses my opinion of this question. I am frank to say that the report to which you called my attention is a distortion of my statement.

"Again let me thank you for writing to me concerning the dispatch and calling my attention to the distortion of my statement.

(Signed) "Very truly yours,"

"R. B. MOTON,
"Principal."

I believe that the white people of the south have only the kindest feelings for the law-abiding negro, they

Attorney-at-Law,
Tuskegee, Ala., April 30, 1923.

industry, and are still helping him in thousands of ways. And I know him and un-Christian if we allow ourselves wrought up over any sort of a race propaganda. C. W. HARE.
T. Washington and R. R. Moton, they

Education — 1923.

Teachers' Institutes, County, etc.,
McMinn County

Teachers Meet

Athens, Tenn., Oct. 22.—The McMinn County Teachers in Colored schools held a very interesting and profitable meeting in the auditorium of the Academy of Athens on last Saturday. It was the third meeting of the association during this term, each of which has been highly profitable.

In addition to our regular program, which we have made mention of through The News in previous writings, we have organized a class which includes all members of the association, and during 35 minutes of our meeting, we go back to childhood days with our hands in the air and popping our fingers trying to get a chance to tell the teacher that which we know about the lesson. Now if you don't think that you can get back to childhood again organize a class in your association.

We are using as a text, "How to Teach the Fundamental Subjects," by C. N. Kendall and G. A. Mirich. The names of the officers for this year are as follows: President, Prof. Wm. Craig; secretary, Mrs. Christine Reed; vice-president, Miss Hattie McKeldin; treasurer, Rev. C. H. Wilson; reporter to The News, W. E. Nash.

Our motto is, "Do All You Can to Make Your Community What It Ought to Be."

Meet us in Knoxville on 25th, 26th and 27th, and we shall think that you are a progressive teacher.

MANY NEGRO SCHOOLS QUALIFY FOR STATE AID

Speaking before the county association of negro teachers of Richland rural schools in the Booker Washington high school Saturday, G. Miller Eleazer, county superintendent of education, said that during the past year 55 out of 74 negro schools in the county deposited funds for term extension and that he has the information that a larger number of rural schools among the negroes will qualify this year for state aid. Mr. Eleazer

told the negroes that there was even a greater manifestation of such interest among the white teachers of the county and he felt quite sure that the time is near at hand when there will not be a school in any community in Richland county with a minimum term of less than five months.

The meeting Saturday was presided over by A. M. Garrett, who has been supervisor of the negro rural schools of the county for several years.

A special talk and demonstration on planning, preparing and presenting a lesson in number work was given to the association by B. H. Beaumont, professor of education in Allen university. The attendance was very good.

Education - 1922

Vocational Training

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

TO TRAIN BELL HOPS

BOSTON, March 10. — Bell hops and head waiters deluged with letters to be turned out by Boston University. Seventy-five men have signed for a six weeks' course for college men who work in summer hotels during their vacation. The course, which is to start at the university next week, will show the young men how to become any sort of hotel official. It will be given by the vocational department of the college of business administration.

BOOKER T. S. IDEA

BEING FOLLOWED

BY GOVERNMENT

Chicago Defender
Value of Industrial Training Is

Now Realized in Schools for

Vocational Education

5/13/22

Washington, May 12. — Teaching men and women how to earn a living is one of the tasks now being performed by our federal government. The agency charged with this duty is the federal board for vocational education. Its student body comprises 305,224 part-time and continuation school pupils, scattered through each of the 48 states.

Educators have for years been experimenting with industrial instruction. The entrance of the government into this field through the legislation of 1917 has definitely established industrial instruction as an integral part of our school system. Today through annual grants, apportioned through the federal board among the states, vocational education is taking on a momentum even beyond the hopes of its pioneers. These grants for the current year equal \$4,120,833. Since every state or local board is required to match the federal grant on a 50-50 basis, the total expended on public vocational education for the current year is more than double this figure.

According to the report for the year ending June 30, 1921, the number of vocational schools receiving federal aid is 3,859. The rate of increase is evident when it is noted that the number of federal aided schools on June 30, 1918, was only 1,741—less than half.

Of the present number, 1,721 are agricultural schools, 836 are trade and industrial schools, 914 are home economics and 388 are part-time gen-

eral continuation schools. Of the 305,224 enrolled students, 42,709 are agricultural, 83,532 are trade and industrial, 63,806 are home economics and 115,177 are general continuation school pupils.

The direct work of instruction is performed by the state vocational boards, which are organized in each state to co-operate with the federal board. The function of the latter is supervisory. To co-ordinate and standardize the vocational schools in each state, minimum requirements are laid down by the federal board as a condition for the receipt of funds. Frequent conferences are held by the board in which practical problems are discussed. Research work is carried on by the federal staff, and bulletins and trade surveys are published.

The aim of vocational instruction is to make education practical. Under the old purely classical education system schools often taught the pupil everything except how to earn a living. Lessons had only a remote connection with his future occupation. He left the school room only to find that he had no marketable knowledge. And since the old time apprenticeship system which formerly filled this need has well nigh vanished, there was no vestibule to industry itself. How much suffering and futile misapplication of effort has resulted from this vocational lack, only the unfortunate victims themselves can tell.

Under the direction of the federal government, in co-operation with the states, the old impractical education is fast giving ground before the new movement. Certainly few appropriations of our government are devoted to sounder economic purposes than this federal board grant for vocational education.

Dividends Paid Georgia by Vocational Training Are Shown by Report of Supervisor for Last Year

The entire cost of vocational training in Georgia was exceeded last year by products made by Georgia farmer boys as a direct result of the instruction they received in the 62 schools giving vocational training in the state. This information is included in a remarkable report of the Georgia state board of vocational education, made public Saturday by Paul W. Chapman, supervisor of agricultural education.

The extent of the work in Georgia is illustrated in a map submitted with the report which shows the counties in which the training is being given.

Mr. Chapman's report calls attention to the need for vocational training in secondary schools and recites the results that have been achieved in the short time in which it has been offered.

School Needs Change.

From time to time the demands made upon the public schools change. And it seems that there is ever-increasing responsibility placed in their hands.

Years ago the schools gave the greater part of their time and efforts to teaching the arts and classics. At that time most people who attended any degree of higher education entered the learned professions. Today this is not the case.

The increasing complexities of industrial life have demanded that the scope of training offered by the public schools be broadened; and that they take over the responsibility for vocational training that was formerly assumed by the home and the factory.

The first response to this demand came with the development of the technical courses of our colleges and universities, but it was soon apparent that this training was inadequate, for few people relatively speaking, ever completed a college course. The need for a more practical type of education for the youth of the country was years ago recognized as a national as well as a state problem, and the thought of our congress as well as the leading educators of the country was turned toward it.

Solution of Problem.

The conclusion reached after years of discussion was that we needed "vocational training of less than college grade," that might be incorporated in the high school courses of study, and at the same time available for the great masses of young men and women who had dropped out of school to take their places in life's occupations.

The result was that our congress passed an act appropriating money to encourage this type of education, which has come to be known as the Smith-Hughes act.

At the 1918 session of the general assembly the provisions of this act were accepted by the state of Georgia and a state board of vocational education appointed to administer to the act, and to encourage vocational education in the public schools of the state. The personnel of the present state board is as follows:

Chancellor D. C. Barrow, chairman; Dr. M. M. Parks, secretary; W. C. Vereen, of Moultrie, vice-chairman; Ross Copeland, Augusta; A. B. Lovett, Savannah; Max L. McRae, McRae; R. W. Trimble, Trimble; F. E. Land, formerly supervisor of the South Georgia schools, is state director of the board.

The work carried on under the Georgia state board for vocational education, in co-operation with the public schools of the state, has proven very popular as well as effective, and last year vocational training was given to more than 6,000 persons.

The work of the board embraces agriculture, home economics, trades and industrial work, and industrial rehabilitation.

Work in Agriculture.

Last year sixty-two schools, employing eighty teachers, gave vocational instruction in agriculture to 2,201 farm boys of Georgia. In these schools the principles

studied in the classroom, laboratory, and shop are put into practice by the boys through "home projects" that are carried on under actual farming conditions. Last year the boys produced and sold products to the value of \$30,000.00; or more than all the money that the general assembly appropriated for all types of vocational education.

Looking at the effectiveness of this teaching from another angle the boys in these Smith-Hughes classes who grew corn last year under the supervision of their teachers made an average yield of 24.2 bushels per acre, or just double the yield made by the farmers of the state. Had every acre planted to corn in Georgia yielded as well it would have added 50,000,000 bushels to our corn crop.

The money received from the federal government is distributed to the states on the basis of the number of persons engaged in the several occupations. The last census shows that only the state of Texas has more farmers than Georgia, so that the money available for this type of education in Georgia is relatively large. The state board of vocational education is able to pay one-half of the salary of the agricultural teacher for any high school in the state that desires to put in the work, and also one-half of the cost of equipment.

Work in Home Economics.

Last year according to Miss Essie Campbell, of Athens, Ga., the supervisor of home economics work, more than 2,500 women and girls received instruction in high schools and evening classes. The evening classes for housewives have proven very popular. In these classes instruction is given in home nursing, child care and feeding, garment making, millinery, and home furnishing. In the city of Atlanta there are eighteen such classes being conducted at the present time.

This type of work is perhaps the most popular that is being conducted by the state board. Unfortunately the federal money available for it is very limited. Miss Campbell states that she has on file applications from seventy high schools for aid that she is unable to co-operate with on account of the lack of funds. She further says that the state of Georgia furnishes less than one cent per woman a year for this type of education, and that the general assembly at the next session will be asked to supplement the funds provided for this work under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act.

Trades, Industrial Education.

The work of the trades and industrial division is perhaps best known by the work of the "opportunity school" of Atlanta, which like all of the work of the state board is conducted in co-operation with the local school system. Here boys and girls who have dropped out of school and have gone to work in the shops and factories are given an "opportunity" to complete their education, and to prepare themselves for some vocation or to improve themselves in the work in which they are engaged.

Many of the largest cotton mills of the state have also taken advantage of the courses in foremanship, training which the board is fostering at this time, and they report that it has been very effective in improving the efficiency of their employees.

In addition to this work every trade from machine drawing to industrial chemistry is taught in their evening trade extension classes.

Industrial Rehabilitation.

Since December, 1920, the State Board for Vocational Education has administered the Smith-Bankhead act, otherwise known as industrial rehabilitation, which provides for the training and placement of persons who have suffered a vocational handicap through accident, disease or even from birth. This is a federal and state aid which helps people to help themselves, to assist disabled persons to become readjusted to another occupation in which they will be self-supporting citizens rather than recipients of public or private charity.

The handicapped persons are trained in public or private institutions, industrial plants, shops, offices, or anywhere the stu-

dent may be trained efficiently in the most advantageous way and in the shortest possible time.

Funds in this work are available for tuition at any school, books and supplies, but cannot be used for the maintenance of the student.

The State Board for Vocational Education and the State Industrial Commission have formulated a plan of co-operation in the administration of the provisions of the act in so far as they relate to persons affected by the state workman's compensation and liability laws.

Acceptance of training by persons injured in industry does not affect in any way, nor deprive such persons of any rights under the workman's compensation act.

This service is for civilians and is distinct from that of the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war, now being carried on by the federal government under the veterans' bureau.

The state board now has a large number of people in training in various institutions, in shops and factories of this state.

Quite a number have been rehabilitated and placed in various lines of remunerative employment. Trainees are engaged in the following vocations, either in training or placement: Weaving, salesmanship, bed manufacturing, dressmaking, telegraph, singing, poultry husbandry, commercial, teaching, mining, engineering, tailoring, retouching, ministry, comptometer, drafting, law, journalism, builders' foreman.

State Director F. E. Land, room 104, state capitol, is in charge of work of industrial rehabilitation and he will be glad to receive the names and postoffice address of any disabled persons whom you know and of whom you may learn.

A New Departure.




Most of the phases of work being carried on by the State Board for Vocational Education are new departures in public school work, but their need and popularity is attested by the response that the school and industrial people have made during the four years that the work has been carried on.

The purpose of all of the work is to prepare boys and girls and men and women for useful employment, in order that they may enjoy a fuller life for themselves and render a greater service to their fellow-men.

To any one who will but consider, the value of this type of education to a great state like Georgia with unlimited natural resources is almost inconceivable. It is only education of this type that will prepare our people to develop those resources rapidly and economically. It will greatly increase the capacity of our people for productive employment, and some one has wisely said that a state or nation grows into strength or falls into weakness in accordance with the measure of its productive work.

Vocational Conference
Held at Bordentown

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—A conference of the heads of vocational schools in New Jersey was held here at the Manual Training School with 50 of the leading men of state vocational education present. The conference was one of a regular series held at different schools throughout the state to discuss problems directly connected with that type of education. Principal W. R. Valentine, of Bordentown, acted as host to the conference, whose members commenced to arrive on the grounds at about 10 o'clock. The morning was spent by the educators in visiting and inspecting the school plant, observations being made of students in their classrooms and at their trades, as well as of the splendid modern equipment of the school. Principal Valentine took some pains to explain the method of instruction at Bordentown, whereby the student attends classes for half the day and spends the other half in trade instruction. The boys' military battalion drilled for the benefit of the visitors, and immediately before dinner the school assembled in the auditorium to render a short musical program. The dinner prepared at twelve was the work of a regular class in domestic science and was served in the teachers' dining-room. The discussion which took place after the dinner lasted until 3.30, when the guests took their leave by train and auto. The conference was one of the most successful ever held from point of view of numbers and enthusiasm, and incidentally it made a number of enthusiastic converts to the Bordentown idea. They especially remarked the spirit of discipline among the boys and girls, the neat appearance of the girls, and the upright, military carriage which is a characteristic of those boys subjected to the military training at Bordentown. Among those who were present were Commissioner Enright of the State Department of Education; Mr. O'Leary of the same department, and Mr. Dooley of the Standard Oil Co., personnel Dept.

 AGRICULTURE
 HOME ECONOMICS
 TRADES & INDUSTRIES

SOLID AREAS REPRESENT
NEGRO WORK.

Education—1923

Vocational Training.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PLANS TO FOLLOW UP SURVEY WORK

Chicago Defender
Follow-up work on the survey being conducted by the North Harlem vocational guidance committee under the auspices of the department of labor and supervised from the office of Commissioner of Conciliation Phil H. Brown at Washington, D. C., started last week.

Chicago Ill.
This is a continuance of the work begun more than a year ago by Commissioner Brown and supervised in New York by his assistant, Karl F. Philips. The excellent preliminary work done by Mr. Philips has enabled the present committee, headed by Mrs. Gertrude McDougall, vocational counselor, New York board of education, to intelligently pursue the follow-up work.

Commissioner Brown has appointed as Mrs. McDougall's assistants Mrs. Sol Johnson, Miss Marion Moore, daughter of the editor of the Age, and Lemar Perkins.

The survey is expected to be of inestimable value in finding new avenues of employment for our boys and girls as well as disclosing just how our people are gaining a livelihood. The idea of the survey originated with Mrs. McDougall, and her committee succeeded in inducing the United States department of labor, through Phil Brown, to finance the idea and help develop it.

FEDERAL FUNDS AID EDUCATION OF NEGRO

Vocational Board in Report to Congress Tells of Improved Methods of Teaching.

CONFERENCES HELP WORK

Marked Increase Is Shown in the Number of Agricultural Schools

New York Times
Established.
9/19/23.

The sixth annual report to Congress of the Federal Board for Vocational Education states that before the passage of the Federal Vocational Education act little had been done as a whole by the land-grant colleges for negroes to train teachers of agriculture for the negro schools. This is in spite of the fact that the seventeen negro land-grant colleges had been receiving Federal funds which might have been used for such purposes. The funds made available under the act of 1917, however, have enabled these in-

stitutions to employ competent persons to give courses in special methods in teaching agricultural education and to organize plans for giving observation and supervised teaching to prospective teachers of agriculture. Moreover, these institutions had not generally given much attention to well-organized subject-matter courses in agriculture. The vocational teacher-training program has during the last five years very materially strengthened this side of their programs, says the report, and adds:

"In twelve of the land-grant colleges the colored men connected with the teacher-training institution spent part of their time visiting the colored schools receiving aid in order to assist the teachers in organizing their work as well as to give them some definite professional improvement work. The itinerant teacher from the land-grant colleges for negroes has done much to raise the efficiency of the teaching forces and to establish a program which is meeting with much favor on the part of the State officials responsible for the promotion of a general program for vocational education in agriculture. State conferences have been held for colored teachers, and various means for improving teachers in service have been employed not only by white State supervisors but also by special-methods teachers at the negro land-grant colleges.

In 1916, with the exception of a little elementary agriculture taught in the grades of the colored schools, no systematic attempt was being made to teach agriculture to negroes attending the public schools. During the first year under the Vocational Education act nine Southern States organized vocational work in colored schools. These States organized 39 departments with an enrollment of 1,025 pupils. During the year 1921-22 there were 165 vocational agricultural departments in colored schools, with an enrollment of 4,064 pupils. This includes every State that

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS OPEN TO NEGRO PUPILS

New Federal Educational Act Makes It Possible

The Negro World
4/21/23.

The colored boy who wishes to become a farmer can now receive practical agricultural training in the public schools of his community, says Calvin F. McIntosh, member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. In fifteen of the seventeen Southern States which maintain separate public schools for Negroes, vocational schools of agriculture have been organized. In these schools the colored boy is offered intensive training to fit him for all branches of practical farming.

At the close of the fiscal year 1921-22, a total of 165 vocational agricultural schools for Negroes were in operation. This number compares with 133 schools reported for the previous year. Pupils enrolled in agricultural classes in 1921-

22 numbered 4,064. In 1920-21 the enrollment was only 3,243. The increase for the year approximated 25 per cent.

The only limiting factor to the expansion of these schools is the lack of trained Negro vocational teachers, says Mr. McIntosh. To supply teachers, the States are maintaining teacher-training schools. Last year 280 prospective vocational teachers were in training in these schools. In twelve of the States further assistance is given to vocational teachers by itinerant teacher trainers who spend part of each year traveling from school to school and aiding in the organization of local work.

Negro vocational education is supported by combined Federal, State and local appropriations. Under the Federal Vocational Education Act, the States receive an annual grant of Federal vocational funds, on condition that they match the Federal money, dollar for dollar, by State and local appropriations. All schools receiving Federal and State money must be public, and must be maintained at approved standards. The instruction in these schools must be of a character to actually fit the graduate pupil to successfully enter the vocation of agriculture.

The cost of such schools is almost completely reimbursed by the yield of farm products of the pupils in supervised practice work. All agricultural pupils are required to put in six months of each year in practice farming, under school supervision. During the fiscal year 1920-21, farm projects were completed by 2,475 pupils in the colored schools. The total crop yield from such projects was \$211,389.08.

A new development in the vocational field is the organization of part-time and evening classes for adult farmers. At the close of the fiscal year 1921-22 there were 64 part-time or evening schools in operation, with an enrollment of 1,035 pupils. Through the part-time and evening schools vocational training is extended to the great group which is already outside of the public schools.

The Negro vocational schools are conducted directly by the States, with the co-operation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. H. O. Sargent is the field representative of the Federal board in this activity.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PUPILS ARE NOW IN 17 STATES

Under Federal Board, 15 States Are Maintaining Also Agricultural Schools.

The colored boy who wishes to become a farmer can now receive practical agricultural training in the public schools of his community, says Calvin F. McIntosh, member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. In fifteen of the seventeen Southern States which maintain separate public schools for Negroes, vocational schools of agriculture have been organized. In these schools, the colored boy is offered intensive training to fit him for all branches of practical farming.

At the close of the fiscal year 1921-22, a total of 165 vocational agricultural schools for Negroes were in operation. This number compares with 133 schools, reported for the previous year. Pupils enrolled in agricultural classes in 1921-22 numbered 4,064. In 1920-21, the enrollment was only 3,243. The increase for the year approximated 25 per cent.

The only limiting factor to the expansion of these schools is the lack of trained Negro vocational teachers, says Mr. McIntosh. To supply teachers, the states are maintaining teacher-training schools. Last year, 280 prospective vocational teachers were in training in these schools. In 12 of the states, further assistance is given to vocational teachers by itinerant teacher trainers who spend part of each year travelling from school to school, and aiding in the organization of local work.

Negro vocational education is supported by combined Federal, State, and local appropriations. Under the Federal Vocational Education Act, the states receive an annual grant of Federal vocational funds, on condition that they match the Federal money, dollar for dollar, by state and local appropriations. All schools receiving Federal and state money must be public, and must be of a character to actually fit the graduate pupil to successfully enter the vocation of agriculture.

The cost of such schools is almost completely reimbursed by the yield of farm products of the pupils, in supervised practice work. All agricultural pupils are required to put in six months

of each year in practice farming, under school supervision. During the fiscal year 1920-21, farm projects were completed by 2,475 pupils in the colored schools. The total crop yield from such projects was \$211,389.08.

A new development in the vocational field is the organization of part-time and evening classes, for adult farmers. At the close of the fiscal year 1921-22, there were 64 part-time or evening schools in operation, with an enrollment of 1,035 pupils. Through the part-time and evening schools, vocational training is extended to the great group which is already outside of the public schools.

The Negro vocational schools are conducted directly by the states, with the cooperation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. H. O. Sargent is the field representative of the Federal Board in this activity.